

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Property Assessment**

**Highway 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road
&
Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive
Region of Peel, Ontario**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Region of Peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Class Environmental Assessment study for Highway 50 and Mayfield Road. In general terms, the project involves road improvements for Highway 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive. The study aims to recommend and evaluate current and future levels of service on Highway 50 and Mayfield Road, identify long term improvements and provide reasonable alternatives and recommend a design solution for road improvements.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously completed by ASI in 2010 and the results were summarized in a report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The report determined that most of the study corridor has potential for archaeological resources outside of the previously disturbed right of way (ROW) and recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbing activities.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&G)*. For the Stage 2 property survey a systematic test pit survey at 5 m intervals and a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals was completed on lands with archaeological potential in May 2012 for which permission to enter was obtained. One Euro-Canadian historic site was encountered during the property survey; ALGw-168 (H1). The study area also contains another historical archaeological site, ALGw-151, the Hart Site which has previously been subject to a Stage 2 and Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. One previously unregistered Euro-Canadian archaeological site, ALGw-168, was identified within the Highway 50 study corridor that has further cultural heritage value. A Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment is recommended for ALGw-168 in accordance with the S&G in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. The Stage 3 site-specific assessment must be conducted using the following assessment strategy:
 - Place and excavate by hand 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site, plus an additional 20% of the grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Based on the size of ALGw-168 we estimate that a total of 6 units must be excavated within the boundary of the project limits.



2. A number of areas were not assessed due to lack of permission to enter. Prior to any ground disturbing activities the following areas must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to the S&G:
 - PIN #'s 142130124, 142130123, 142130119, 143500524, 143500086, and 33210012
3. Further work is recommended at the Hart Site (ALGw-151) where the site is impacted by the project limits. A Stage 3 assessment appears to have taken place at the site, by another consultant, but despite multiple searches by ASI and the MTCS, no site report or record were located in the Ministry database; and
4. Should changes to the project design or temporary workspace requirements results in the inclusion of previously unsurveyed lands, these lands should be subject to further archaeological assessment.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Class Environmental Assessment study for Highway 50 and Mayfield Road. In general terms, the project involves road improvements for Highway 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive (Figure 1). The study aims to recommend and evaluate current and future levels of service on Highway 50 and Mayfield Road, identify long term improvements and provide reasonable alternatives and recommend a design solution for road improvements.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously completed by ASI in 2010 and the results were summarized in a report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The report determined that most of the study corridor has potential for archaeological resources outside of the previously disturbed right of way (ROW) and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to any ground disturbing activities.

This assessment, as required by the Environmental Assessment Act, was conducted under the project direction of Lisa Merritt (P094). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&G)*.

Section 2 of the *S&G* lists the objectives of a Stage 2 assessment as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources in the study corridor;
- To determine whether the study corridor contains archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest that would require further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

This report addresses these objectives in terms of the Project as follows: Section 1.0 first identifies the development context for the Project, then summarizes the historical and archaeological context represented by the Stage 1 background study and property inspection that was conducted by ASI (2010; P057-590-2010); Section 2.0 first outlines the field methods employed to conduct the Stage 2 fieldwork, then summarizes the survey results; Section 3.0 notes that one archaeological site was discovered; Section 4.0 establishes that the project study corridor contains archaeological resources with cultural heritage value and/or interest; Section 5.0 provides four recommendations for the next assessment steps; and the remaining sections contain other report information that is required by the Ministry's *S & G*, such as advice on compliance with legislation, works cited, photo-documentation and mapping.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was performed under the Municipal Engineers Class Environmental Assessment process as a Schedule "C" project. Permission to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 2 assessment was granted to ASI by HDR Corporation on May 18, 2011, and permission to access property was granted at varying times throughout April and May 2012.



1.2 Historical Context

The following section presents background research for the Stage 2 study corridor and summarizes the map results for the Stage 1 assessment (2010).

1.2.1 *Post-Contact Period*

Historically, the study corridor was located in the Former Township of Vaughan on part of Lots 16 to 25 in Concession X, and Lots 25 to 29 of Concession XI. The corridor also includes parts of Lots 10 to 12 of Concession XI and Lots 12 to 18 of Concession XII in the former Township of Toronto Gore and part of Lot 1 of Concession VII in Albion Township.

The Township of Toronto Gore was established in 1831 and its name is derived from its particular boundary shape, as it resembles a wedge introduced between the adjacent townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, Vaughan, and Etobicoke. This geographical position and boundary allotment would prove to impact future settlement and development in the township. Prior to 1831, the Township of Toronto Gore was part of the Chinguacousy Township. Part of the land which encompasses Chinguacousy Township was alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas through a provisional treaty dated October 28, 1818 (Indian Treaties 1891: #19 p. 47).

The Chinguacousy Township is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River, and which signified “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Ottawa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika and Mika 1977:416; Rayburn 1997: 68).

Within the Township of Toronto Gore, several villages of varying sizes had developed by the end of the 19th century, however most of these villages were situated on boundary lines of the adjacent townships. The village of Tullamore, located in the former Township of Chinguacousy, abuts the western limit of the study area. Additionally, based on historical atlas maps, there appears to be evidence of a crossroads settlement, located on the road allowance between the 9th and 10th Concessions, Lot 17, which is now known as the hamlet of Wildfield.

The Township of Albion was surveyed in 1818-1819 and opened for European-American settlement in 1820. Eleven concessions comprised the township and were laid out west to east. Early settlement and development in the area is attributed to the emergence of water-power mill sites located near the Humber River, which ran through the whole length of the township. In 1821, the population of the entire township totalled 110, and, by 1848, the population had increased to 3,567. The census of 1871 records shows that the population of the Township of Albion had reached 4,857.

