

APPENDIX

G STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX

G-1 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (2017)



ORIGINAL REPORT:

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND PROPERTY INSPECTION
ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427
INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA,
CONC. IX, LOTS 12-13; CONC. X, LOTS 10-17;
CONC. XI, LOTS 10-17; AND CONC. XII, LOTS 12-17,
CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

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AND

THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

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**Archaeological Consulting License # P141 (Austin)
P141-0260-2016**

**Amec Foster Wheeler Project # TP115086
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the City of Brampton (“Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background study of the alignments of a proposed arterial road network within Secondary Plan Area 47, in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is bounded by Mayfield Road to the north, Castlemore Road to the south, Regional Road 50 (RR 50) to the east and the Gore Road to the west (Appendix A: Figure 1-3). It is legally described as Concession IX Lots 12-13, Concession X, Lots 10-17, Concession XI, Lots 10-17 and Concession XII, Lots 12-17, City of Brampton. This assessment was triggered by a Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA).

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information package was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on August 18th, 2016 with the approval of PIF # P141-0260-2016. The background research was conducted under the direction of Ms. Devon Brusey (R410). Permission to enter (PTE) portions of the study area was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on August 19th, 2016, and a property inspection was undertaken on that date. The balance of required PTE were obtained by the 26th of July, 2017, when a second property inspection occurred. The weather on the 19th of August, 2016 was sunny and warm, and on the 26th of July, 2017 was cloudy and warm. Weather conditions did not impede the inspections in any way. Observations were made both from the properties themselves and from public lands.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment addressed a total of 269.1 hectares, of which 227.2 hectares (or 84%) was deemed to have archaeological potential. The balance (41.83 hectares) were observed to have had archaeological potential removed by previous road work and the footprints of buildings (residential, industrial, and commercial). Due to the assortment of property types within the identified areas of archaeological potential, Stage 2 assessment should be carried out by means of a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey. All open sections greater than 10 m by 10 m should be freshly ploughed, disked if necessary, and allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals. Stage 2 assessment elsewhere should be conducted by means of hand shovel test pits at 5-m intervals. All test pit soils should be examined for intact cultural deposits and should be passed through six-millimetre mesh screens to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Although the identified areas of potential are ostensibly undisturbed, if unforeseen areas of disturbance and archaeological potential removal are encountered, the documentation of these areas should include their exact spatial limits.

Undisturbed portions of the study area have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment given: 1) the proximity of numerous nearby watercourses; 2) the proximity of several early historic transportation routes; and 3) the presence of 180 registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius.

In light of the foregoing results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Prior to any land altering activities, the portions of the study area deemed to have archaeological potential (see Appendix A: Figure 9a-c) require Stage 2 assessment by means of shovel test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS, 2011).

Where ploughing is viable, all open land greater than 10 metres by 10 metres in area must be freshly ploughed (and disked if necessary) and then allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals.

For lands measuring less than 10 metres by 10 metres in area, or where ploughing is not viable, a test pit survey must be executed. Such lands may include woodlots, pasture with high rock content, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed, parkland, residential lawns that will remain as lawns for an extended length of time, and properties with existing landscaping or infrastructure.

2. The balance of the study area (see Appendix A: Figure 9a-c) does not require further assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the City of Brampton (“Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background study of the alignments of a proposed arterial road network within Secondary Plan Area 47, in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is bounded by Mayfield Road to the north, Castlemore Road to the south, Regional Road 50 (RR 50) to the east and the Gore Road to the west (Appendix A: Figure 1-3). It is legally described as Concession IX Lots 12-13, Concession X, Lots 10-17, Concession XI, Lots 10-17 and Concession XII, Lots 12-17, City of Brampton. This assessment was triggered by a Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA). The proposed arterial road network within Secondary Plan Area 47 consists of two parts:

Part A: A new six-lane north-south major arterial road (Arterial A2) from Mayfield Road east of Clarkway Drive to Major Mackenzie Drive/RR 50; and the widening of Coleraine Drive from Arterial A2 to Mayfield Road, including realignment at Arterial A2 west of RR 50.

Part B: new four-lane east-west minor arterial road from The Gore Road to Arterial A2 (E-W Arterial); the widening to four lanes of Clarkway Drive from Castlemore Road to the E-W Arterial and urbanizing of Clarkway Drive between the E-W Arterial and Mayfield Road with a potential continuous centre turn lane; and the widening to four lanes of Countryside Drive from Clarkway Drive to RR 50 including realignment at RR 50.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information package was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on August 18th, 2016 with the approval of PIF # P141-0260-2016. The background research was conducted under the direction of Ms. Devon Brusey (R410). Permission to enter (PTE) portions of the study area was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on August 19th, 2016, and a property inspection was undertaken on that date. The balance of required PTE were obtained by the 26th of July, 2017, when a second property inspection occurred. The weather on the 19th of August, 2016 was sunny and warm, and on the 26th of July, 2017 was cloudy and warm. Weather conditions did not impede the inspections in any way. Observations were made both from the properties themselves and from public lands.

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.



1.1.1 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the technical standards defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Fieldwork* (MTCS 2011) and consisted of the following tasks:

- Contact MTCS to determine a comprehensive listing of all recorded archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area;
- Contact MTCS to determine a comprehensive listing of all previous archaeological assessments that have been conducted within a 50-metre radius;
- Conduct a desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its physiography and hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to historically important resources and transportation routes;
- Conduct a desktop review of the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources;
- Conduct a 'walk-through' visual inspection of the study area in order to determine its physical setting and possible areas of disturbance impacting the preservation of archaeological resources;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Formulate recommendations regarding the need for additional archaeological assessment;
- Draft report preparation for Client review; and,
- Submission of report package to MTCS and Approval Authority.

1.1.2 Current Conditions

The study area is comprised of mostly agricultural lands, with residential and a few light industrial properties scattered throughout. The study area is bounded by four historic roads: The Gore Road to the west; Mayfield Road to the north; Regional Road 50 to the east; and Castlemore Road to the south. Within the study area there are several creeks and seasonally active swales that drain toward the West Humber River.

1.1.3 Physiography and Soil Descriptions

The study area lies on till plain within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 62, 287). The South Slope is located between the Oak Ridges interlobate moraine and Lake Ontario and includes the southern slope of the moraine. The South Slope extends from



the Niagara escarpment to the Trent River. It is six to seven kilometres wide and encompasses 940 square kilometers.

The western portion of the South Slope, where the study area is located, is characterized by a smooth, faintly drumlinized landscape with intermittent gullies carved out by rapidly flowing drainage. The generally till-laden clay soils here did not inhibit early settlement and agricultural practices (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 290-292).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Overview of Southern Ontario Archaeology

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Aboriginal adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. The majority of stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as Onondaga and Haldimand Chert, found near the north shore of Lake Erie, Kettle Point Chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron, and Collingwood Chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment to the north.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 1000 B.C., when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined by the both pottery variations and point types. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the pre-contact history of Ontario as understood by archaeologists. The information is adapted from a summary of Ontario archaeology on the Ontario Archaeological Society website (<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary-of-ont-arch>). Table 2 summarizes the main aspects of Southern and Eastern Ontario archaeology.

The culture history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago, when the glaciers had melted and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called “flutes”. Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 8500 B.C.



Projectile points from the succeeding Archaic Period are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centred on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile. In southern and eastern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include Nettling, and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, while late types include Genesee, Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these are named after the sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Early Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips, along with larger point types such as Meadowood and Kramer. The first ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period at approximately 400 B.C.

The primary technological advancement of the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario is the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, which was practiced as part of the hunting and gathering strategy. More sedentary communities developed as a result, and the importance of community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape, and were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period ended approximately A.D.500/900.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario. This period is characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later villages were larger and more heavily palisaded and longhouses were larger also.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquois social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was



only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe the period of transition from Late Woodland to Historic times as “Proto-historic”. The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local First Nations were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Aboriginal middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later historic times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Archaeologically, the years since the arrival of Europeans are referred to as the Historic Period. In southern Ontario, significant Historic sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these sites date to before AD 1830.

Table 1: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. EPI rarely found in Eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville points.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000 B.C.–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka. Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.) . Adder Orchard, Genesee points. Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.) . Crawford Knoll, Innes points. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex .



Table 1: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.). Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.). Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Nanticoke, Notched Nanticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other European immigration increases.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian History of Brampton

The County of Peel

The County of Peel, in 1788, formed a part of the extensive “Nassau District”, afterwards called the “Home District” (Walker and Miles 1877: 58). By the late 1800s the County of Peel was comprised of the Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, and the incorporated Town of Brampton and Villages of Streetsville and Bolton.

