

APPENDIX

G STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX

G-2 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (2020)

**Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and
Culture Industries**

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Nov 5, 2020

Jason Seguin (P354)
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Additional Lands, Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Areas, Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, Lot 17 Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, Regional Municipality of Peel, now the City of Brampton, Ontario ", Dated Oct 21, 2020, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on N/A, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P354-0050-2020, MHSTCI File Number 0000661

Dear Mr. Seguin:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Bishnu Parajuli, Senior Project Engineer Public Works, City of Brampton
Bishnu Parajuli, Senior Project Engineer Public Works, City of Brampton

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Original Report:

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Additional Lands, Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Areas, Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, Lot 17 Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, Regional Municipality of Peel, now the City of Brampton, Ontario

Project # TP115086.1.3000

Archaeological Consulting License #P354 (Seguin)

PIF# P354-0050-2020 (Stage 1)

{{Associated with PIF# P141-0260-2016 (Stage 1); PIF# P094-140-2012 (Stage 2); PIF# P334-091-2011 (Stage 1 & 2)}}

Prepared for:

City of Brampton

8850 McLaughlin Road Unit 2
Brampton, ON, L6Y 5T1

21-Oct-20

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Additional Lands, Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Areas, Lots 13 and 16, Concession 11, and Lot 17 Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, Now in the City of Brampton, Ontario

Project # TP115086.1.3000

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21-Oct-20

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Executive Summary

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by the City of Brampton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of future re-development of the Arterial Roads study area location within the Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area 47. This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment and was conducted prior to development. Much of the of the project footprint was previously subject to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2015 (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015). The current report addresses additional lands that are needed for the Class Environmental Assessment. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the additional lands was completed on the following four areas: Highway 50 at 49 Countryside Drive (Area 1), Mayfield Drive and Clarkway Drive (Area 2), Northwest of Highway 50 and Countryside Drive (Area 3), and Coleraine Drive at Mayfield Road (Area 4) in Brampton, Ontario (collectively referred to here as the “study area”). The study area was historically located within Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, and Lot 17, Concession 12, in the Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, in the Former Township of Vaughan, County of York (Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7). The study area is owned by the Client. The study area is approximately 1.7 hectares (“ha”). A development plan for the Arterial Road network appears in Figures 4A to 4J in Appendix A.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P354) held by Jason Seguin, Senior Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MHSTCI on 09 July 2020 with the issuance of PIF number P354-0050-2020 (Stage 1). The Stage 1 visual inspection was limited to Areas 1, 2 and 4 via publicly accessible roadways. Permission to enter Area 3 was denied by the property owner on 10 July 2020.

The Stage 1 property inspection was directed by Cara Howell of Wood on 10 July 2020. The weather during the assessment was hot and sunny with a maximum temperature of 36°C. The weather did not impede the inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) natural water sources are located within 300 metres (“m”) of Areas 2 to 4, including a tributary of the Humber River; 2) Areas 1, 2 and 4 are located within historical roadways as shown in the 1859 and 1877 historical atlas mapping; 3) a schoolhouse is depicted within 100 m of Area 1 as depicted in the 1859 Tremaine map 4) a homestead/orchard is depicted within 100 m of Areas 1, 2 and 3 as depicted in the 1877 historical atlas map; and 5) eight registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 kilometre (“km”) radius of the study area, two of which are located within 250 m of Areas 1 and 4 (Appendix A: Figure 11).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the additional lands determined that 0.3 ha (18%) of the study area is disturbed. (Appendix A: Figure 5). The remaining 1.4 ha (82%) of the study area retains archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 archaeological assessment using either pedestrian or test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

In light of the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

- 1) 0.3 ha (18%) of the study area has low archaeological potential due to disturbance and requires no further archaeological assessment.
- 2) Approximately 1.4 ha (82%) of the study area has archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
- 3) All areas that have archaeological potential and are accessible by plough should be subjected to Stage 2 property assessment by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by disk harrowing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility.
- 4) All areas that have archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough should be assessed by means of hand-shovel test pitting at 5 m grid intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres ("cm") in diameter and dug to a minimum of five cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through 6 millimetre ("mm") mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.

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

No development or site alteration (including, but not limited to, grading, excavation or the placement of fill that would change the landform characteristics) is permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (Government of Ontario 2020:31).

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by the City of Brampton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of future re-development of the Arterial Roads study area location within the Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area 47. This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment and was conducted prior to development. Much of the of the project footprint was previously subject to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2015 (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015). The current report addresses additional lands that are needed for the Class Environmental Assessment. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the additional lands was completed on the following four areas: Highway 50 at 49 Countryside Drive (Area 1), Mayfield Drive and Clarkway Drive (Area 2), Northwest of Highway 50 and Countryside Drive (Area 3), and Coleraine Drive at Mayfield Road (Area 4) in Brampton, Ontario (collectively referred to here as the “study area”). The study area was historically located within Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, and Lot 17, Concession 12, in the Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, in the Former Township of Vaughan, County of York (Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7). The study area is owned by the Client. The study area is approximately 1.7 hectares (“ha”). A development plan for the Arterial Road network appears in Figures 4A to 4J in Appendix A.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P354) held by Jason Seguin, Senior Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MHSTCI on 09 July 2020 with the issuance of PIF number P354-0050-2020 (Stage 1). The Stage 1 visual inspection was limited to Areas 1, 2 and 4 via publicly accessible roadways. Permission to enter Area 3 was denied by the property owner on 10 July 2020.

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

1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided in Wood’s work agreement dated 10 July 2020.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed in order to assess the archaeological potential of a study area based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Indigenous occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the study area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the study area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the study area if warranted; and, 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.



The Stage 1 background study was conducted in accordance with the Technical Standards defined in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1 kilometre ["km"] radius) of the study area, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by that Ministry;
- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological field work within the study area or within a radius of 50 metres ("m") around the study area, through a search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by that Ministry;
- A desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both pre-contact and post-contact period human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements;
- A review of the potential for post-contact period human occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources;
- A visual inspection of the study area to gather first-hand and current evidence of the its physical setting, and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by recent land-use practices;
- Formulate appropriate field testing strategies for areas of general archaeological potential;
- Mapping, photography, and the production of other relevant graphics; and
- Preparing a Stage 1 archaeological assessment report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

2.0 Stage 1 Background Study

As part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the additional lands, Wood queried the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, maintained by the MHSTCI to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area (Section 2.1.1) (MHSTCI 2020a). The *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* was also queried to determine whether previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within the study area, or within a 50 m radius of the study area (Section 2.1.2) (MHSTCI 2020b). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential, namely proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements, were examined to evaluate the study area's general archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.3, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the specific potential for post-contact period archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.2). And fourthly, a property inspection was conducted to confirm the desktop evaluation of archaeological potential and identify areas where recent land use has impacted or removed that potential.

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Wood conducted the requisite Stage 1 background research. First, Wood queried the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the MHSTCI to ascertain whether archaeological sites have been registered in close proximity (within 1 km) to the study area (MHSTCI 2020a).

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden 1952). Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km 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 area is located within the AkGw Borden block. On the basis a search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, there are no registered sites located within the study area and eight sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area. Site AlGw-168 is located within 250 m of Area 1 and Site AlGw-125 is within 250 m of Area 4.

Tables 1 to 4 provide summaries of these sites.

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AkGw-478	Marsh-Cole	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	920 m	No Further CHVI ¹
AlGw-151	Hart	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	1000 m	No Further CHVI
AlGw-168	AlGw-168-H1	Euro-Canadian	-	150 m	-
AlGw-198	-	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	890 m	Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AlGw-124	-	Indigenous	Findspot	960 m	Further CHVI
AlGw-125	Solmar H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	590 m	Further CHVI
AlGw-126	Solmar H2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	955 m	Further CHVI
AlGw-127	Solmar H3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	735 m	Further CHVI

¹ CHVI- Cultural Heritage Value or Interest



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius of Area 3					
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AlGw-151	Hart	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	890 m	No Further CHVI
AlGw-168	AlGw-168-H1	Euro-Canadian (1850)	-	355 m	-

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius of Area 4					
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AlGw-125	Solmar H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	150 m	Further CHVI
AlGw-151	Hart	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	960 m	No Further CHVI

- Archaeological Site AlGw-168 (AlGw-168-H1) is located approximately 150 m north of Area 1, and the associated PIF number is P094-140-2012. The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* notes AlGw-168 was found during a property assessment conducted along Highway 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive, Region of Peel, Ontario. AlGw-168 consists of 42 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to approximately AD 1850. (MHSTCI 2020). The development review status of this site is unknown.
- Archaeological Site Solmar H1 (AlGw-125) is located approximately 150 m north of Area 4. The associated PIF and report regarding this site were not available from MHSTCI at the time this report was written. The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* notes this site was found during a pedestrian survey. AlGw-125 consists of a collection of Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to between 1840 and 1860. The site has further CHVI and has been recommended for additional archaeological assessment (MHSTCI 2020).

2.1.2 History of Archaeological Investigations

Wood completed a search for archaeological reports within 50 m of the study area within the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* administered by the MHSTCI. Based on this search (by address, lot and concession, and above-mentioned archaeological sites), three archaeological assessments and one Cultural Heritage Study have been conducted within the study area or within 50 m of the study area.

Appendix A: Figure 5 shows the location of these previous studies.

- *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, Township of Toronto Gore, County*



of Peel, Ontario. Prepared by Wood (Amec Foster Wheeler). Report dated October 2017. PIF P141-0260-2016.