The land within Vaughan Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in 1796. The township was named in honour of Benjamin Vaughan, who was one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolutionary War in 1783. In 1805, Boulton noted that the soil in Vaughan was “much improved,” and due to its proximity to York “may be expected to form an early and flourishing settlement.” Vaughan was initially settled by Loyalists, the children of Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and by Americans including the Pennsylvania Dutch, French Huguenots, and Quakers. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its excellent land and “well cleared and highly cultivated farms” (Boulton 1805:89; Smith 1846:199; Reaman 1971:19; Armstrong 1985:148; Rayburn 1997:355).



The Stage 1 assessment reviewed the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Peel County* and the 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* to determine the potential for the presence of historical archaeological remains within the study corridor during the nineteenth century. The available data gathered from these sources are summarized in Tables 2-4 in the Stage 1 report (ASI 2010).

1.2.2 Summary

The Stage 1 background research concluded that based on the known use of the area by aboriginal peoples through the pre contract and post contact periods, and the proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlements and early settlement roads; and depending on the degree of previous land disturbance, that there was potential for the recovery of both aboriginal and historical archaeological resources within the study corridor.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted by Shawn Bayes (R356) ASI, on May 15, 2012, and by Lisa Merritt (P094) on May 14 and 30, 2012, all days the weather was warm and sunny. The survey included all lands with permission to enter (PTE) within the linear study corridor determined to have archaeological potential in the Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2010). The areas requiring further Stage 2 archaeological assessment due to lack of permission to enter are presented in Appendix A. The study corridor consists of actively cultivated agricultural fields, low density residential and commercial and industrial development. The study corridor generally spans both sides of Highway 50 and Mayfield Road ROW, and does not exceed 10 m beyond current ROW boundaries.

1.3.2 Physiography

The study corridor is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176). The Peel Plain physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. While the clay soils of the plain tend to be heavy and imperfectly drained, there are no large undrained depressions, bogs or swamps as several major rivers, including the Humber River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario.

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

According to a review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) conducted by Robert von Bitter on May 25, 2012, Data Coordinator for MTCS, 16 identified archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study corridor. One site is partially located within the study corridor boundaries.

Table 1: List of previously registered within 1 km of the study corridor

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGv-159	None	Aboriginal – Archaic	Isolated Find	D.R. Poulton
AkGw-3	Livingston	Pre-Contact	Undetermined	Spittal
AkGw-17	South Coleraine	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton



Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-289	Byrne	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI
AkGw-299	East Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter	ASI
AkGw-300	Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter	ASI
AkGw-301	West Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter	ASI
AlGw-40		Aboriginal – Woodland	Findspot	MIA
AlGw-41		Euro-Canadian	Findspot	MIA
AlGw-65		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Theriault
AlGw-80	Graham	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ASI
AlGw-81		Early Archaic	Findspot	ASI
AlGw-125	Solmar H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Slocki
AlGw-127	Solmar H3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Slocki
AlGw-151	Hart	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Slocki
AlGw-152	Graham	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI

*Sites in bold are within 50 m of study corridor

1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The following is a summary of previous assessments that have taken place within 50 m of the study corridor.

In 2005, ASI conducted a Stage 2 assessment of part of the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 6, in the former Township of Albion (ASI 2005). This survey yielded two sites: the Graham site (**AlGw-80**) and an unnamed site (**AlGw-81**). The Graham site was located in the northern portion of the property, adjacent to Highway 50 and consists of 38 artifacts surface collected from a 25 m by 40 m area. Diagnostic artifacts from the Graham site are typical of mid-nineteenth century domestic Euro-Canadian sites and include straight blue edgeware, scalloped blue edgeware, underglazed transferprints, spongeware, banded slipware and ironstone. The site was considered to have archaeological significance, in particular for its potential to provide insight into the historic Euro-Canadian occupation of the property ca. 1830-1870, and it was recommended for further archaeological investigation. AlGw-81 is an isolated findspot represented by a single Early Archaic bifurcate base projectile point of Onondaga chert. No other artifacts were recovered from this locus, and it was thus deemed to not warrant further archaeological concern.

ASI (2006) completed Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of the Yellow Park property in Brampton in 2006. The property, 9.8 hectares in size, comprises part of Lot 10, Concession 11, Northern Division, in the former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, Ontario. Three sites were identified as a result of the Stage 2 assessment—East Yellow Park (AkGw-299), Yellow Park (AkGw-300), and West Yellow Park (AkGw-301), and they were subsequently recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

The Yellow Park site is located in the northeast field, nearly halfway between Highway 50 and the Humber River tributary on generally level ground. The site consists of six lithic artifacts, all surface finds, distributed over a 40 by 15 m area. The assemblage includes a biface, one flake and four pieces of shatter. Subsurface testing yielded no additional cultural materials, and the site was considered free from further archaeological concern.

The East Yellow Park site was also encountered in the northeast field on a knoll approximately 20 m east of a floodplain and 40 m west of AkGw-300. The site consists of 15 chert artifacts distributed over an area of approximately 45 by 20 m. Eleven of these artifacts were surface finds and the remaining four were recovered from test units. All of the artifacts are made from Onondaga chert and include a preform



(probable projectile point base fragment), flakes and shatter. Based on the low test unit yields, the site was considered free from further archaeological concern.