The greater part of the county was settled about the year 1819, with the first settlers coming from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. They settled in Toronto Township, known as the “Old Survey” in about 1808 or 1810. The greater part of the “New Survey” was settled by a colony of Irish from the City of New York in 1819. Chinguacousy was chiefly settled by U.E. Loyalists and their descendants, and others from Upper Canada, while the other townships were mostly settled by British immigrants (Walker and Miles 1877: 61).



In 1877, the County of Peel, although one of the smallest counties in the Province, was both wealthy and well-populated. It consisted of 118,694.3 ha of land. The roads were generally good, with Dundas Street, one of the leading roads in the province, partly gravelled and macadamized in 1836. The leading road through the length of the county was Hurontario Street, with the Sixth Line, which extended from Dundas Street, also being well travelled (Walker and Miles 1877: 59).

History of Toronto Gore

Toronto Gore split from Chinguacousy Township in 1831. In 1867 it became part of Peel County when that county split from York County. There were several historic settlements located within the Toronto Gore, including Castlemore, Coleraine, Toremore and several others. The three listed above are adjacent to the study area. The report produced by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) entitled: *Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan (Area 47) Lots 11 to 17, Concessions 10 to 11 and Lots 13 to 17, Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (2010) outlines a brief history for all three of these historic settlements. Also, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (Walker & Miles 1877) provides a brief history of early settlements.

Castlemore

Castlemore was a small village located along The Gore Road, approximately 16 km from Brampton. There was a post office, shoe store, blacksmith, hotel, a church and a good school house. In 1877 the population was approximately 100 (Walker & Miles 1877).

Coleraine

The Town of Coleraine was situated along the Township Line of Toronto Gore and Vaughan along Highway 50 and Major Mackenzie Drive. Coleraine was approximately 20 km from Brampton. This town had a post office, store, blacksmith, wagon shop, hotel and a Temperance House. In 1877 the population was approximately 100 (Walker & Miles 1877).

Toremore

Toremore Village was situated at the intersection of Mayfield Road and Highway 50, approximately 24 km from Brampton. There was a store, post office, blacksmith and a Temperance House (Walker & Miles 1877).

1.2.3 Review of Historical Records

A review of historical documents was conducted in order to shed light on the historic archaeological potential of the study area. The 1859 Tremaine *Map of Peel County*, the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, the 1898 *Cyclists Road Map of York, Ontario*,



Peel and Simcoe Counties, the Perkins Bull *Historical Series Map of the County of Peel* (1937) and the *Road Map of the Counties of Peel, Halton, Dufferin, Wellington and Waterloo* (1959) were reviewed for this assessment.

Tremaine's 1859 *Map of Peel County* shows that the study area was located in the northern portion of Toronto Gore. There are a few historical settlements within and around the study area, including the Town of Coleraine and the Village of Castlemore. There are several structures, (churches, private residents) orchards, creeks and watercourses within the study area.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* shows that much of what was depicted in Tremaine's 1959 map remained the same 18 years later. See Table 3 for an outline of who owned the lots within each concession in 1859 and 1877.

Table 2: Review of Historical Maps					
Location		1859 Tremaine's Map		1877 Historical Atlas	
Conc.	Lot	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features
9	12	Bernard Dougherty (SE ¼)	Tributary	Dougherty	Orchard and Residence
	13	Bernard Dougherty (NE ¼)	Tributary	Dougherty	Church
10	10	William Carefoot (N ½)	Tributary, Town of Castlemore in NW corner	John Myers (N ½)	Castlemore community in W corner
	11	William Carefoot (S ½)	Tributary, Town of Castlemore in SW corner	G.D. (SW 1/16) John Carefoot (N ½) William Burton (S ½)	Inn Orchard and Residence Orchard and Residence
		John Carefoot (N ½)			
	12	Thomas Parr (NW ¼)	Tributary	Martin Byrne (S ½) Thomas Parr (NW ¼)	Residence Residence
		John Murphy (remaining portion)		William Kersey (NE ¼)	Residence
	13	John Adams (W ½)	Tributary	James M. Adams (W ½)	Residence
		Henry Parr (E ½)		James Parr (E ½)	Residence
14	John O'Donald (W ½)	Tributary	John O'Donald (W ½) Matthew Harrison (NE ¼)	Residence	
	Thomas Strattow (NE ¼) Henry Parr (SE ¼)		Joseph Parr (SE ¼)	Residence	
15	James Burnes (W ½)	Tributary	Matthew Harrison (SE ¼) Mrs. M Kelly (NE ¼) Thomas Byrne (W ½)	Residence Residence	
	James Grant (NE ¼) Edward Kelley (SE ¼)				
16	Samuel Beamish (N ½) James Maw (SE ¼) Thomas Beamish (SW ¼)	Tributary	James Maw (SE ¼) John Splan (N ½)	Residence	



Table 2: Review of Historical Maps					
Location		1859 Tremaine's Map		1877 Historical Atlas	
Conc.	Lot	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features
	17	Reverend Eugene O'Reily	Tributary	Robert Kennedy (E ½)	Tributary
11	10	Martin Burn	Tributary	M. Byrne	Orchard and Residence
	11	James and John Johnson (N ½) David Johnston (S ½)	Tributary	David Johnson (S ½) James Johnson (N ½)	Orchard and Residence, Tributary
	12	Joseph Parr (W ½) James St. John (SE ¼) J. Parr (NE 1/8) George Neighton (NE 7/8)	Tributary, NE portion of Lot is corner of Town of Coleraine	Thomas Montgomery (W ½)	Residence
				Estate of William Kersey (SE ¼)	Residence
				George Leighton (NE 7/8)	Residence
				John St. John (NE 1/8)	Residence
	13	Edward Kelley (NW ¼) Joseph Parr (SW ¼) Samuel Ackroid (E ½)	Tributary	Thomas Webster (E ½)	Residence
				William Kersey (N ¼) Thomas Montgomery (SW ¼)	Residence
	14	M. A. Stonehouse (W ½) Thomas Cole (E ½)	Tributary	Thomas Cole (E ½) Isaac Devins (W ½)	Residence
	15	Richard Clark (W ½) Edward Pierson (E ½)	Tributary	Richard Clark (W ½) John Splan (E ½)	Residence Residence
16	James Craven (N ½) Heirs of J. Craven (SW ¼) Rachel Craven (SE ¼)	Two residential buildings Blacksmith shops	Mrs. Rachel Craven (SE ¼) James Craven (remaining portion of Lot)	Residence Residence	
17	Richard St. John (NW ¼) Robert Barbour (SW ¼) Andrew McCourt (E ½)	Tributary	John Splan (E ¼) James Craven (Central ¼)	Residence	
			Nathaniel Beamish (SW ¼) John Gilmore (NW ¼)	Residence	
12	12	??	Town of Coleraine in the southern portion	???	Community of Coleraine in the southern portion
	13	W.H. (N ½) ?? (S ½)	Town of Coleraine in the southern portion	Estate of William Kersey	Residence and blacksmith, Town of Coleraine in the southern portion of Lot
				Thomas Cole	Residence
	15	Robert Woodill		John Cameron	Residence



Table 2: Review of Historical Maps					
Location		1859 Tremaine's Map		1877 Historical Atlas	
Conc.	Lot	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features
	16	John Splan (W ½) Ronald Tibb (E ½)	School House	John Splan (W 1/3) Walter Watson (E 2/3)	Residence Residence
	17	N. Green (NW ¼) Robert Hart (Remaining portion of Lot)	Church	John Hart (NW ¼) W.S. Hart (SW ¼) George Hart (E ½)	Residence Residence Church

The *Cyclists Road Map for the County of York, Ontario, Peel and Simcoe* indicates that the Village of Castlemore and Town of Coleraine, were still present in 1898. The Humber River is shown not far from the western edge of the study area. No other significant historical features are shown on this map.

The map from the Perkins Bull *Historical Series* indicates that there was an abandoned school or hall in the Township of Castlemore in 1937. No other significant historical features are shown on this map.