In 2016 Wood (formally Amec Foster Wheeler), conducted 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 Stage 1 archaeological assessment found that 269.1 ha (84%) of the study area retained archaeological potential while the remaining 51.3 ha (16%) was deemed to have had archaeological potential removed by previous road work and building footprints (residential, industrial, and commercial). It was recommended that a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey should be utilized to address the areas that retained archaeological potential.

- *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*. Prepared by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), Report dated July 2010.

A cultural heritage investigation was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in July 2010. Approximately 96% of their study area was deemed to have archaeological potential. Their recommendation indicated that the study area requires further archaeological assessment prior to any land disturbing activities; and furthermore that, if Aboriginal resources were encountered, appropriate First Nations should be consulted.

- *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*. Prepared by ASI. Report dated October 2012. PIF P094-140-2012.

In 2012, ASI was retained by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited to HDR Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the Class Environmental Assessment study for Highway 50 and Mayfield Road. The assessment involved both test-pit survey and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals on lands with archaeological potential. The assessment identified two Euro-Canadian sites including Site AIGw-168 (H1) and the previously identified Hart Site which had already undergone Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments. ASI made the following recommendations as a result of their assessment: 1) A Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment is recommended for AIGw-168; 2) Areas that were inaccessible due to lack of permission to enter must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and correspond to the following: 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. (ASI 2012: 14-15).

- *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the: Proposed Development of Part of Block 66 West Within Parts of Lots 21, 23-25, Concession 10 Geographic Township of Vaughan Historical County of York City of Vaughan Regional Municipality of York Ontario*. Prepared by Archeoworks Inc. Report dated July 2014. PIF P334-091-2011.

In 2011 Archeoworks conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed development of Parcel numbers 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 15 within Block 66 West. The Stage 1 assessment identified areas of high potential within the study area. Parcels 3 and 4 are located

adjacent to the current study area. Archaeoworks conducted a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals along the areas adjacent to the current study area. The results of the pedestrian survey found a collection of Euro-Canadian artifacts representative of a twentieth-century dwelling. The site yielded fewer than 20 artifacts and Archaeoworks concluded that it did not require an additional Stage 3 assessment.

2.1.3 Environmental Context

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113). This physiographic region consists of approximately 777 square km (300 square miles) of clay soils that cover the central portion of the Regional Municipality of York, Peel and Halton (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174). The underlying geological material consists of shale and limestone. According to Chapman and Putnam (1984), this area would have been covered by hardwood forests (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175). The Peel Plain was settled during the early part of the nineteenth century for its fertile clay soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 176). Until the 1940s, the land was used for agricultural purposes, beginning with the growing of wheat, hay and alfalfa. In addition, various racehorse farms and small fruit, vegetable and poultry farms were established. According to Chapman and Putnam (1984:176), most of the farms were 100 acres in size and had the following configuration: the majority of the land was used for field crops, a small portion of it for pasture and about 6-7% remained as woodlots. Since the 1960s, the villages and towns have grown rapidly. The closest town to the study area is Milton.

The dominant surface soil type within the study area is lacustrine soils over heavy till clay (OMAFRA 2006). This soil is characterized as having imperfect drainage and smooth and gently sloping topography.

According to the "Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Quaternary Geology", map 2556, this immediate area includes Halton till (Ontario-Erie lobe) deposits which are predominantly silt to silty clay matrix, high in matrix carbonate content and clast poor.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and plant resources. According to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. A tributary of the Humber River appears within 300 m of Areas 3 and 4 (Appendix A: Figure 2). It is likely that one or more seasonally active creeks once flowed within 300 m of Areas 2 to 4 toward the Humber River as illustrated in the 1859, 1860, 1877, and 1878 historical maps (Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7).

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 A Cultural History for Southwestern and Eastern Ontario

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Indigenous 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. Most stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as: Onondaga and Haldimand cherts, 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 near Georgian Bay.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile point 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 3,000 years ago, when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined both by point types and pottery characteristics. 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 southern Ontario as understood by archaeologists.

The cultural 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 9,000 years ago.

After 9,500 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were adapting to diverse environmental settings. There appears to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atlatl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the 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, an adaptation that continued to develop until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include serrated Nettling and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, and Late types include Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these point types are named after archaeological sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Early 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. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,400 years ago.

During the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched, and more sedentary communities developed. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period transitioned into the Late Woodland Period A.D. 500–900 with the earliest direct evidence for agriculture.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of recognizable Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario, 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. Iroquoian 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 Iroquoian 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 Iroquoian 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 a period of transition from Late Woodland to post-contact 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 Indigenous peoples were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Indigenous middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later post-contact 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.

Table 5: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southwestern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Early Paleo-Indian (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.



Table 5: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southwestern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
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 (6000–2500 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 points. 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 . Hind points.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched points, 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). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Younger / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) 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.

In southern Ontario, significant post-contact archaeological 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 archaeological sites date to before A.D. 1830, but archaeologically significant Euro-Canadian sites can date into the twentieth century.



2.2.2 Review of Historical Records

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the study area and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes.

2.2.2.1 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).

2.2.2.2 Township 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 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.

2.2.2.3 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).

2.2.2.4 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).

2.2.2.5 Township of Vaughan

The survey of the Township of Vaughan was begun as early as 1795 by John Iredell but was not completed until 1851 (Mika and Mika 1983:574). The township was named after Benjamin Vaughan, one of two representatives sent by Lord Melbourne to negotiate peace terms with the Americans in 1783. The first settlers came to the township as early as 1778 and took up residence in the southeast corner of the township. Most of the early settlers were predominantly British, many of whom worked as farm labourers (Mika and Mika 1983:575). Both religion and education were important to these early settlers, and by 1825, 20 schools had been established. Sixteen churches of various denominations were also built (Miles & Co. 1878).

2.2.2.6 Historical Documents

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use. The four study subareas, identified in this report as Areas 1 to 4, were historically located within Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, Lot 17, Concession 12, in the Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel and within Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, in the Township of Vaughan, County of York.

The following historical records were examined in an effort to determine the potential for archaeological evidence within Areas 1 to 4:

Table 6: Review of Historical Records			
Figure No.	Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
6	1859	1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine, G. 1859)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area is listed under the ownership of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Richard St. John (Lot 17, Concession 11, Township of Toronto Gore) ○ Josiah Barr (Lot 13, Concession 11, Township of Toronto Gore) ○ Nathan Green (Lot 17, Concession 12, Township of Toronto Gore) • A tributary is illustrated within Lot 17, Concession 11, in the Township of Toronto Gore • A roadway running north/south is illustrated within Area 1 • A church is located approximately 1 km northeast of Area 4 • A schoolhouse is located 100 m west of Area 1 • No other features are illustrated.



Table 6: Review of Historical Records			
Figure No.	Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
7	1877	1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (Walkers & Miles 1877)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area is listed under the ownership of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ John Gilmore (Lot 17, Concession 11, Township of Toronto Gore) ○ Thomas Webster (Lot 13, Concession 11, Township of Toronto Gore) • A tributary is illustrated transecting Area 3 • One homestead/orchard is illustrated in Lot 17 Concession 11, in the Township of Toronto Gore within 100 m of Area 2. • One homestead/orchard is illustrated in Lot 13 Concession 11, in the Township of Toronto Gore within 100 m of Area 3. • One homestead/orchard is illustrated in Lot 16 Concession 12, in the Township of Toronto Gore within 200 m of Area 1. • One homestead is illustrated 100 m northwest of Area 1 • A church is located approximately 1 km to the northeast of Area 4 • A roadway running east/west is illustrated transecting Area 2 • No other features are illustrated.
6	1860	1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York (Tremaine, G. 1860)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area 1 is listed under the ownership of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ James Dalziel (Lot 26, Concession 10, Township of Vaughan) ○ Johnathan Scott (Lot 25, Concession 10) • A roadway running east/west is illustrated transecting Area 1.
7	1878	1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County (Miles & Co., 1878)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area 1 is still listed under the ownership of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ James Dalziel (Lot 26, Concession 10, Township of Vaughan) ○ Johnathan Scott (Lot 25, Concession 10, Township of Vaughan) • One homestead/orchard is illustrated in Lot 26, Concession 10, in the Township of Vaughan approximately 1.3 km east of Area 2 • One homestead is illustrated in Lot 25, Concession 10, in the Township of Vaughan approximately 1.4 km east of Area 2. • A roadway running east/west is illustrated transecting Area 1.



Table 6: Review of Historical Records			
Figure No.	Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
8	1898	Cyclists Road Map for the County of York, Ontario, Peel and Simcoe (Foster, J. G. & Co 1898)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village of Castlemore and Town of Coleraine are present in 1898 No other features are illustrated.
9	1937	Perkins Bull Historical Series (Perkins Bull 1937)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned school or hall in the Township of Castlemore is illustrated approximately 1 km south of the study area No other features are illustrated.
10	1959	Road Map of the Counties of Peel, Halton, Dufferin, Wellington and Waterloo (Ontario Department of Highways 1959)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Coleraine was no longer present in 1959 No other features are illustrated.

The 1861 and 1871 historical censuses were reviewed to obtain additional information on these properties. The 1861 historical census indicates that James Dalziel was a 31-year old Presbyterian farmer. He is listed alongside his 21-year old wife Margaret. Both James and Margaret were noted as being born in Ontario. The 1861 and 1871 censuses yielded no results for property owners Nathan Green, Richard St. John, Josiah Barr, John Gilmore, Thomas Webster or Johnathan Scott.