The West Yellow Park site was encountered in the southwest field between the Humber River tributary and Clarkway Drive, on a knoll approximately 25 m west of the floodplain. The site consists of two distributions of artifacts separated by approximately 20 m. The southern concentration was discovered during the one metre interval survey conducted after the discovery of the first scatter, and consisted of a piece of Onondaga chert shatter and a quartzite biface fragment. The northern locus consisted of a primary thinning flake, a biface fragment and three pieces of shatter, all of Onondaga chert. Subsurface testing yielded only one additional piece of lithic material and, consequently, the site was considered free from further archaeological concern.

Archaeoworks Inc., on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel completed a Stage 2 assessment for proposed road improvements to the Highway 50 and Mayfield Road intersection including construction of an adjacent car pool lot located at the southwest corner of the intersection. No archaeological resources were encountered and no further work recommended.

The Hart site (**AIGw-151**) is a historic homestead that was encountered while Archaeoworks Inc. was completing a Stage 2 assessment of proposed development at 11970 Highway 50. The project study area is located within part of Lot 17, Concession 12, west of Highway 50 and south of Mayfield Road. The site was observed during test pit survey. Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended should proposed developments disturb the site location (Archaeoworks 2009).

1.3.5 Summary

A review of the archaeological context indicates that lands within the study corridor boundaries have potential for archaeological resources, particularly due to the favourable physiographic conditions and the presence of previously registered sites immediately adjacent to and within the study corridor.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The current study corridor is comprised of approximately 11.5 ha of land, 9.05 ha of which were subject to Stage 2 property survey (Figures 2-6). The study corridor consists of a mixture of agricultural, low density residential and commercial and industrial lands. All ploughed lands were subject to a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and all unploughable lands were subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals. The study corridor did not exceed 10 m in any agricultural fields, thus according to Section 2.1.2 Standard F, when areas were not suitably prepared for a pedestrians survey, test pit survey was used.

Pedestrian survey was conducted on lands with acceptable survey conditions according to S&G 2.1.1 Standards 1-6. The ground surface visibility was 80% or greater and the fields were ploughed deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The fields were surveyed at 5 m intervals after thorough weathering and when archaeological resources were encountered survey transects were decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum radius of 20 m around each find.

According to Section 2.1.2(2) of the S&G, any undisturbed areas requiring test pit survey within 300 m of any feature of archaeological potential must be subject to systematic assessment at 5 m intervals. All test pits were excavated following the S&G Section 2.1.2 Standards 2-9.



Test pit survey involves the excavation by hand of test pits at 30 cm in diameter, test pits were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pit fill was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Afterwards, all test pits were backfilled and their locations were recorded on field maps. If archaeological resources were uncovered, test pit intervals were intensified to a maximum of 2.5 m around the positive test pits to define site boundaries and a test unit was excavated where necessary. Any factors that precluded the excavation of test pits (e.g. excessive slope, drainage, exposed bedrock, previous disturbance) were noted, and the areas were mapped and photographed. Where necessary, areas of disturbance were confirmed by the excavation of judgmental test pits. Test pits ranged from 18-35 cm deep and demonstrated intact stratigraphy consisting of light brown clay loam overlying light yellow-brown clay subsoil (Plate 13).

Approximately 2.12 ha (18.5%) of the study corridor lands were subject to pedestrian survey, 6.05 ha (52.6%) were subject to test pit survey following the above standards and 1.12 ha (9.7%) were previously assessed by Archeoworks (2006, 2009). Of the remaining lands, 0.86 ha (7.5%) were not assessed due to disturbance (see Plates 8, 11), and 1.35 ha (11.7%) were not assessed due to lack of permission to enter private properties (see Appendix A for a list of outstanding properties). Results of the assessment are presented in Figures 2-6, and Plates 1-14.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, one small historic site; AlGw-168 (H1) was encountered during the test pit survey. The single archaeological site has been registered with a Borden number in accordance with Standard 1 section 7.12 of the *S&G*.

GPS coordinates of the centre point for the site, which measures less than 10m² was recorded. All GPS readings were done using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. Location information and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation document associated with this project.

AlGw-168 (H1) was encountered in the northern section of the study corridor, in the gore between Highway 50 and Cold Creek Road, approximately 150 m north of the Highway 50 and Nashville Road intersection and approximately 10 m east of the paved edge of Highway 50 on relatively flat terrain in a fallow and overgrown field. The site consists of a total of 42 artifacts; 30 ceramic, one stoneware, five glass, five metal and one faunal, from four positive test pits and one 1 m² unit over an area of 5 m by 5 m, all (100%) of which were collected (Table 2, Plate 15). The scatter is largely comprised of domestic material, with architectural also present. One ceramic artifact is thermally altered. The inventory of documentary and material records can be found in Table 3.

Table 2: AlGw-168 (H1) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Qty	Test Pit #	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
H1	1	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Stoneware				Grey stoneware with brown glaze on exterior
H2	1	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand-painted – general	Unidentifiable	Thin pink band on one side
H3	1	2	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass				
H4	2	2	Architectural	Building component	Nail – Machine cut	Metal – Ferrous				
H5	1	3	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass				
H6	1	4	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Thermally altered and exfoliated white ceramic



Cat #	Qty	Test Pit #	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
H7	1	4	Architectural	Building component	Nail – Wire	Metal – Ferrous				
H8	4	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Holloware	Dark blue curling stamped motif over broad light blue handpainted bands
H9	2	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Holloware	Dark blue curling stamped motif over broad light blue handpainted bands
H10	1	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand-painted – late palette	Teas	Floral motif on one side, other side exfoliated
H11	1	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory-made slip – general	Holloware	Single brown band on carinated shoulder, interior exfoliated
H12	15	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Partially exfoliated
H13	1	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	One side exfoliated
H14	2	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Small completely exfoliated white ceramic fragments
H15	1	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware – coarse	Glazed	Holloware	Dark brown glaze on interior, exterior exfoliated
H16	1	Unit	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware – coarse	Glazed	Holloware	Mottled brown glaze on interior, exterior exfoliated
H17	3	Unit	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass				
H18	2	Unit	Architectural	Building component	Nail – Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				
F1	1	Unit	Mammal		Small					

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Field notes hard copy, GPS data (digital)
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	One standard banker's box.