The *Road Map of the Counties of Peel, Halton, Dufferin, Wellington and Waterloo* indicates that the Town of Coleraine was no longer present by 1959. No other significant historical features are shown on this map.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitudes and latitudes. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study falls within the AIGw, AIGv, AkGw, and AkGv Borden blocks. According to the OASD, there are 180 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the individual roadway study corridors (MTCS OASD search). Below, Table 4 outlines each site.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AIGw-40	-	Early Woodland, Meadowood	Findspot, No further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1989
AIGw-41	-	Post-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1989
AIGw-45	Fleming Shaw	Post/Pre-Contact	One lithic Findspot, No further CHVI, 488 historic artifacts	Dana Poulton, 1993
AIGw-46	Disanto	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AIGw-47	French	Late Archaic	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AIGw-48	Humberview	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AIGw-49	Lougheed	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AIGw-65	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Caroline Theriault, 2000
AIGw-66	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Caroline Theriault, 2000
AIGw-80	Graham	Post-Contact	Farmstead, more investigations required	Robert MacDonald, 2005
AIGw-81	-	Early Archaic	Findspot, No further CHVI	Robert MacDonald, 2005
AIGw-120	Coleraine	Post-Contact, 1800-1850	905 Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered, Stage 3 complete	Marilyn Cornies, 1948, 2007
AIGw-123	Albion	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Presbyterian cemetery 1850-1900	John Triggs, 2007
AIGw-124	Solmar P2	Pre-Contact	Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-125	Solmar H1	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-126	Solmar H2	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-127	Solmar H3	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-128	Solmar H4	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-129	Solmar H5	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-130	Solmar H6	Post-Contact	Homestead, Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AIGw-132	Caldwell	Post-Contact	Homestead, No further CHVI	Debbie Steiss, 2008
AIGw-151	Hart	Post-Contact	Requires Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2008
AIGw-152	Graham	Post-Contact	Homestead	Debbie Steiss, 2010
AIGw-168	AIGw-168 H1	Euro-Canadian, 1850	-	Lisa Merrit
AIGw-187	Clark	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Richard Sutton, 2015-2016
AIGv-19	Train 1	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Requires Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-20	Train 2	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	-	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-21	Train 3	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	-	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-22	Train 4	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Campsite	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-23	Train 5	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AIGv-24	Train 6	Early to Late Archaic	Campsite	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-25	Train 7	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Campsite	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-26	Levaine Hamilton	Post-Contact, 1840-1850	Cabin	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-27	Train 8	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-28	North Humber 1	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-29	North Humber 2	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Campsite	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-30	North Humber 3	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-31	North Humber 4	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-32	North Humber 5	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-33	North Humber 6	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1987
AIGv-67	Kirby Sideroad	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	4 flaked lithics over a 50m area	Robert Bugar, 1987
AIGv-90	Kerrowood I	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	ASI, 1991
AIGv-91	Kerrowood II	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	ASI, 1991
AIGv-92	Kerrowood III	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	ASI, 1991
AIGv-93	Kerrowood IV	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	ASI, 1991
AIGv-94	Kerrowood V	Post-Contact	Homestead, No further CHVI	ASI, 1991
AIGv-176	-	Pre-contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-177	-	Late Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-178	Nada	Pre-Contact	Scatter, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-179	-	Pre-contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-180	-	Late Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-188	-	Early Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 2000
AIGv-229	TACC	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Michael Henry, 2005
AIGv-288	Martin Smith Site	Post-Contact, 1830-1850	Homestead, Further CHVI	George Clark, 2009
AIGv-301	Richard Ager	Post-Contact	Homestead, Further CHVI	Michael Henry, 2009
AIGv-367	-	Pre-contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Alistair Jolly, 2012



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AIGv-385	Block 55 H6	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2016
AIGv-386	Block 55 H7	Post-Contact, 1840-1880	Unknown, Stage 3 Complete	Nimal Nithiyanantham, 2014
AIGv-387	Block 55 H8	Unknown	Unknown	Nimal Nithiyanantham, 2014
AIGv-388	Block 55 H9	Post-Contact, 1850-1900	Unknown, Stage 3 Complete	Nimal Nithiyanantham, 2014
AkGw-3	Livingston	Archaic	Site was reported by Mrs. McQuaig in Beeton and Livingston family. Collection is lost.	Dave Spittal, 1977
AkGw-17	South Coleraine	Post-Contact 1840-1860	Stage 1 – 4 Complete	Dana Poulton, 1988
AkGw-66	John Laughlin	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AkGw-69	Avery	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AkGw-70	Dennis	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1993
AkGw-99	McVean	Middle Archaic – Laurentian	Stage 1 and 2, Complete	Jeffrey Bursey, 1998
AkGw-100	McVean 2	Late Woodland – Pickering	Stage 1 and 2, Complete	Jeffrey Bursey, 1998
AkGw-102	Barrister Brook 2	Late Woodland	Stage 1 and 2, Complete	Dana Poulton, 1988
AkGw-103	Dolomiti	Early Woodland – Adena	Stage 1 and 2, Complete	Dana Poulton, 1988
AkGw-142	Shaw 1	Post-Contact	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead, Complete, 15 artifacts: predominant are ironstone ceramics	Ronald Williamson, 1999
AkGw-143	Shaw 2	Post-Contact	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1999
AkGw-175	Lacville	Pre-Contact	Campsite, No Further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2001
AkGw-176	Skyway	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter, No Further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2001
AkGw-177	Gort	Middle Woodland	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2001
AkGw-178	Sable	Early Archaic	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2001
AkGw-185	-	Late Archaic – Narrow Point	Findspot, No further CHVI	-



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AkGw-186	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-187	Flying Lady	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter, No Further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-188	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-189	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-190	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-191	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-192	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-193	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-205	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-206	-	Early Woodland – Meadowood	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-207	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-208	Hunter	Post-Contact	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Martin Cooper, 2001
AkGw-209	-	Other	Findspot, No further CHVI	Martin Cooper, 2002
AkGw-230	Hawkins	Post-Contact	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Kim Slocki, 2003
AkGw-232	-	Late Archaic – Ace of Spades Late Woodland	Findspot, No further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2003
AkGw-264	Tullamore Tenant H1	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Robert Pihl, 2004
AkGw-265	Farley H2	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Robert Pihl, 2004
AkGw-266	Site P1	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Robert Pihl, 2004
AkGw-273	P2	Early Woodland – Meadowood	Findspot, No further CHVI	Robert Pihl, 2004
AkGw-279	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2005
AkGw-282	-	Late Archaic	Findspot, No further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2005
AkGw-284	-	Pre-Contact, and Middle Archaic	Findspot, No further CHVI	Bruce Welsh, 2005
AkGw-285	Fines West	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No further CHVI	Bruce Welsh, 2005



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AkGw-289	Byrne	Post-Contact	Homestead, Privy	Andrew Clish, 2006
AkGw-290	Bayley	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Bruce Welsh, 2005
AkGw-291	O'Hara	Post-Contact	Homestead, Scatter, No Further CHVI	Bruce Welsh, 2005
AkGw-292	O'Connor	Post-Contact	Homestead, Scatter, No Further CHVI	Andrew Clish, 2006
AkGw-294	-	Post-Contact	Stage 1 and 2, Complete, Homestead	Marilyn Cornies, 2005
AkGw-296	The Castlemore Cairn Site	Post-Contact	Further Work Recommended	Kim Slocki, 2006
AkGw-299	East Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter, Further Work Recommended	Bruce Welsh, 2006
AkGw-300	Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter, Further Work Recommended	Bruce Welsh, 2006
AkGw-301	West Yellow Park	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter, No Further CHVI	Bruce Welsh, 2006
AkGw-303	-	Middle Archaic-Brewerton	Campsite, No Further CHVI	T. Keith Powers, 2006
AkGw-304	Flight 621 Crash Site	-	Stage 3	Sherri Pearce, 2010
AkGw-321	Parkmount H1	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Kim Slocki, 2007
AkGw-398	Terrace	Pre-Contact	Stage 1-3	Richard Sutton, 2009
AkGw-406	-	Middle Archaic	Hunting, Findspot, No Further CHVI	Nancy Saxberg, 2009
AkGw-408	Dougherty Old House	Middle Archaic and Post Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Nancy Saxberg, 2009
AkGw-417	Adams H2	Post-Contact	Stage 3	Catherine Crinnion, 2010
AkGw-418	O'Donald	Post-Contact	Stage 3	T. Keith Powers, 2010
AkGw-445	-	Middle Archaic	Stage 1 and 2	Andrew Murray, 1974
AkGw-454	-	-	Stage 2	Lisa Merrit, 1949
AkGw-457	Thompson Site	-	Stage 2	Jessica Marr, 1971
AkGw-459	H3	Post-Contact 1800-1850	Stage 3	Jessica Marr, 1971
AkGw-460	Dusty Rose P1	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Jessica Marr, 2012
AkGw-466	Block 66 H2	Post-Contact 1930-1850's	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Jessica Marr, 2011