2.2.3 Historical Plaques

The MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no historical plaques located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Brown 2020).

2.3 Recent Land Use History

A review of aerial photographs obtained from Online Google Earth Aerial Imagery of various photographs between 2002 and 2018 (Google Earth, 2002 to 2018) showed that little change took place between 2002 and 2018. This indicates that the study area has likely not undergone any major land altering activities that may have impacted its archaeological potential during this time.



2.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

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

The framework for determining the presence of archaeological potential within a study area is drawn from provincial standards found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011, Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources (it is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees):
 - primary water sources (e.g. lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water sources (e.g. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches); and,
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie);
 - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert); and,
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks;
- early transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portages); and,



- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

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

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

The study area consists of roadways, woodlots and agricultural fields (Appendix B: Photographs 1 to 7).

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources within a study area. Natural water sources are located within 300 m of Areas 2 to 4, including tributaries of the Humber River. Moreover, there is direct evidence that this general area has been intensively utilized by Indigenous people. Although no Indigenous sites have been registered within the study area, one Indigenous site is registered within a 1 km radius of the study area.

As per the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), any areas within 100 m of early transportation routes and 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement have archaeological potential. The study area transects two unnamed historical roadways (roadways currently identified as Nashville Road and Mayfield Road) as illustrated in the 1859, 1860, 1877 and 1878 historical maps. Moreover, there is direct evidence that this general area had been intensively utilized by Euro-Canadian people. Although no Euro-Canadian sites have been registered within the study area, seven Euro-Canadian sites have been registered within a 1 km radius of the study area, one of which is located within 250 m of Area 1 (Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7).

Given the above, background archival research supports the conclusion that all previously undisturbed portions of the study area exhibit general archaeological potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

Areas that have been disturbed by modern activities, both extensive and intensive, have low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. Areas within the study area identified as having been disturbed by modern activities include Areas 1 and 2 which are existing roadway intersections.

3.0 Stage 1 Property Assessment

3.1 Methods

The Stage 1 visual inspection was limited to publicly accessible roadways and was conducted on 10 July 2020. The weather that day was sunny with a maximum temperature of 36°C and did not impede the inspection in any way. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) regarding weather and lighting.

The Stage 1 property assessment was directed by Cara Howell (R180) of Wood. The Wood field crew photo-documented the assessment (Appendix A: Figure 11 and Appendix B: Photographs 1 to 7).

The Stage 1 visual inspection confirmed archaeological site potential and determined the degree to which development and landscape alteration have affected that potential. It included a walk-through of Areas 1, 2 and 4, as permission to enter Area 3 was denied. Field observations were recorded on aerial maps and field forms. All land conditions were recorded as shown in Appendix A: Figure 11 and Appendix B: Photographs 1 to 7. Landscaped sections/undeveloped sections of the study area were assumed to have retained archaeological potential.

3.2 Results

Based on the Stage 1 property inspection and background research Wood determined that archaeological potential has been removed within 0.3 ha (18%) of the study area. These areas, identified as disturbed, have had the integrity of the topsoil compromised by earth moving activities to the point where archaeological potential has been removed. These areas include roadways/intersections at Highway 50 at 49 Countryside Drive (Area 1), 14 Mayfield Drive and Clarkway Drive (Area 2) and Coleraine at Mayfield Road (Area 4) (Appendix B: Photographs 1 to 7).

The remainder of the study area, consisting of 1.4 ha (82%), has general archaeological potential and warrants a Stage 2 assessment (Appendix A: Figure 11).

3.2.1 Documentary Record

Table 7 provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment.

Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Field Notes
Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, Lot 17 Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, Regional	Copies of seven historical maps, seven Stage 1 photographs	Stage 1 photo logs and field notes



Table 7: Inventory of Documentary Record		
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Field Notes
Municipality of Peel, now the City of Brampton, Ontario		

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Wood until such 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, the MHSTCI and any other legitimate interest groups.

3.3 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) natural water sources are located within 300 m of Areas 2 to 4, including a tributary of the Humber River; 2) Areas 1, 2 and 4 are located within historical roadways as shown in the 1859 and 1877 historical atlas mapping; 3) a schoolhouse is depicted within 100 m of Area 1 as depicted in the 1859 Tremaine map 4) a homestead/orchard is depicted within 100 m of Areas 1, 2 and 3 as depicted in the 1877 historical atlas map; and 5) eight registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study areas, two of which are located within 250 m of Areas 1 and 4 (Appendix A: Figure 11).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that 0.3 ha (18%) of the study area has been previously disturbed. (Appendix A: Figure 5).

1.4 ha (82%) of the study area retains archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 assessment. All areas that are accessible by plough should be subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. All areas that have archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough, should be subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of hand shovel test pitting at 5 m grid intervals.



4.0 Recommendations

In light of the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

- 1) 0.3 ha (18%) of the study area has low archaeological potential due to disturbance and requires no further archaeological assessment (Figure 11).
- 2) Approximately 1.4 ha (82%) of the study area has archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Figure 11).
- 3) All areas that have archaeological potential and are accessible by plough should be subjected to Stage 2 property assessment by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by disk harrowing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility.
- 4) All areas that have archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough should be assessed by means of hand-shovel test pitting at 5 m grid intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and dug to a minimum of five cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through 6 mm mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.

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

No development or site alteration (including, but not limited to, grading, excavation or the placement of fill that would change the landform characteristics) is permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (Government of Ontario 2020:31).

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood. Wood 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.



7.0 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 previously unassessed portion of the Arterial Roads network study area. These include the following study subareas: Highway 50 at 49 Countryside Drive (Area 1), Mayfield Drive and Clarkway Drive (Area 2), Northwest of Highway 50 and Countryside Drive (Area 3), and Coleraine Drive at Mayfield Road (Area 4), in the City of Brampton, Ontario (the "study area"). The property is legally described as Lots 13 and 17, Concession 11, Lot 17, Concession 12, Former Township of Toronto Gore, County of Peel, and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 10, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, 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 Wood will be required. With respect to third parties, Wood has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, 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 Wood. It is based solely a review of historical information, a property reconnaissance conducted on 10 July 2020 and data obtained by Wood as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Wood after the time during which Wood conducted the archaeological assessment. In evaluating the property, Wood has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood 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. Wood 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.

Wood 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 statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

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

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,

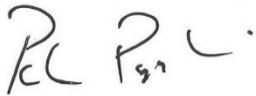
**Wood Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

Prepared by,



Chelsea Dickinson, B.A. (R1194)
Research Archaeologist

Reviewed by,



Peter Popkin, Ph.D, CAHP, MCIFA (P362)
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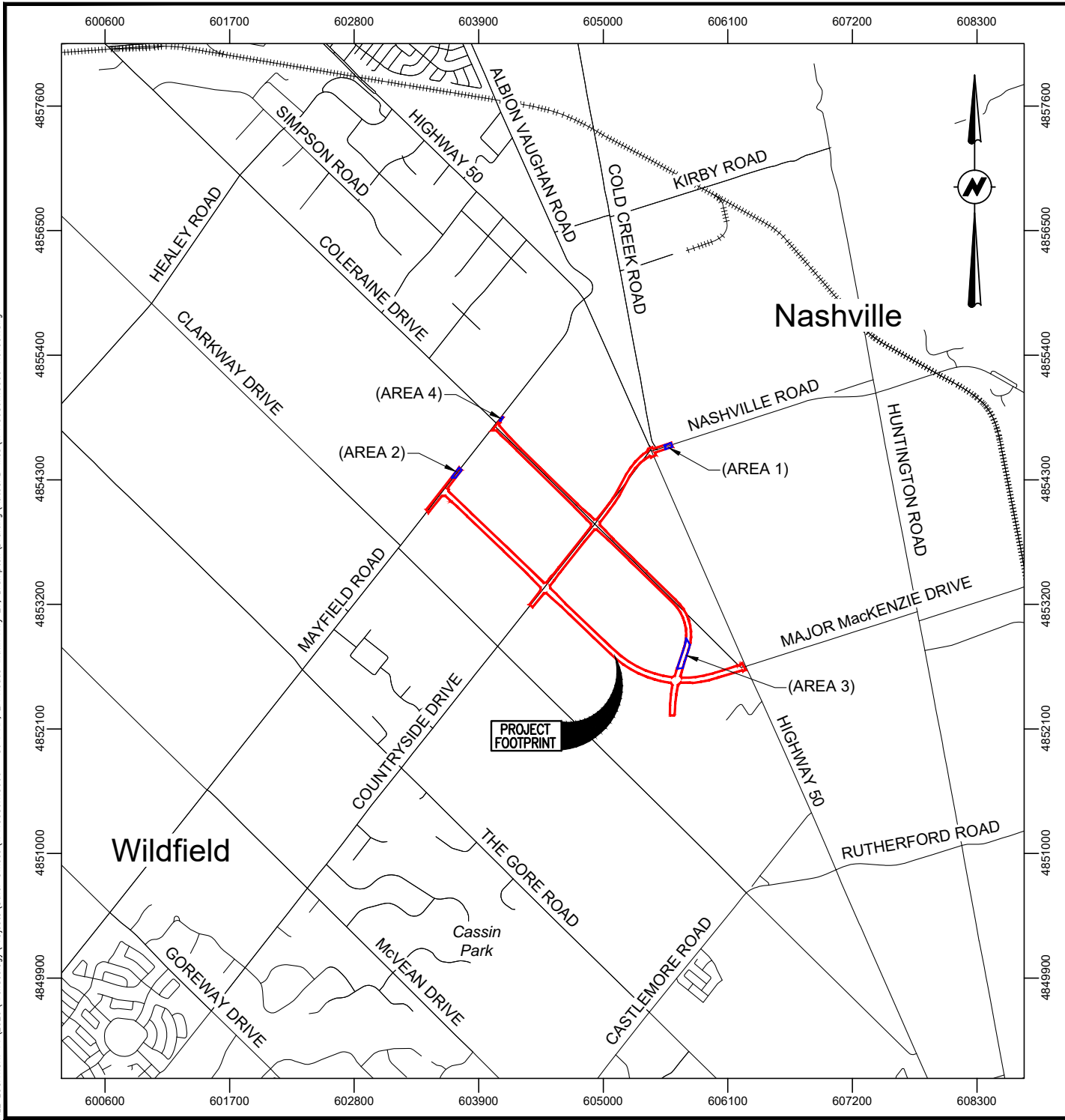