All artifacts and documentation pertaining to the Project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A systematic Stage 2 property survey was conducted on previously unassessed lands within the Highway 50 study corridor, where PTE was granted. Of these, all lands determined to have archaeological potential, as identified in the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2010), were investigated by a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey. During the course of the property survey one previously unregistered small Euro-Canadian archaeological site was encountered AIGw-168 (H1). Another registered archaeological site AIGw-151 (Hart Site) appears to have undergone Stage 3 assessment but the report detailing this work was not available for this report.



The analysis of the artifacts recovered from the H1 site indicates that the site likely represents mid 19th century domestic use of the area. The majority of the artifacts recovered are the remains of household objects, including stamped and late palette hand painted refined white earthenware (RWE), yellowware, and grey stoneware. RWE decorated with Late Palette paint colours became available around 1830 and were available until around 1875 (I. Kenyon 1995). In addition to the ceramic material, wire and machine cut nails were encountered which suggest a post 1830 use of the land.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles the Crown Patent for Lot 26 was granted to Walter Roe in 1800. The patent was for the entire lot. The land was transferred to John J. Roe in 1830 who sold the lot to William Roe in 1832. The land changed ownership a number of times between 1833 and 1871. It is not until the 1901 census that anyone is listed as residing on this lot; Edward Shuttleworth. Shuttleworth was a 31 year old Ontario born farmer who lived with his wife and two children on Lot 26, Concession 11.

The Euro-Canadian historical site AIGw-168 (H1) meets the requirement for registration into the O.A.S.D. under Standard 1 of Section 7.12 of the *S&G* in that it represents more than ten 19th century artifacts found within a 10 m radius. As such, this site has been entered into the registry. Furthermore, these archaeological resources meet the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the *S&G* that states that post contact archaeological sites containing at least 20 artifacts that date to the period of use to before 1900 (Standard 1(f)) require a Stage 3 site specific assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. One previously unregistered Euro-Canadian archaeological site, AIGw-168, was identified within the Highway 50 study corridor that has further cultural heritage value. A Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment is recommended for AIGw-168 in accordance with the *S&G* in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. The Stage 3 site-specific assessment must be conducted using the following assessment strategy:
 - Place and excavate by hand 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site, plus an additional 20% of the grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Based on the size of AIGw-168 we estimate that a total of 6 units must be excavated within the boundary of the project limits.
2. A number of areas were not assessed due to lack of permission to enter. Prior to any ground disturbing activities the following areas must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to the *S&G*:
 - PIN #'s 142130124, 142130123, 142130119, 143500524, 143500086, and 33210012
3. Further work is recommended at the Hart Site (AIGw-151) where the site is impacted by the project limits. A Stage 3 assessment appears to have taken place at the site, by another



consultant, but despite multiple searches by ASI and the MTCS, no site report or record were located in the Ministry database; and

4. Should changes to the project design or temporary workspace requirements results in the inclusion of previously unsurveyed lands, these lands should be subject to further archaeological assessment.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In addition, the following advice on compliance is provided:

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



- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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8.0 MAPPING