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AkGw-467	Block 66 H3	Post-Contact 1840-1860	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Jessica Marr, 2011
AkGw-468	Block 66 H5	Post-Contact 1830-1850	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Jessica Marr, 2011
AkGw-469	Block 66 H6	Post-Contact Late 19 th -20 th Century	Stage 1 and 2, Homestead	Jessica Marr, 2011
AkGw-471	Montgomery 1	Post-Contact	Homestead-Farmstead, No Further CHVI	Catherine Dupont, 2013
AkGw-472	Montgomery 2	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Catherine Dupont, 2013
AkGw-478	Marsh-Cole	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	-
AkGw-481	Cole Farm	Post-Contact 1860's-1870's	Stage 4, No Further CHVI	Richard Sutton, 2014
AkGw-482	Genesee Highway 50	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Richard Sutton, 2014
AkGw-483	-	Post-Contact	Homestead, Farmstead, Church/Chapel, No Further CHVI	T. Keith Powers, 2013
AkGw-484	Julian	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Richard Sutton, 2014
AkGw-485	-	Post-Contact	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Richard Sutton, 2015
AkGw-488	St. John	Post-Contact	Farmstead, No Further CHVI	Katherine Hull, 2015
AkGw-493	Clarkway H1 Site	Post-Contact	Homestead, Further CHVI	Nimal Nithiyantham, 2015
AkGv-29	Capner 1	Archaic, Early- Middle	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1987
AkGv-30	Capner 2	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1987
AkGv-31	John Smith Jr.	Euro-Canadian, 1830-1840	Cabin	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1987
AkGv-61	Constellation	Pre-Contact, Unknown	Surface Scatter	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1987
AkGv-69	Constellation 2	Pre-Contact, Unknown	Surface Scatter, No Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1987
AkGv-80	Sweet	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989
AkGv-81	Sweet II	Late Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989
AkGv-82	Sweet III	Pre-Contact	Scatter, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989
AkGv-83	Sweet IV	Pre-Contact	Scatter, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AkGv-84	Sweet V	Pre-Contact	Scatter, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989
AkGv-85	Sweet VI	Early Woodland	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Ronald Williamson, 1989
AkGv-87	-	Pre-Contact	Scatter, No Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1989
AkGv-88	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1989
AkGv-89	-	Pre-Contact	Campsite, Further CHVI Required	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates, 1989
AkGv-131	Flak Jacket	Late Woodland	Longhouse, No Further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1994-95
AkGv-132	WEA 3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1994-95
AkGv-133	WEA 4	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, No Further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1994-95
AkGv-141	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1997
AkGv-142	Burnside Findspot	Early Woodland, Meadowood	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Robert Pearce, 1997
AkGv-153	Barrister Brook #1	Late Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1998
AkGv-159	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 1999
AkGv-186	Roybridge	Post-Contact	Midden, No Further CHVI	Dana Poulton, 2001
AkGv-199	-	Post-Contact	Homestead, Further Work Recommended	Kim Slocki, 2003
AkGv-202	Huntington 1	Euro-Canadian, 1850-1900	Stage 4 Complete	Marilyn Cornies, 1971, 1974
AkGv-203	Huntington 2	Euro-Canadian, 1800-1850	Stage 4 Complete	Marilyn Cornies, 1971, 1974
AkGv-265	Samuel Arnold	Post-Contact	Homestead	Michael Henry, 2005
AkGv-266	-	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Campsite, Further Work Recommended	Paul Racher, 2006
AkGv-267	-	Early Woodland	Findspot, No Further CHVI	L. R. Bud Parker, 2006
AkGv-268	Wardlaw	Post-Contact	Homestead, Further Work Recommended	Paul Racher, 2006
AkGv-276	Burton	Post-Contact	Farmhouse, Further Work Recommended	Debbie Steiss, 2007
AkGv-277	Hunter	Late Woodland	Scatter, Further Work Recommended	Colin Varley, 2007
AkGv-278	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Wright, 2007
AkGv-293	Simone	Post-Contact, 1800-1850	Farmstead, Further Work Recommended	William Finlayson, 2010
AkGv-294	James Moody	Post-Contact	Homestead	Michael Henry, 2009



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Researcher and Date
AkGv-297	-	Early Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Woodley, 2009
AkGv-298	-	Early Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Woodley, 2009
AkGv-299	-	Early Woodland	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Woodley, 2009
AkGv-300	-	Early Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Golder, 2015
AkGv-301	-	Late Archaic	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Woodley, 2009
AkGv-302	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot, No Further CHVI	Phillip Woodley, 2009
AkGv-319	Winslow Site	Euro-Canadian, 1850-1950	Homestead, No Further CHVI	William Finlayson, 2008
AkGv-321	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Alistair Jolly, 2012
AkGv-324	Hamilton Site	Unknown	Unknown	William Finlayson, 2014
AkGv-325	DiPoce Richardson	Unknown	Unknown	William Finlayson, 2014
AkGv-330	Location 1	Late Paleo-Indian	Findspot, Further Work Recommended	Golder, 2015

There are 69 generic pre-contact sites, 25 Archaic sites, 12 Woodland sites, 65 generic post-contact sites, two multi-component sites, and seven that have no recorded cultural affiliation or temporal estimate. Of the total 180 registered sites, 109 require no further work and 24 require further work. No recommendations have been provided for the remaining 47. Stage 2 assessment would be required to determine if any sites requiring further assessment extend into the current study corridors.

The following assessments were conducted within 50 m of the study area and have been reviewed as a part of the Stage 1 assessment:

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the AMB Property Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 15, Concession 12 Northern Division, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-567-2011 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd, June 2011.

This assessment was conducted in May and June of 2011 on 21.7 hectares of land. One aboriginal findspot was located. This site is not considered to be potentially significant and is not a planning concern.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 11 Northern Division, and Part of Lot 14, Concession 12 Northern Division, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P361-029-2013 [Brown] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., January 2013.



This assessment was completed in January 2013 on 65 hectares of agricultural and residential lands. It was recommended that the majority of the study area should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 15, Concession 11 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1063-2014 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., June 2014.

This assessment was completed in June 2014 on 40 hectares of agricultural and residential lands. It was recommended that the majority of the study area should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 15, Concession 11 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1068-2014 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., July, 2014.

This assessment was conducted in June 2014 on 40 hectares of land. No archaeological sites were identified and no further assessment was recommended.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bram East Block 47-3, Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 12 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1090-2014 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., February 2015.

This assessment was conducted in November 2014 on 23.7 hectares of land. One site was relocated, the Marsh Cole site (AkGw-478), and the Cole Farm site (AkGw-481) and Genesee Highway 50 site (AkGw-482) were newly discovered. The Marsh Cole site was determined to require Stage 3 investigations, while the Cole Farm and Genesee Highway 50 sites were not recommended for further assessment. The Marsh Cole site was avoided and protected during development, and a licensed archaeologist was present to monitor all invasive construction work done within a 50-m buffer.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bram East Block 47-3, Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 11 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1092-2014 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., June 2015.

This assessment was conducted in November 2014 and April and May 2015 on 41.7 hectares of land. Five archaeological sites were discovered. Three were isolated indeterminate aboriginal findspots, and two were Euro-Canadian homesteads. The three isolated findspots were



determined to require no further investigations, while Stage 3 archaeological assessments were recommended for the Julian site (AkGw-484) and the Knight site (AkGw-485).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Julian Site (AkGw-484) and the Knight Site (AkGw-485), Bram East Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 11 Northern Divisions, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P361-0081-2015 & P361-0085-2015 [Brown] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., November 2015.

Stage 3 assessments of the Julian and Knight sites occurred between May and August 2015. The Julian site (AkGw-484) was determined to have been occupied between 1840 and 1850. Due to the age of the Julian site, it was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation. The Knight site (AkGw-485) was determined to have been occupied between 1870 and 1900. It was concluded that the Knight site did not warrant Stage 4 mitigation.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Prologis Highway 50 Business Park Lands, Part of Lot 15, Concession 12 Northern Division, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1129-2015 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., December 2015.

This assessment was conducted in November 2015 on 5.6 hectares of land. No archaeological sites were encountered and no further assessment was recommended.

Preliminary Report on the Stage 4 Excavation of the Julian Site (AkGw-484), Bram East Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 11 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1124-2015 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., December 2015.

This preliminary report for the Stage 4 salvage excavation of the Julian site (AkGw-484) concluded that this site represented a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead occupied by George Julian. The Stage 4 assessment was conducted in October 2015. As the site was fully excavated, its cultural heritage value or interest was removed.

Stage 4 Excavation of the Marsh-Cole Site (AkGw-478), Bram East Block 47-3, Orlando Corporation Lands, Part of Lot 14, Concession 12 Northern Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel; P013-1110-2015 [Sutton] Archaeological Assessments Ltd., February 2016.