Appendix A

Figures



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 ADDITIONAL LANDS
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 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

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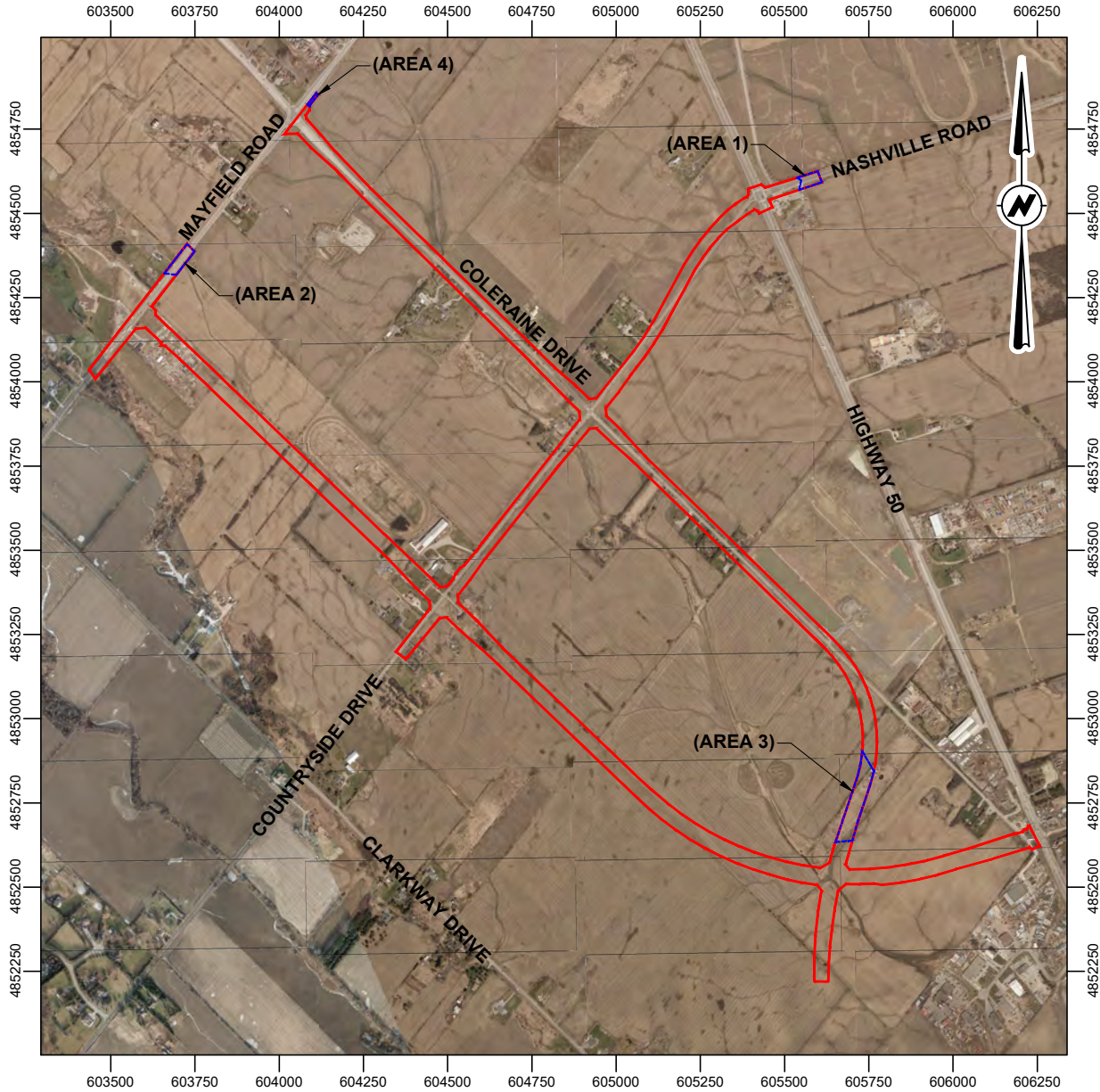


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 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING
 THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

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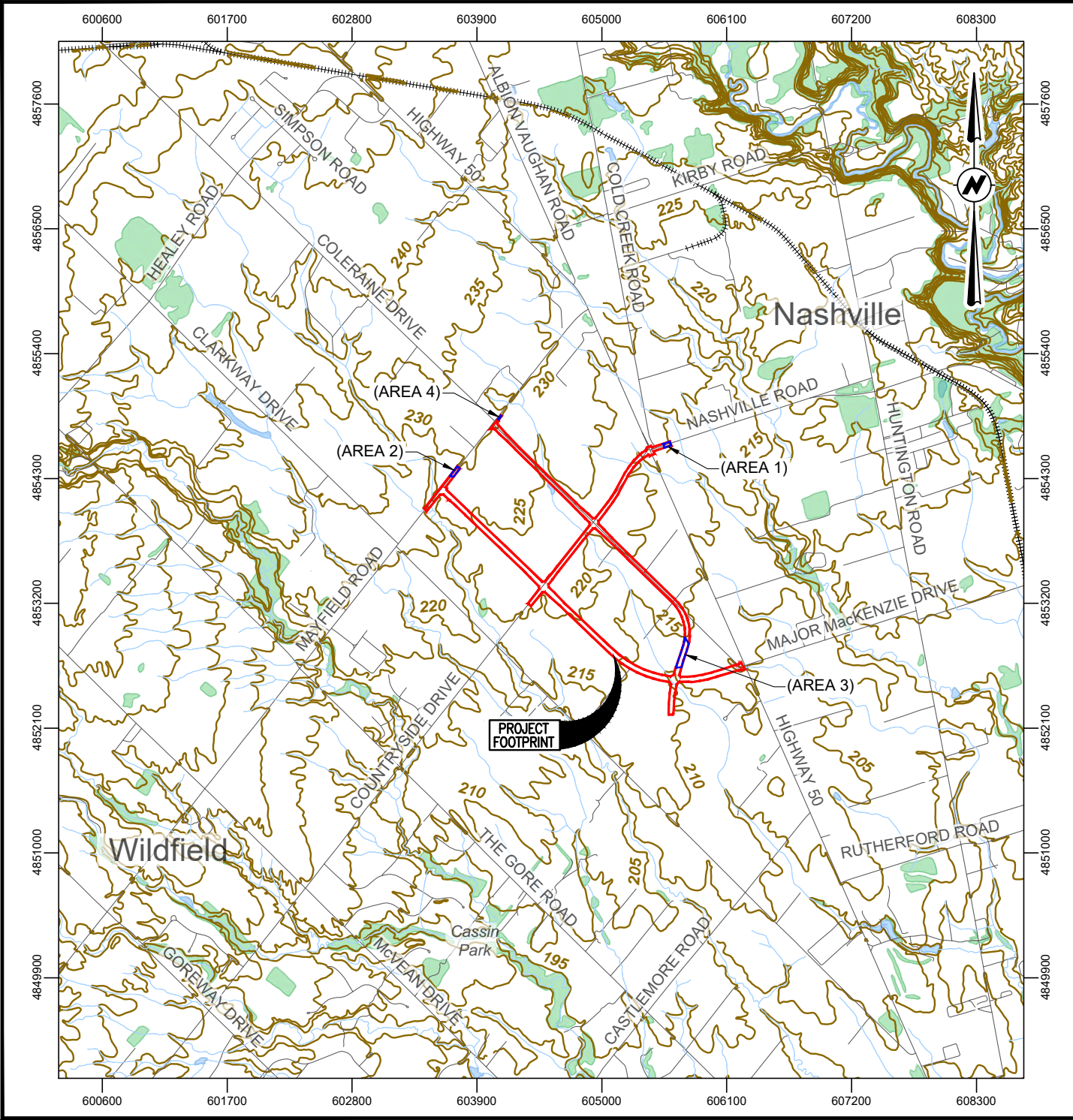
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TITLE: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
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LEGEND:

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 ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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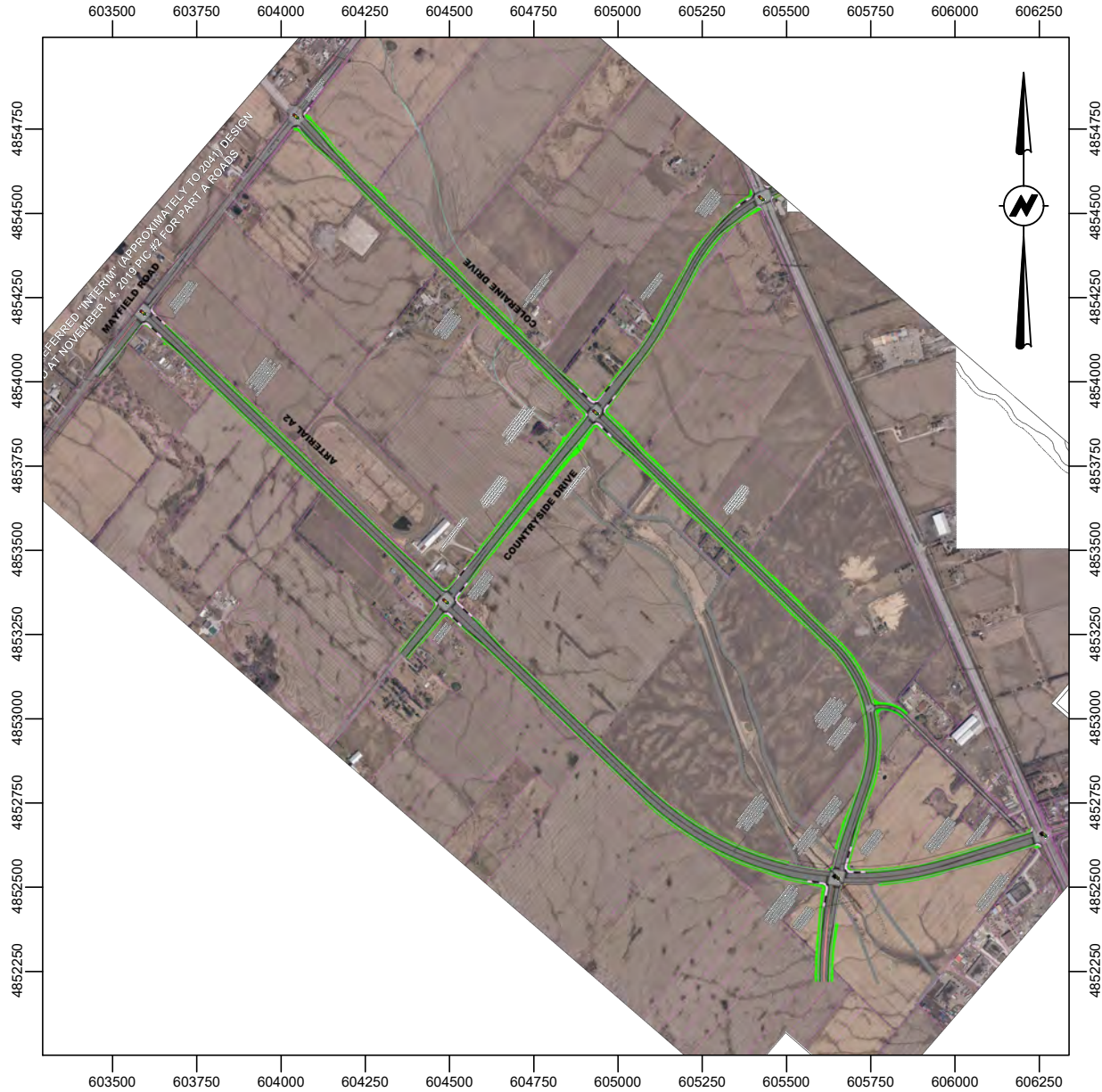


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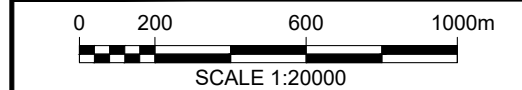
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 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (OVERVIEW)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
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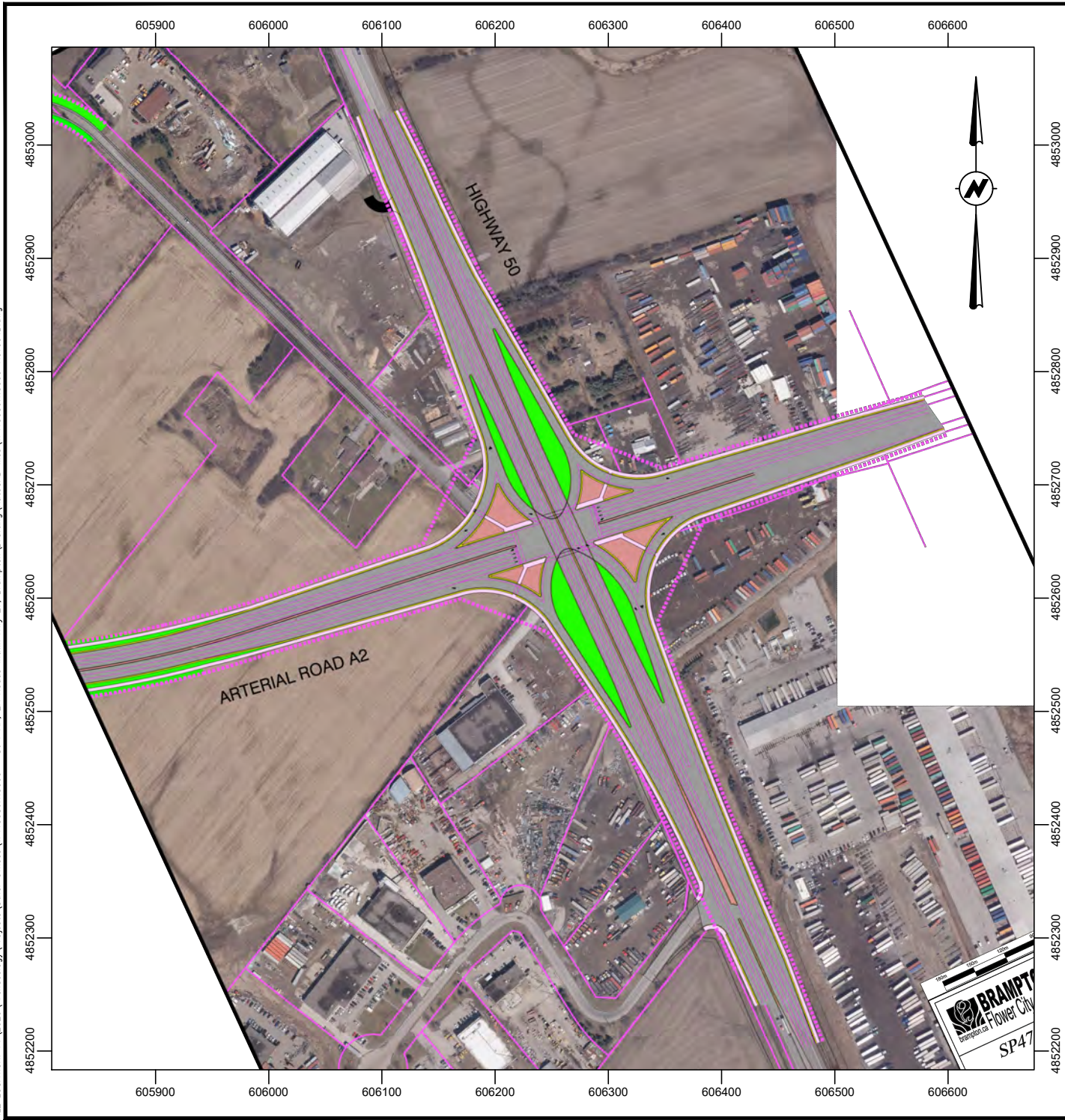
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 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
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TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (INTERCHANGE)

LEGEND:

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	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