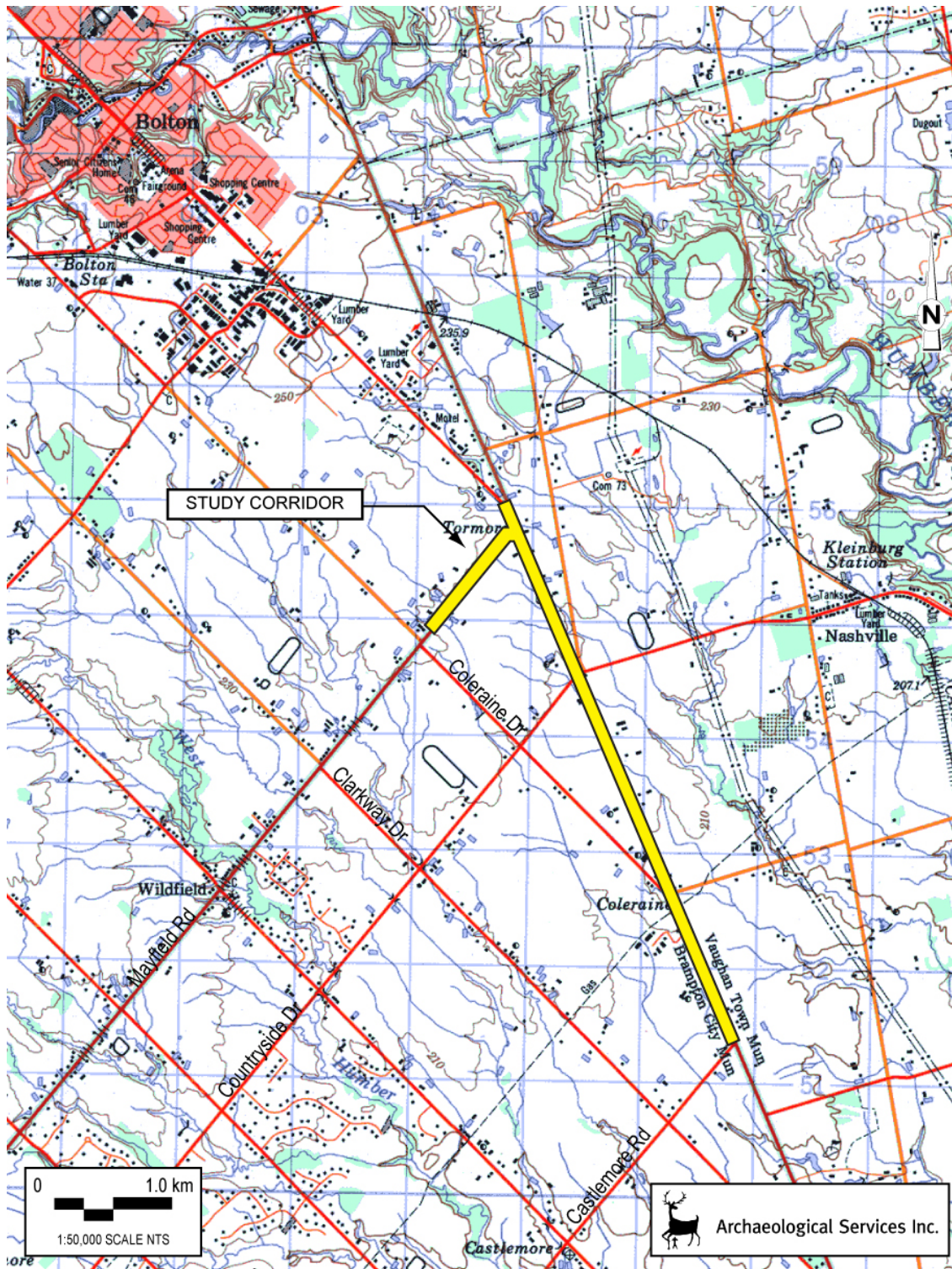


Figure 1: Location of the Highway 50 & Mayfield Road study corridor

Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/15 (Oshawa)



Figure 2: Highway 50 & Mayfield Road - Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Sheet 1)

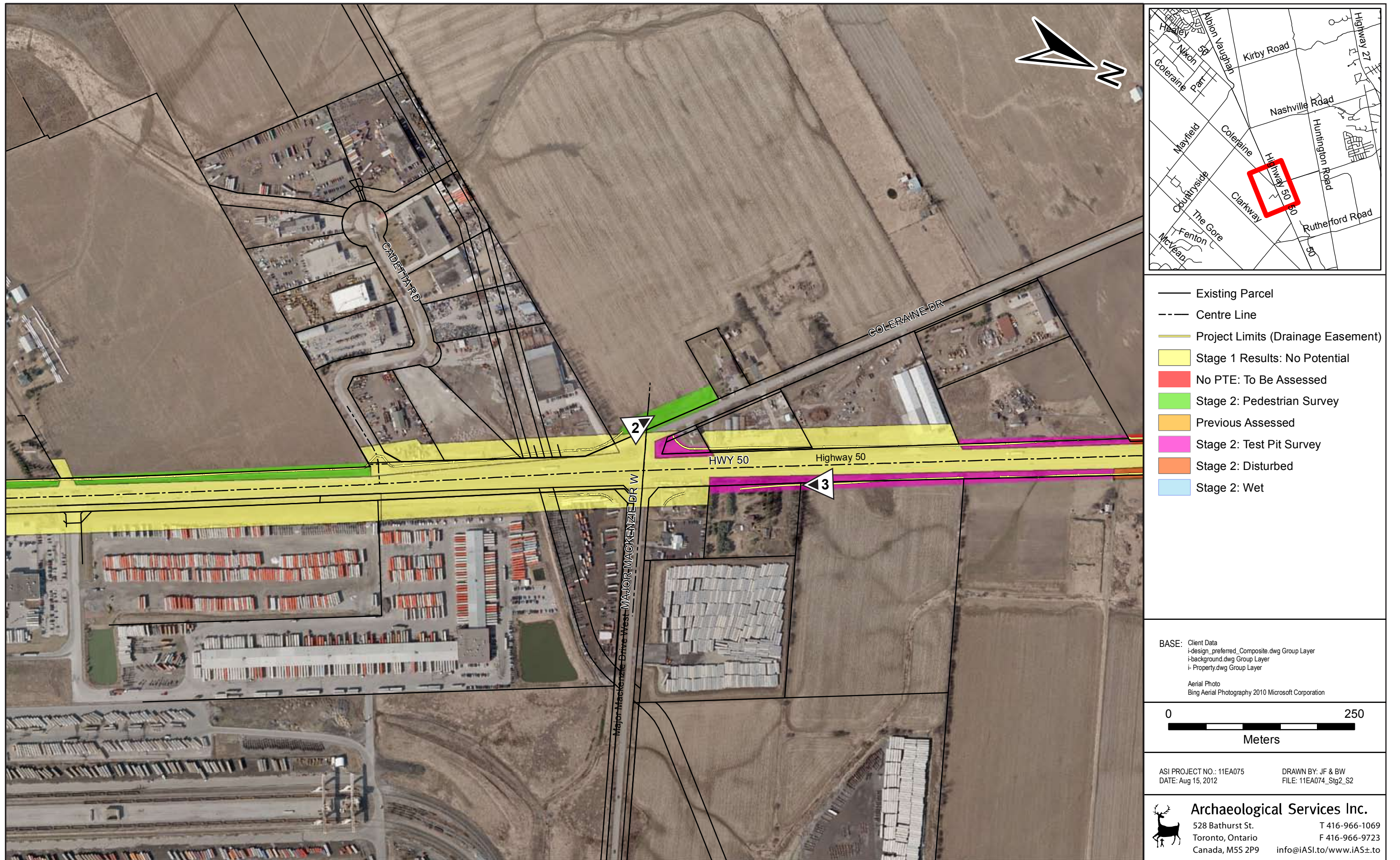


Figure 3: Highway 50 & Mayfield Road - Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Sheet 2)