This report details the Stage 4 excavations of the Marsh-Cole site (AkGw-478), a homestead occupied by William Marsh and his family from 1845-1853 and by Thomas Cole and his family from 1853-1860s. The investigations occurred during the month of May and June, 2015. As the site was fully excavated, its cultural heritage value or interest was removed.



1.3.1 History of Archaeological Investigations

One previous archaeological assessment overlaps the current study area: *Cultural Heritage Study: Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan (Area 47), Lots 11 to 17, Concessions 10 to 11 and Lots 13 to 17, Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. This investigation was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. in July 2010. Approximately 96% of their study area was deemed to have potential. Their recommendation indicated that the study area requires further archaeological assessment prior to any land disturbing activities; and furthermore that, if Aboriginal resources are encountered, appropriate First Nations should be consulted.



2.0 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Devon Brusey (R410), with the assistance of Dr. Shaun Austin (P141), both of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, on the 19th of August, 2016 and on the 26th of July, 2017. The inspections were conducted in order to gather first-hand information on archaeological site potential and the degree to which recent development may have affected that potential. Advance unconditional permission-to-enter was obtained from the Client prior to the inspection. On the 19th of August, 2016 the weather was sunny and warm and on the 26th of July, 2017 the weather was cloudy and warm. Weather conditions did not impede the inspection in any way. Observations were made both from the properties themselves and from public lands.

The property inspection was photo-documented and field observations were recorded (Appendix A: Figure 9a-c and Appendix B: Photographs 1-36).

2.1 Record of Finds

The following table provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record			
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Number of Standard Bankers Boxes	Field Notes
Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area, Brampton, Ontario	Field Map and 45 Photographs	0	Stage1 Survey Forms, Photo Logs and Field Notes

Documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Amec Foster Wheeler until such time that arrangements for its 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, the MTCS and any other legitimate interest group.

2.2 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

Undisturbed portions of the study area have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment given: 1) the proximity of numerous nearby watercourses; 2) the proximity of several early historic transportation routes; and 3) the presence of 180 registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment addressed a total of 269.1 hectares, of which 227.2 hectares (or 84%) was deemed to have archaeological potential. The balance (41.89 hectares) were observed to have had archaeological potential removed by previous road work and the



footprints of buildings (residential, industrial, and commercial). Due to the assortment of property types within the identified areas of archaeological potential, Stage 2 assessment should be carried out by means of a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey. All open sections greater than 10 m by 10 m should be freshly ploughed, disked if necessary, and allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals. Stage 2 assessment elsewhere should be conducted by means of hand shovel test pits at 5-m intervals. All test pit soils should be examined for intact cultural deposits and should be passed through six-millimetre mesh screens to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Although the identified areas of potential are ostensibly undisturbed, if unforeseen areas of disturbance and archaeological potential removal are encountered, the documentation of these areas should include their exact spatial limits.



3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the foregoing results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Prior to any land altering activities, the portions of the study area deemed to have archaeological potential (see Appendix A: Figure 9a-c) require Stage 2 assessment by means of shovel test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS, 2011).

Where ploughing is viable, all open land greater than 10 metres by 10 metres in area must be freshly ploughed (and disked if necessary) and then allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals.

For lands measuring less than 10 metres by 10 metres in area, or where ploughing is not viable, a test pit survey must be executed. Such lands may include woodlots, pasture with high rock content, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed, parkland, residential lawns that will remain as lawns for an extended length of time, and properties with existing landscaping or infrastructure.

2. The balance of the study area (see Appendix A: Figure 9a-c) does not require further assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.



4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with 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 an artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological 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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the 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 license.



5.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited. Amec Foster Wheeler is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.



6.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Brampton and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the properties legally described as Concession IX Lots 12-13, Concession X, Lots 10-17, Concession XI, Lots 10-17 and Concession XII, Lots 12-17, City of Brampton, Ontario.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effect on transactions or property value or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study and property inspection conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely on a review of historical information and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the study area, Amec Foster Wheeler, has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership, of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory states are subjected to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standards Limitations contained in Appendix D.

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study:
Arterial Roads within Highway 427
Industrial Secondary Plan Area,
Brampton, Ontario



We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Amec Foster Wheeler
Environment & Infrastructure
a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

Prepared by,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D Brusey".

Devon Brusey, H.B.A.
Staff Archaeologist (R410)

Reviewed by,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Shaun Austin".

Shaun Austin Ph.D.
Associate Archaeologist (P141)



7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Tremaine, G.

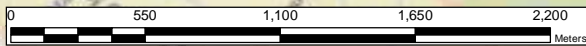
1859 *Map of Peel County,* Tremaine, Toronto

Walkers & Miles


1877 *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County.* Published by Walker & Miles, Toronto.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



LEGEND

 Study Area

NOTES:

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:30,820



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

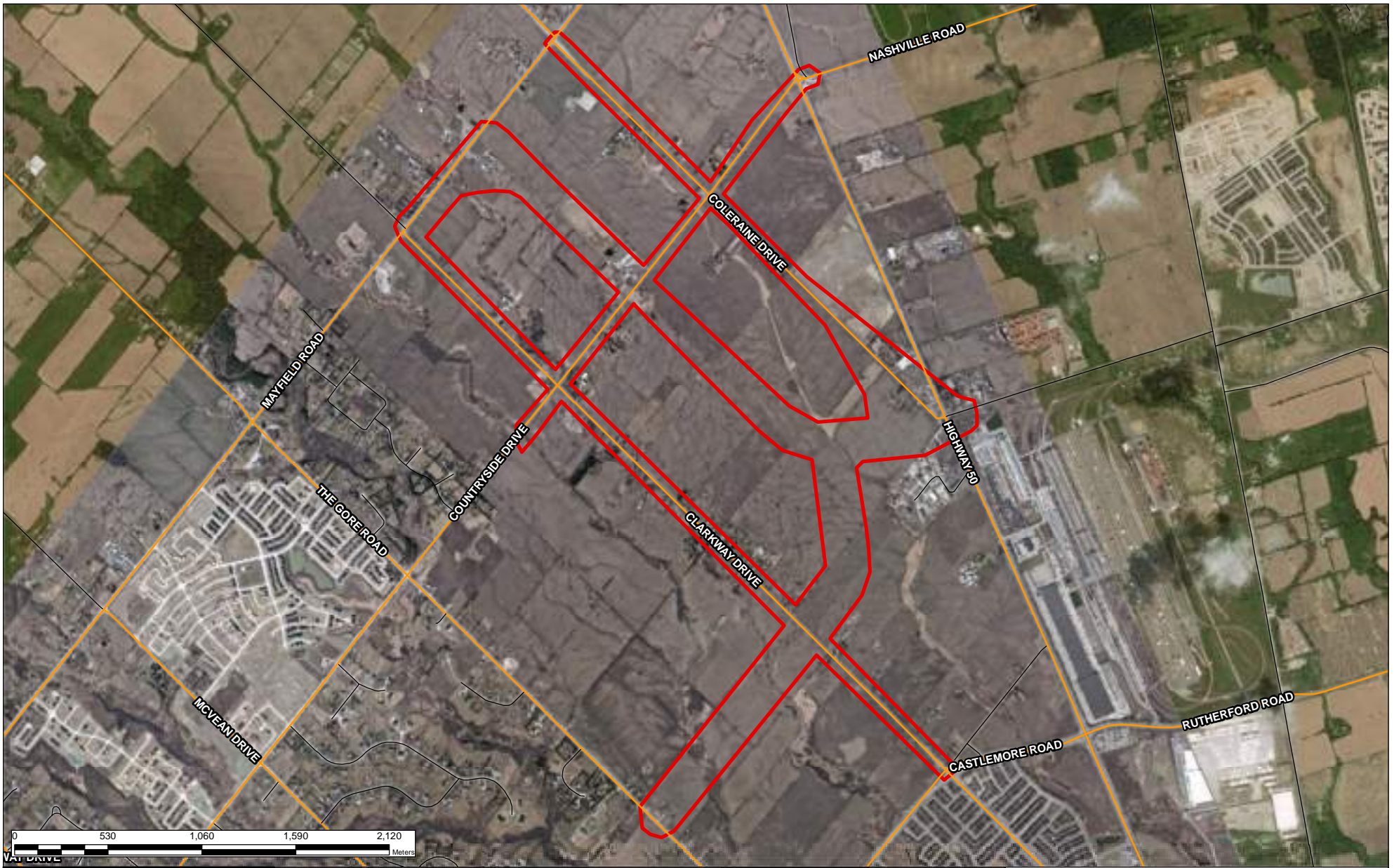
Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086

DATE: October, 2017

FIGURE: 1

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6
 tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com



LEGEND

Study Area

NOTES:

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SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:30,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

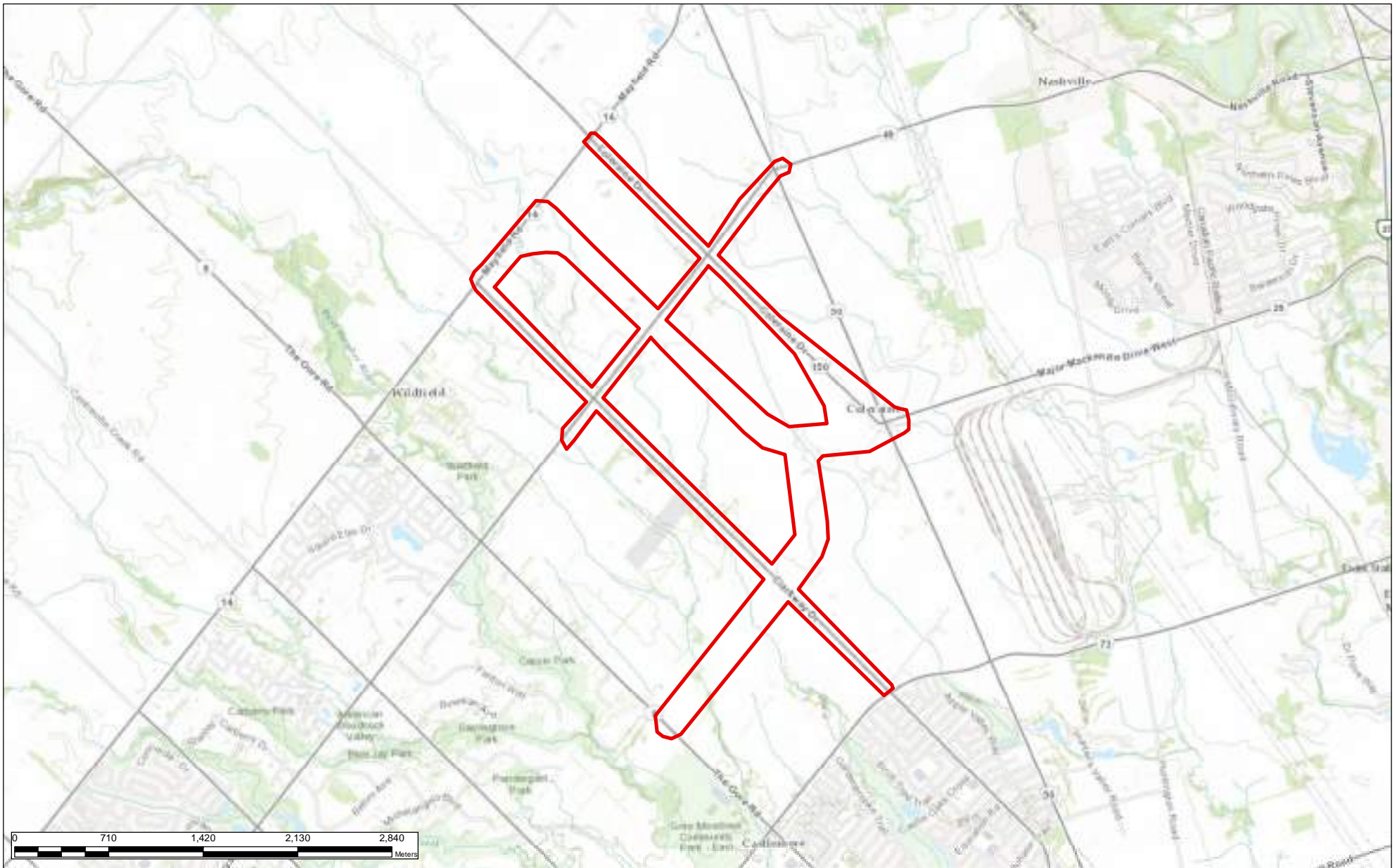
Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°:	TP115086	FIGURE:	2
DATE:	October, 2017		

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LEGEND

Study Area

NOTES:

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SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:40,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

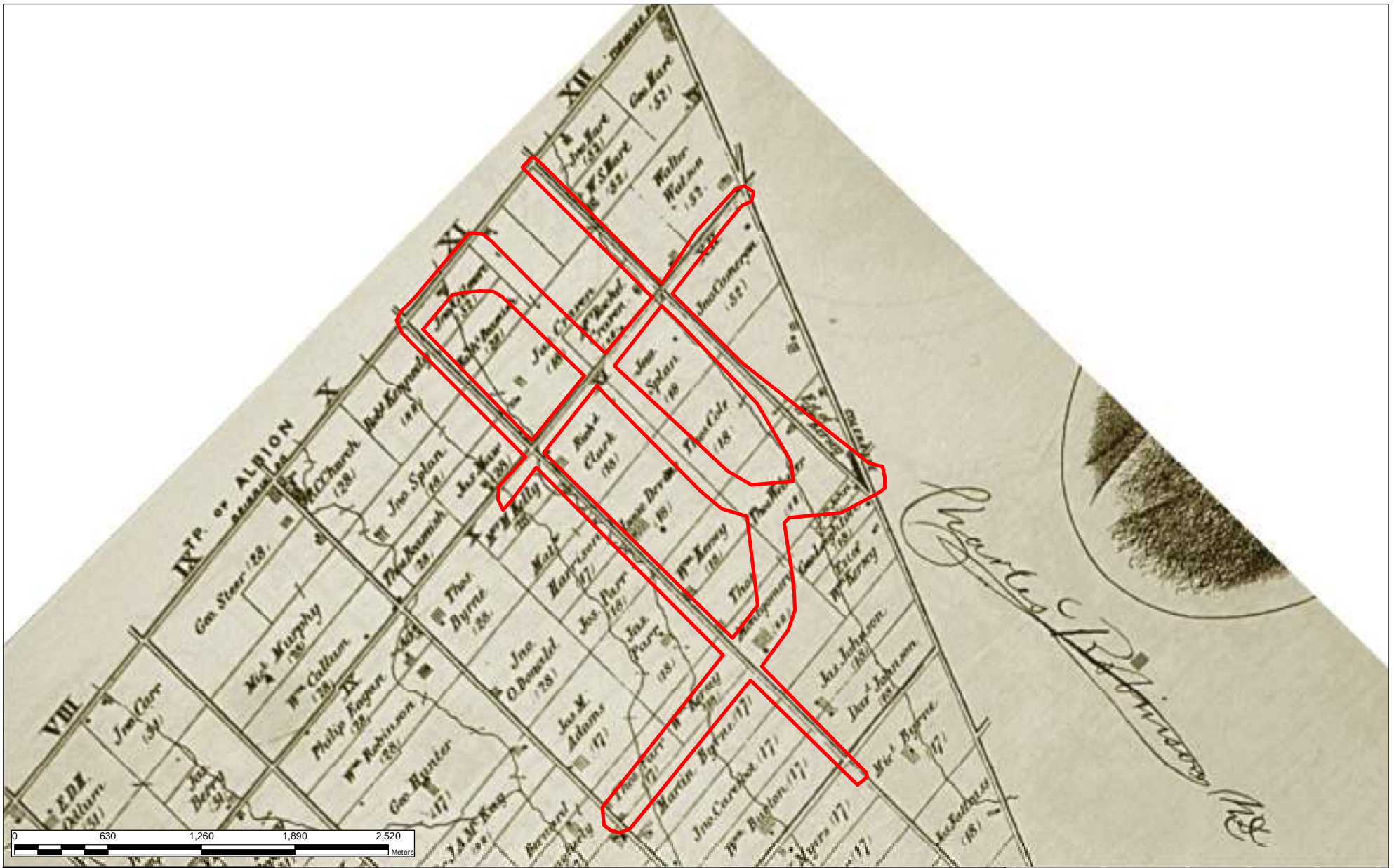
Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 3**

DATE: October, 2017

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LEGEND

Study Area

*Please note there is lack of registration between the georeferenced study corridors and the roadways on this map due to inaccuracies in the map

NOTES:

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:35,749

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S

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

1859 Tremaine Map of Peel

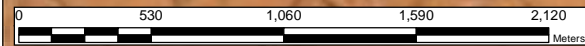
Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 4**


DATE: October, 2017

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LEGEND

 Study Area

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SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:30,217



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION
Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