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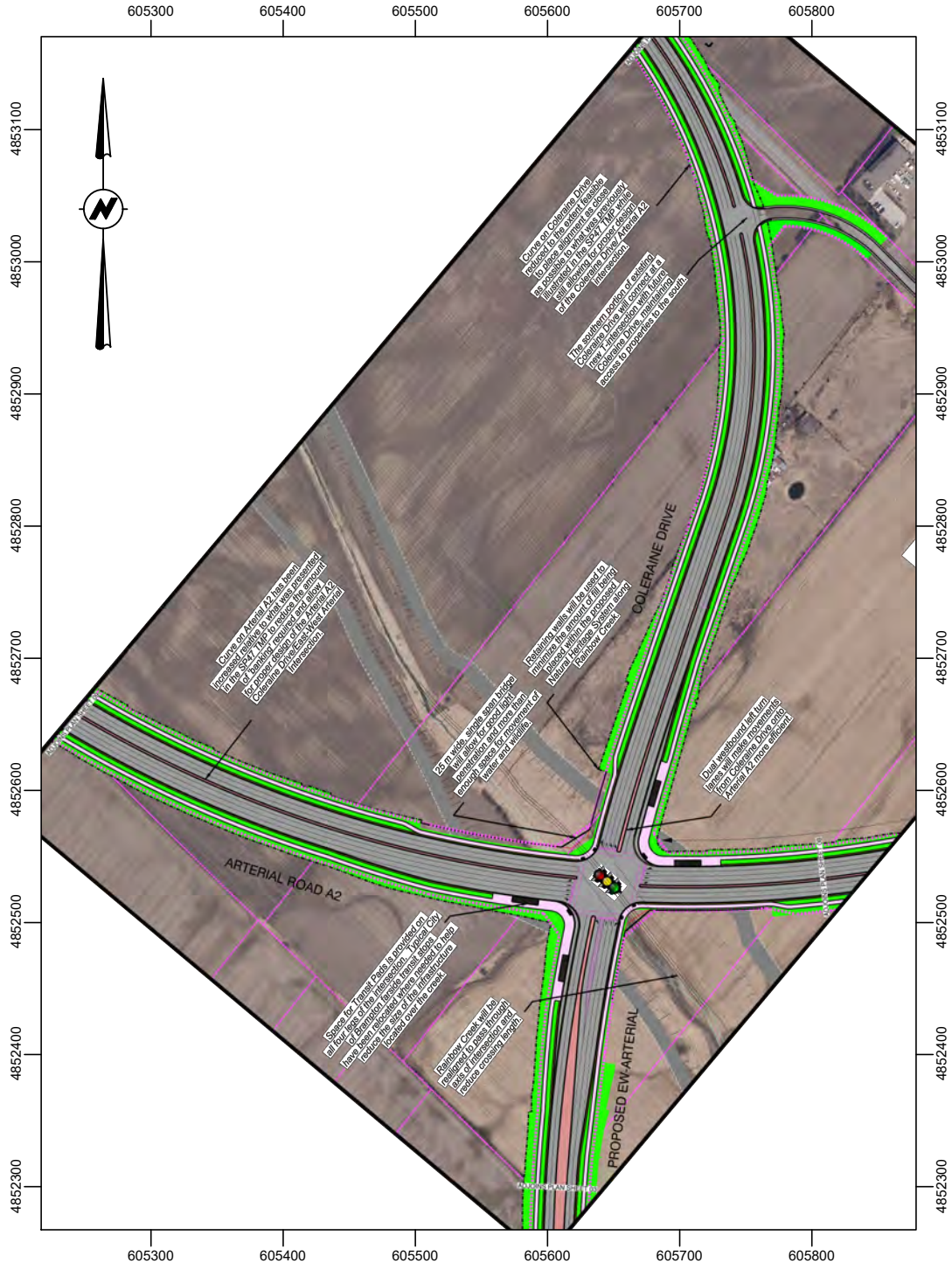


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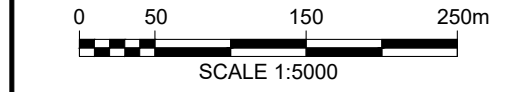
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TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 1)

LEGEND:

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	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

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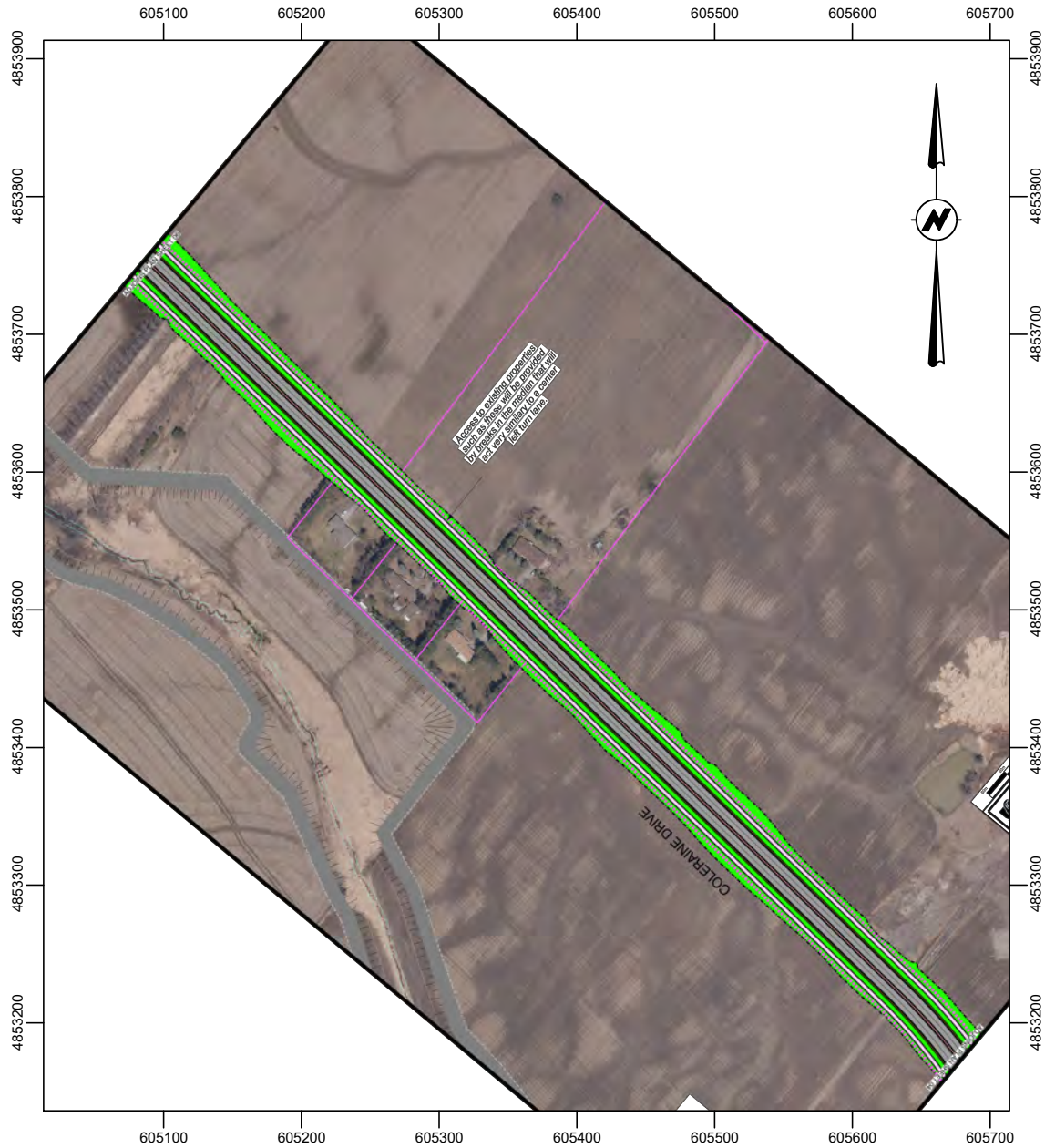


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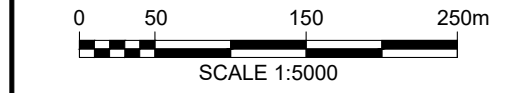
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 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
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 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 2)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
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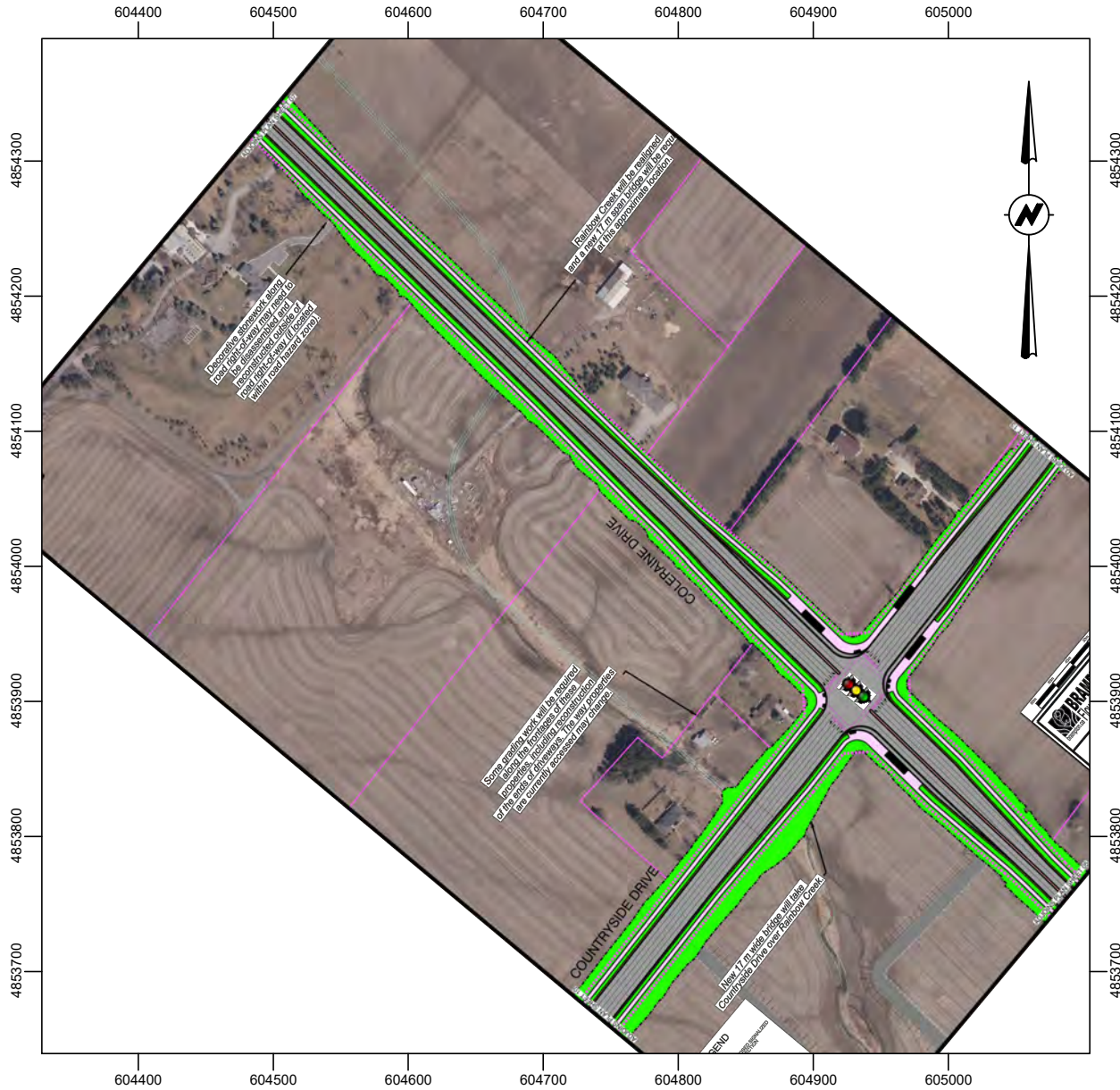