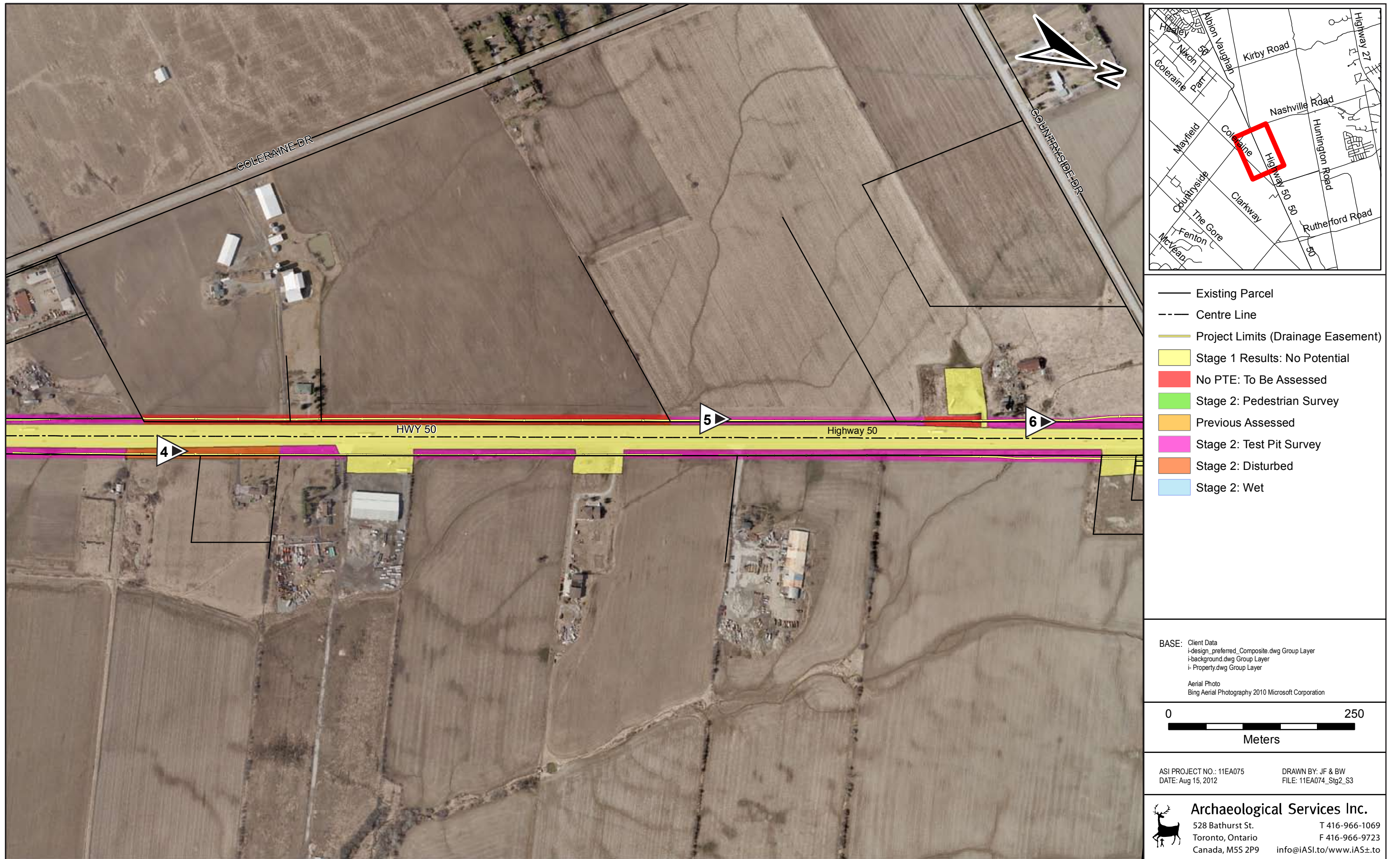


Figure 4: Highway 50 & Mayfield Road - Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Sheet 3)