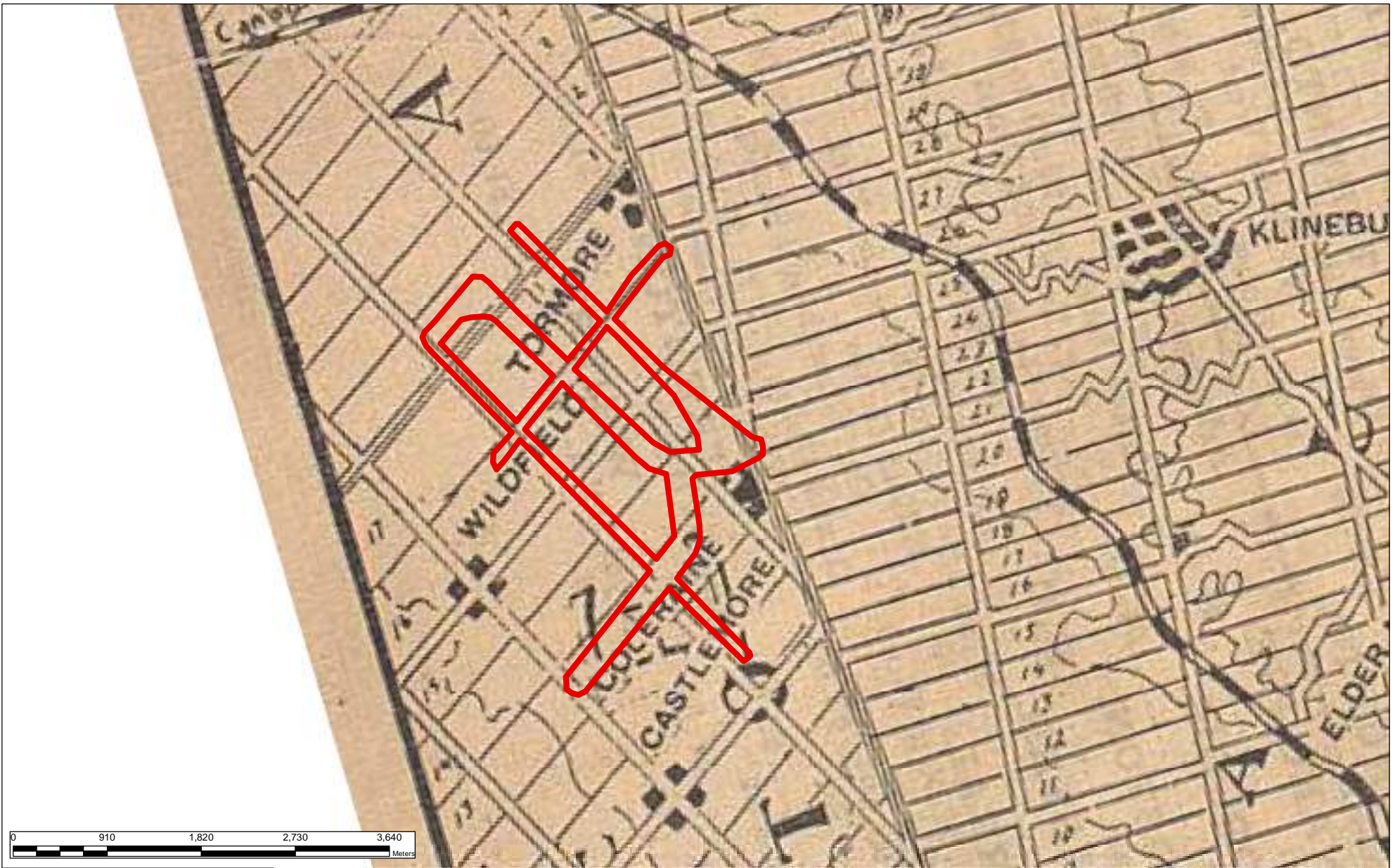
1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel
Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086


FIGURE: 5

DATE: October, 2017

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LEGEND

 Study Area

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NOTES:

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area


CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:51,419



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

1898 Cyclists Road Map


Showing the Location of the Study Area

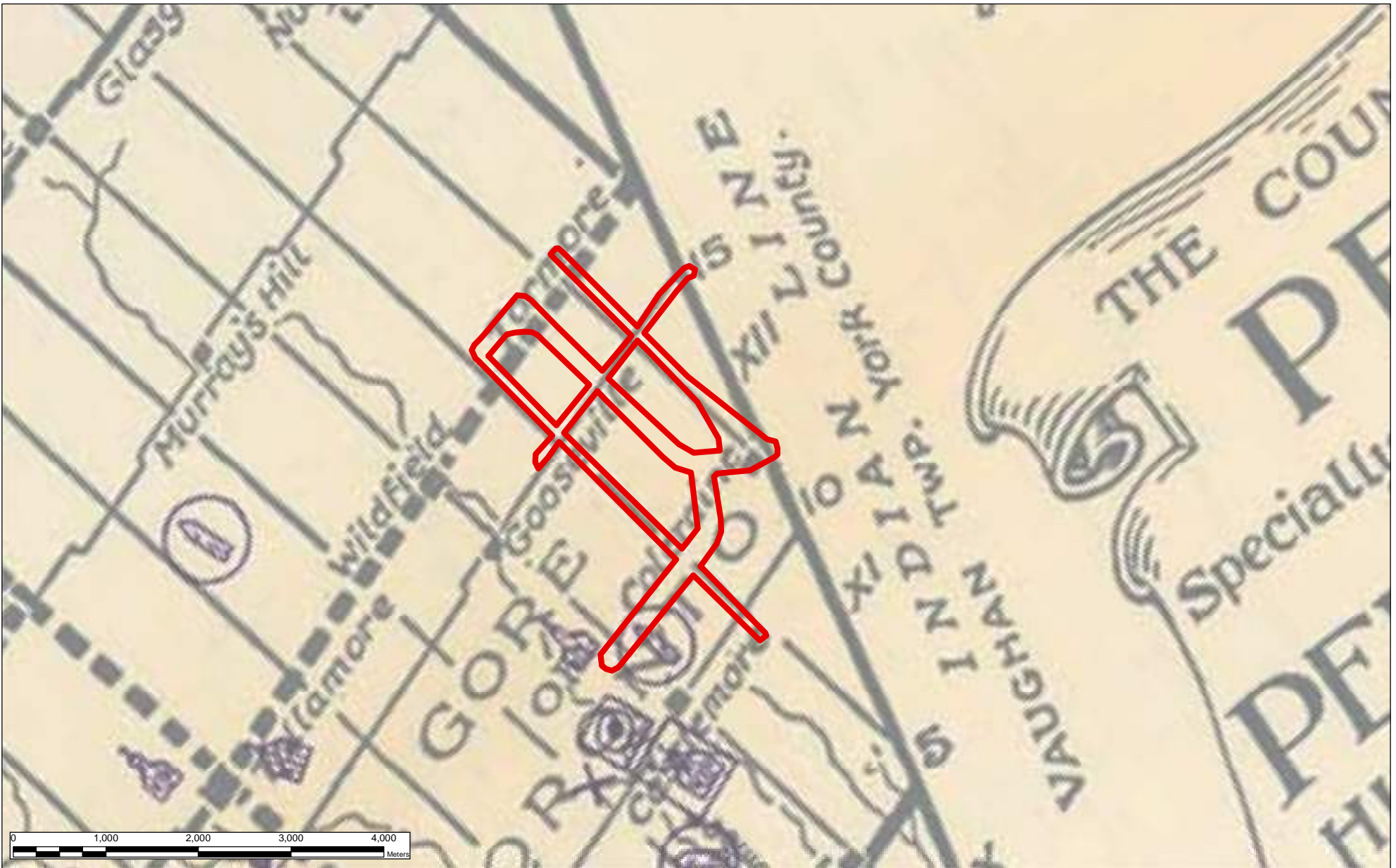
PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 6**

DATE: October, 2017


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LEGEND

 Study Area

*Please note there is lack of registration between the georeferenced study corridors and the roadways on this map due to inaccuracies in the map

NOTES:

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1937 Perkins Bull Historical Series Showing the Location of the Study Area


CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:57,365



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION


Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

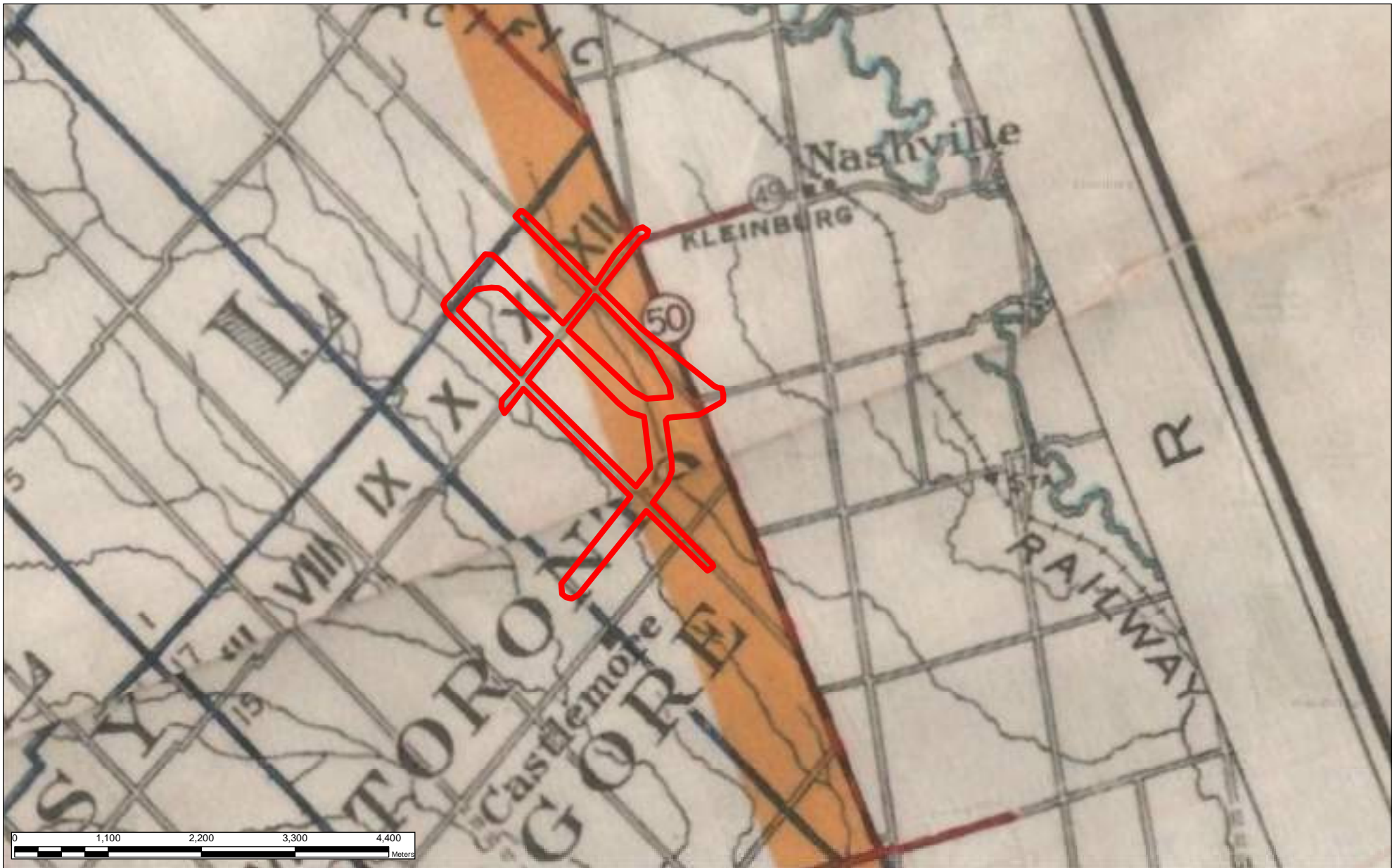
1937 Perkins Bull Historical Series
Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 7**


DATE: October, 2017

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LEGEND

 Study Area

*Please note there is lack of registration between the georeferenced study corridors and the roadways on this map due to inaccuracies in the map

NOTES:

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1959 Road Map of the Counties of Peel Halton Dufferin Wellington Waterloo Showing the Location of the Study Area


CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:62,500



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

1959 Road Map of the Counties of Peel Halton Dufferin Wellington Waterloo Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 8**

DATE: October 2017

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LEGEND	
	Photograph Location, Number and Direction
	Study Area
	Area of Archeological Potential
	Areas of Archeological Potential Removed due to Previous Construction Activities

NOTES:
 LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE
 This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT: CITY OF BRAMPTON	
Drawn By: LJM	Checked By: DB
Revision: A	Projection: UTM Zone 17N
SCALE: 1:10,000	

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION	
Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario	
Stage 1 Results with Proposal Locations, Numbers and Directions	
PROJECT N°: TP115086	FIGURE: 9a
DATE: October, 2017	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure	
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tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com	



LEGEND

- Photograph Location, Number and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archeological Potential
- Areas of Archeological Potential Removed due to Previous Construction Activities

NOTES:
 LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE
 This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:
CITY OF BRAMPTON
 Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB
 Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N
 SCALE: 1:10,132

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION
 Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario
Stage 1 Results with Proposal Locations, Numbers and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115086	FIGURE: 9b
DATE: October, 2017	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6 tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com	





LEGEND

- Photograph Location, Number and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archeological Potential
- Areas of Archeological Potential Removed due to Previous Construction Activities

NOTES:

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Report No. TP115086

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1898 Cyclists Road Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

Drawn By: LJM Checked By: DB

Revision: A Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:10,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION

Arterial Roads, Brampton, Ontario

Stage 1 Results with Proposal Locations, Numbers and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115086 **FIGURE: 9c**

DATE: October, 2017

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APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 1

	PHOTOGRAPH	1
	Description Looking south at ditch and agricultural field.	


	PHOTOGRAPH	2
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	


APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 2

	PHOTOGRAPH	3
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	4
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 3

	PHOTOGRAPH	5
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	6
	Description Looking north at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 4

	PHOTOGRAPH	7
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	8
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	


APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 5

	PHOTOGRAPH	9
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	10
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 6

	PHOTOGRAPH	11
	Description Looking west at areas of archaeological potential.	


	PHOTOGRAPH	12
	Description Looking west at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 7

	PHOTOGRAPH	13
	Description Looking east at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	14
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 8

	PHOTOGRAPH	15
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	16
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 9

	PHOTOGRAPH	17
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	18
	Description Looking east at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 10

	PHOTOGRAPH	19
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	20
	Description Looking northwest at areas of archaeological potential.	


APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 11

	PHOTOGRAPH	21
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	22
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 12

	PHOTOGRAPH	23
	Description Looking northwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	24
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 13

	PHOTOGRAPH	25
	Description Looking northwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	26
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 14

	PHOTOGRAPH	27
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	28
	Description Looking north at areas of archaeological potential.	


APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 15

	PHOTOGRAPH	29
	Description Looking east at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	30
	Description Looking north. This land has been recently stripped of all topsoil and is considered disturbed.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 16

	PHOTOGRAPH	31
	Description	
	Looking east. This land has been recently stripped of all topsoil and is considered disturbed.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	32
	Description	
	Looking west at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 17

	PHOTOGRAPH	33
	Description Looking south at areas of archaeological potential.	


	PHOTOGRAPH	34
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 18

	PHOTOGRAPH	35
	Description Looking west at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	36
	Description Looking south. This area has been used for industrial purposes and is considered disturbed.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 19

	PHOTOGRAPH	37
	Description Looking east at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	38
	Description Looking east at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 20

	PHOTOGRAPH	39
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	40
	Description Looking south at areas of mixed potential: both low and wet and beyond is areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 21

	PHOTOGRAPH	41
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	42
	Description Looking southwest at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 22

	PHOTOGRAPH	43
	Description Looking southeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	44
	Description Looking west at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115086
PROJECT Arterial Roads within HWY 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area
LOCATION Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 23

	PHOTOGRAPH	45
	Description Looking northeast at areas of archaeological potential.	

APPENDIX C

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Associate Archaeologist– Dr. Austin is the Leader of Amec Foster Wheeler’s cultural heritage resources group and is based in the Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, First Nations communities and cultural heritage stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology License (P141)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Devon Brusey B.A. Hon., Staff Archaeologist – Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2006. She holds an honours B.A. degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 350 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has acted as a project manager, crew supervisor, artifact analyst, and report writer for many projects. Recently she has expanded her experiences to include Built Heritage/Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments, as well as Heritage Impact assessments. Ms. Brusey holds an **Applied Research License (R410)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Cara Howell B.A., Staff Archaeologist – Ms. Howell holds a B.A. Degree in Anthropology and Classical Archaeology from McMaster University and has been working in the field of archaeological consulting since 1999. She holds a **Research Archaeological License (R180)** in archaeology from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and possesses a full range of archaeological skills. As a result of her specialized interest in the historic Euro-Canadian period, she has become an authority on early Euro-Canadian artifacts and historic period background research. As the archaeology Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler’s Cultural Heritage Resources Group, she developed and implements a computerized cataloguing system for artifacts and other resources. Ms. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities.

APPENDIX D
LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - (b) The Scope of Services;
 - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study performed. Amec Foster Wheeler's work, including archival studies and a site visit were conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information or conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.