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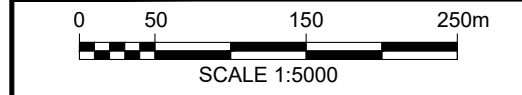
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 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 3)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
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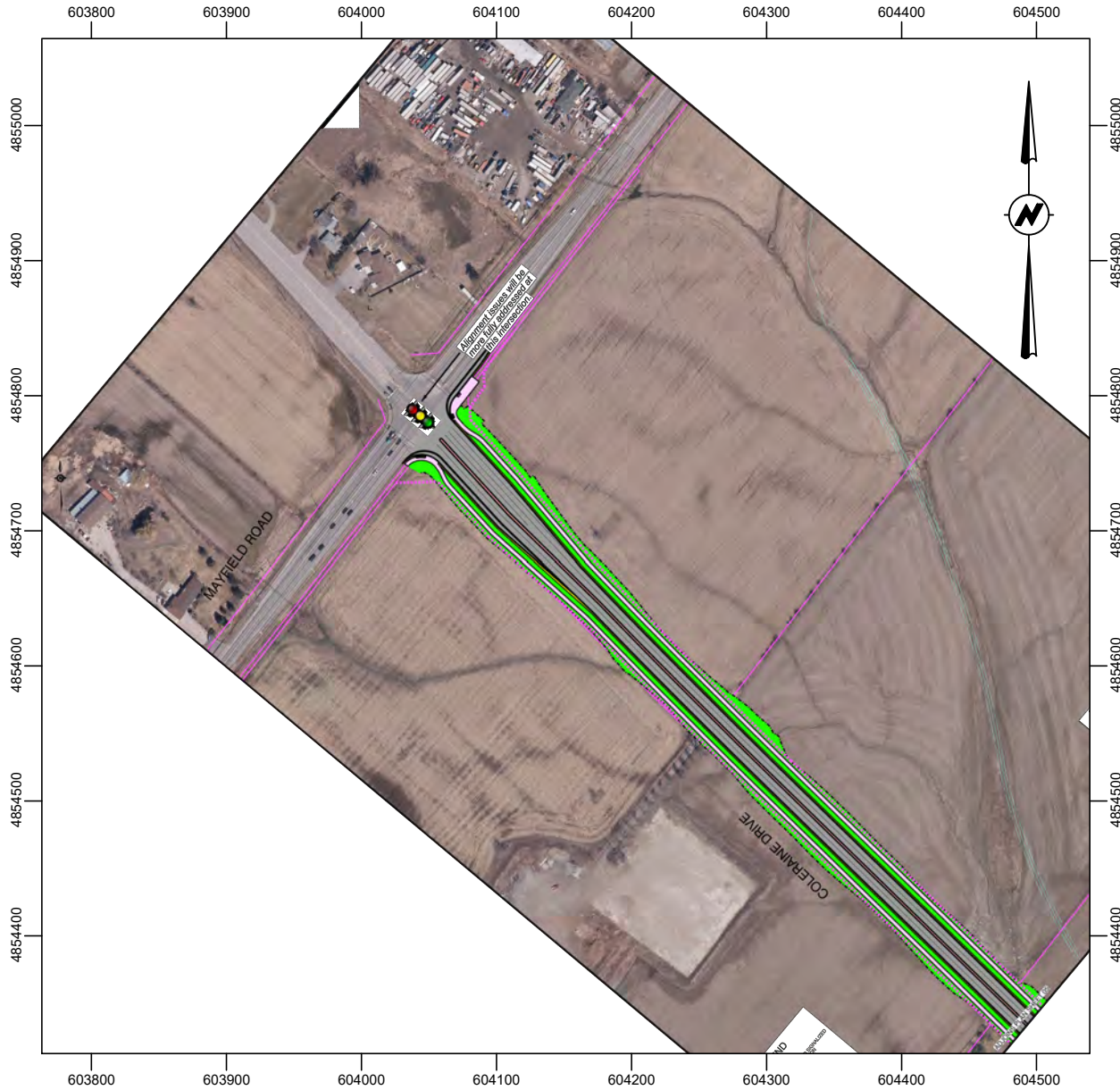


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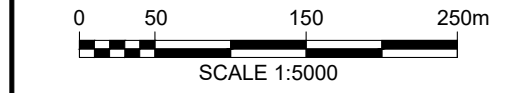
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 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 4)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 BRAMPTON/REGION OF PEEL, "PLAN SHEET 04, CLASS EA FOR ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN SP47", NOVEMBER 14, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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 2 WELLINGTON STREET WEST
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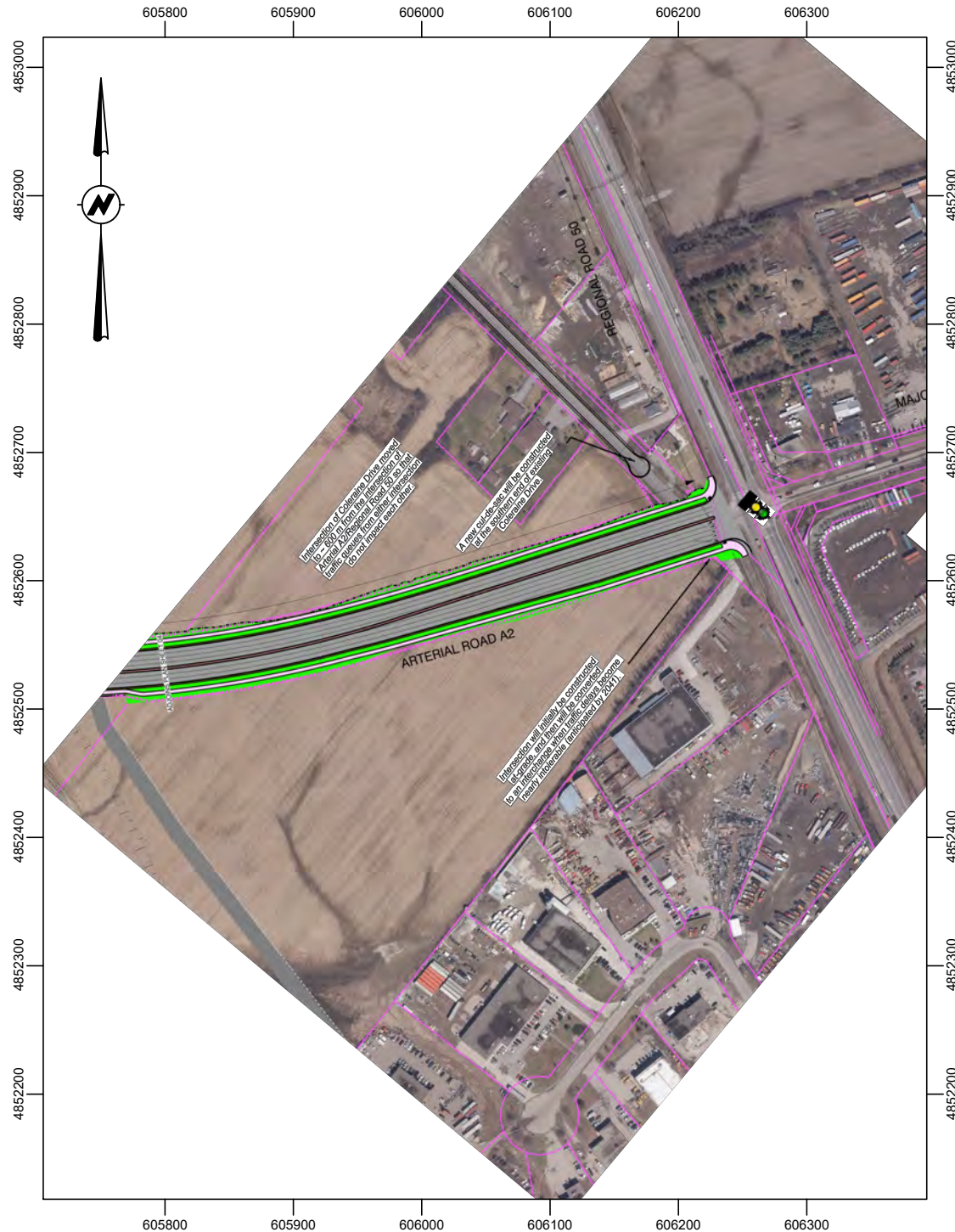


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DWN BY: SJL	CHK'D BY: CD	DATE: AUG. 24, 2020
DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 4F