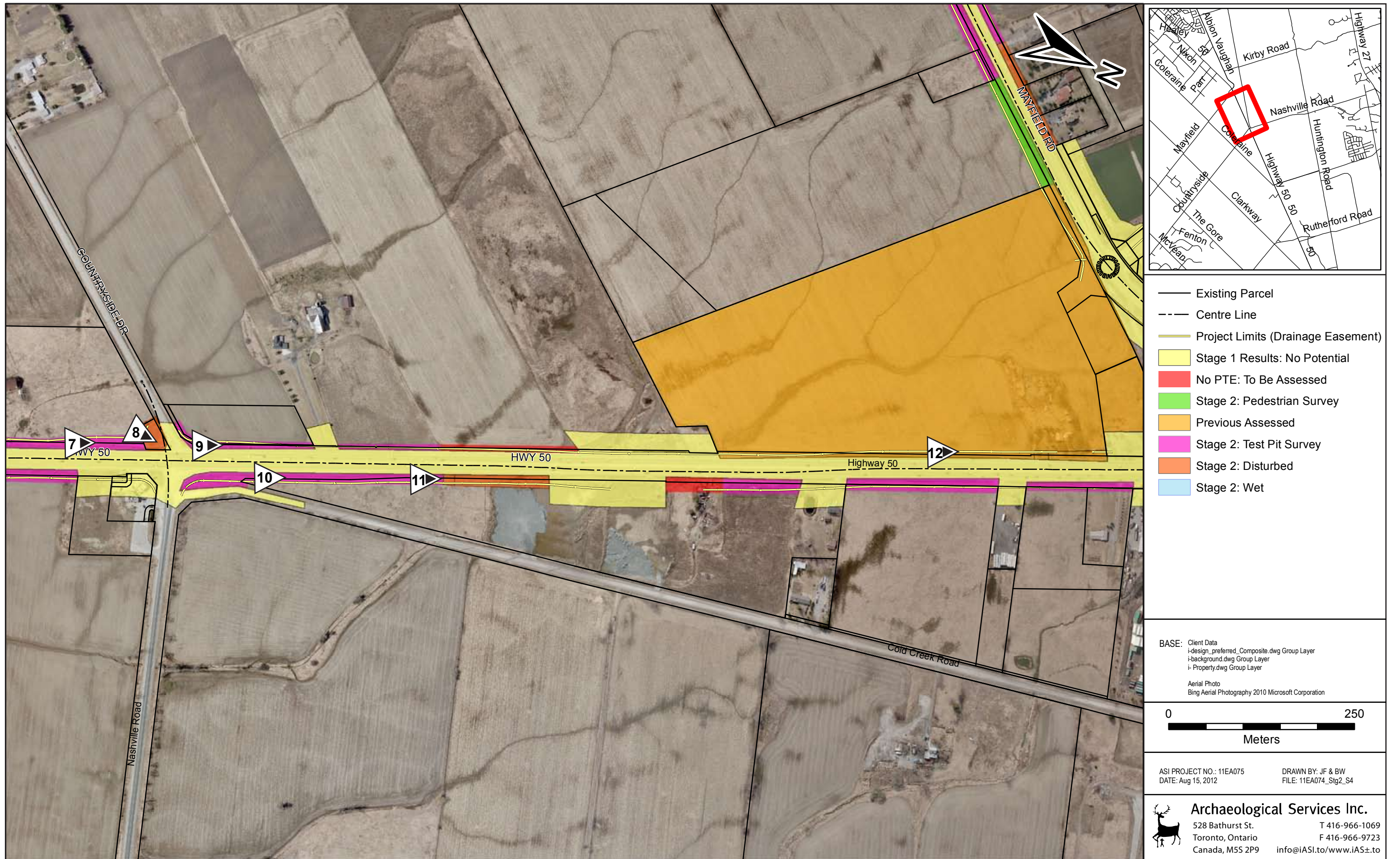


Figure 5: Highway 50 & Mayfield Road - Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Sheet 4)

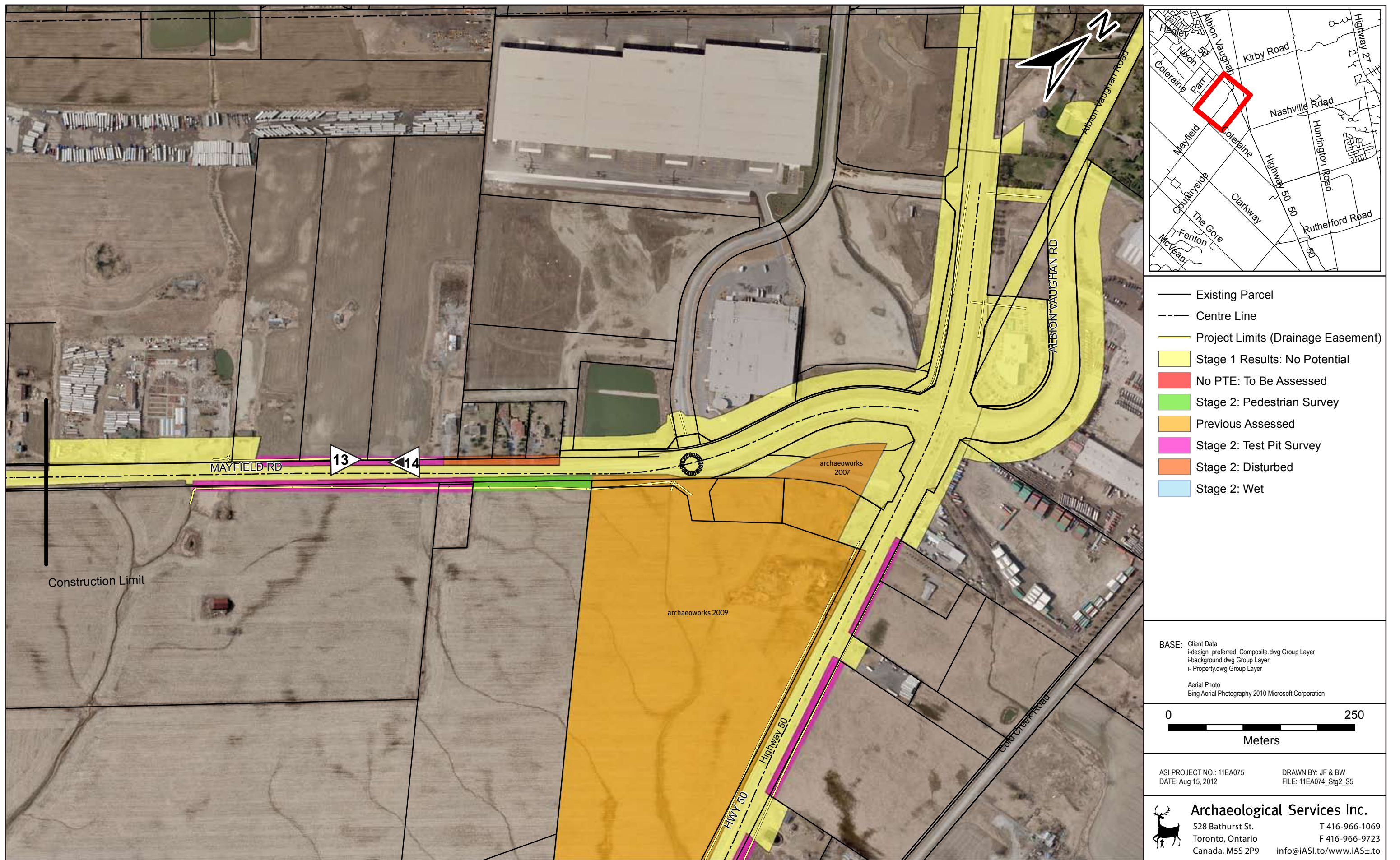


Figure 6: Highway 50 & Mayfield Road - Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Sheet 5)

9.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View north northeast at area subject to pedestrian survey.



Plate 2: View north northwest at pedestrian survey in progress.



Plate 3: View south southeast at area subject to test pit survey.



Plate 4: View north northwest at area not assessed – disturbance. Area beyond fence (outside of ROW) graded.



Plate 5: View north northwest at test pit survey in progress.



Plate 6: View north north west along Highway 50 at test pit survey in progress.





Plate 7: View north northwest at test pit survey adjacent to Highway 50 ROW.



Plate 8: Judgemental test pit survey in area disturbed by extensive grading.



Plate 9: View north north west along west side of Highway 50 at test pit survey in progress.



Plate 10: View down at 1 m unit dug at ALGw-168 site



Plate 11: View north northwest at area disturbed by grading activities for future subdivision development.



Plate 12: View north northwest at pedestrian survey in area previously assessed by Archeoworks (2007).





Plate 13: View down at a typical undisturbed test pit.



Plate 14: View west southwest at test pit survey.

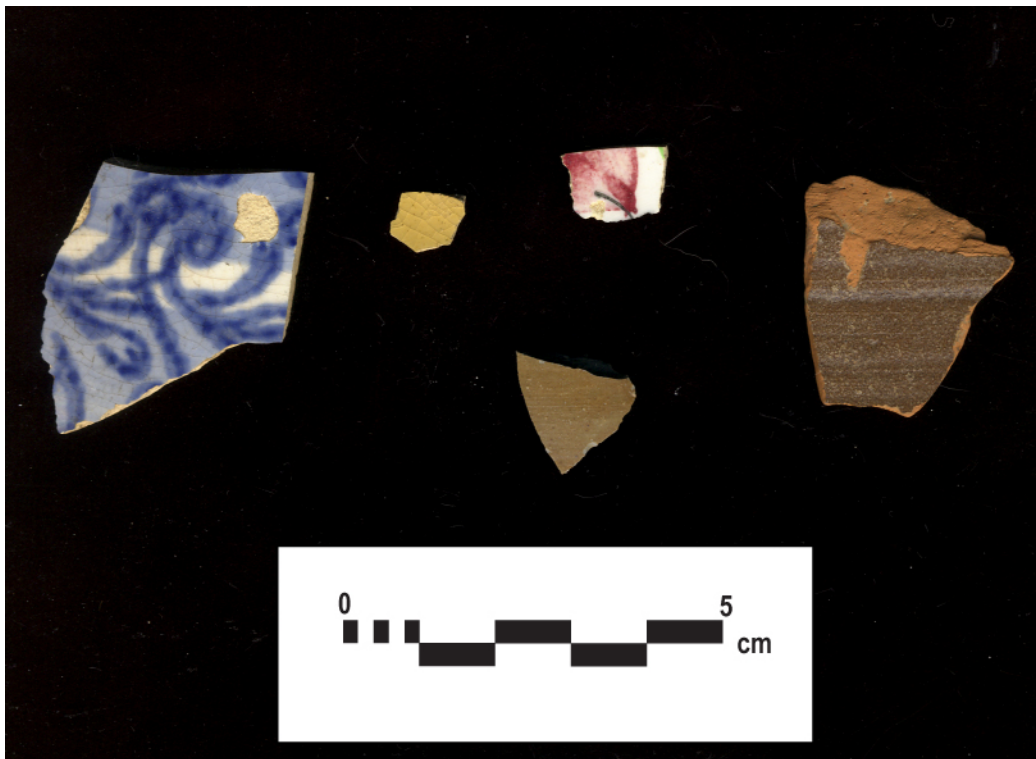


Plate 15: Example of diagnostic artifacts from ALGw-168 (H1) site. From left to right: H9 stamped RWE; H13 yellowware, H1 stoneware; H10 Late Palette and painted, H15 redware, glazed.



APPENDIX A:
Unassessed Properties



APPENDIX A Properties requiring further Stage 2 Property Assessment:

Address	Property PIN Number
10700 Highway 50, Brampton, ON Concession 12, Part of Lot 14	142130124
10690 Highway 50, Brampton, ON Concession 12, Part of Lot 14	142130123
Concession 12, Part of Lot 15	142130119
12029 Coleraine Drive, Caledon, ON Concession 6, Part of Lot 1	143500524
8782 Mayfield Road, Caledon, ON Concession 6, Part of Lot 1	143500086
11065 Highway 50, Kleinburg, ON Concession 11, Part of Lot 27	33210012