DATE PLOTTED: 8/24/2020 12:10:30 PM
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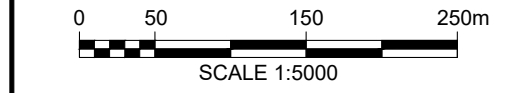
PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 5)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8 1/2 x 11.
REFERENCES:
 BRAMPTON/REGION OF PEEL, "PLAN SHEET 05, CLASS EA FOR ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN SP47", NOVEMBER 14, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

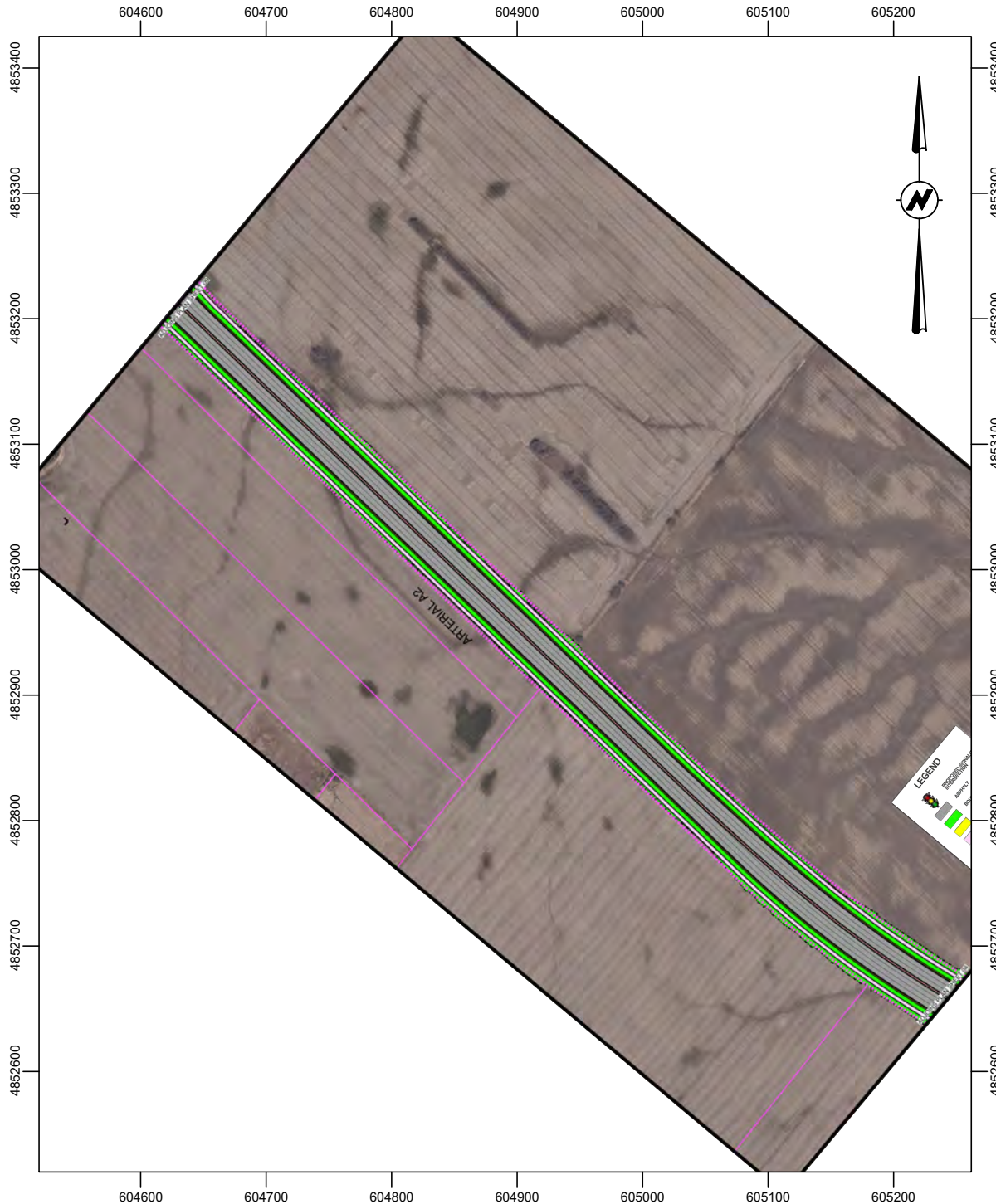


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 4G

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 6)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 BRAMPTON/REGION OF PEEL, "PLAN SHEET 06, CLASS EA FOR ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN SP47", NOVEMBER 14, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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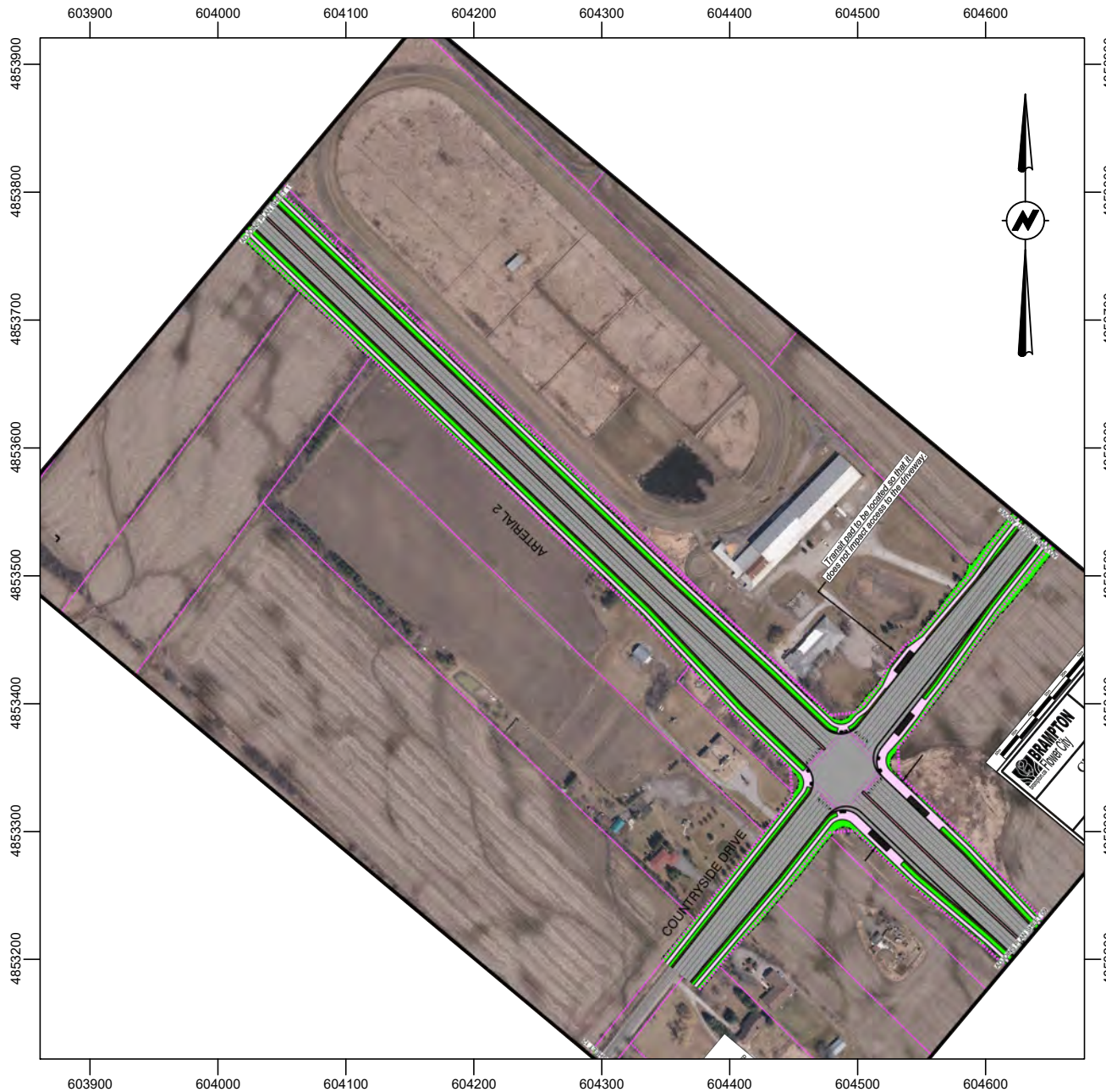


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 4H

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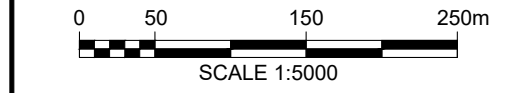
PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 7)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 BRAMPTON/REGION OF PEEL, "PLAN SHEET 07, CLASS EA FOR ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN SP47", NOVEMBER 14, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 41

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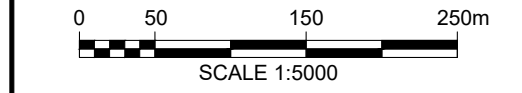
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 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 (SHEET 8)

LEGEND:

	PROPOSED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION		PROPOSED LIMIT OF RIGHT OF WAY
	ASPHALT		LIMIT OF GRADING
	BOULEVARD		EXISTING PROPERTY LINES
	SPLASHSTRIP		PAVEMENT MARKINGS
	MULTI-USE PATH		PROPOSED STRUCTURE
	BUS PAD		

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8 1/2 x 11.
REFERENCES:
 BRAMPTON/REGION OF PEEL, "PLAN SHEET 08, CLASS EA FOR ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN SP47", NOVEMBER 14, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

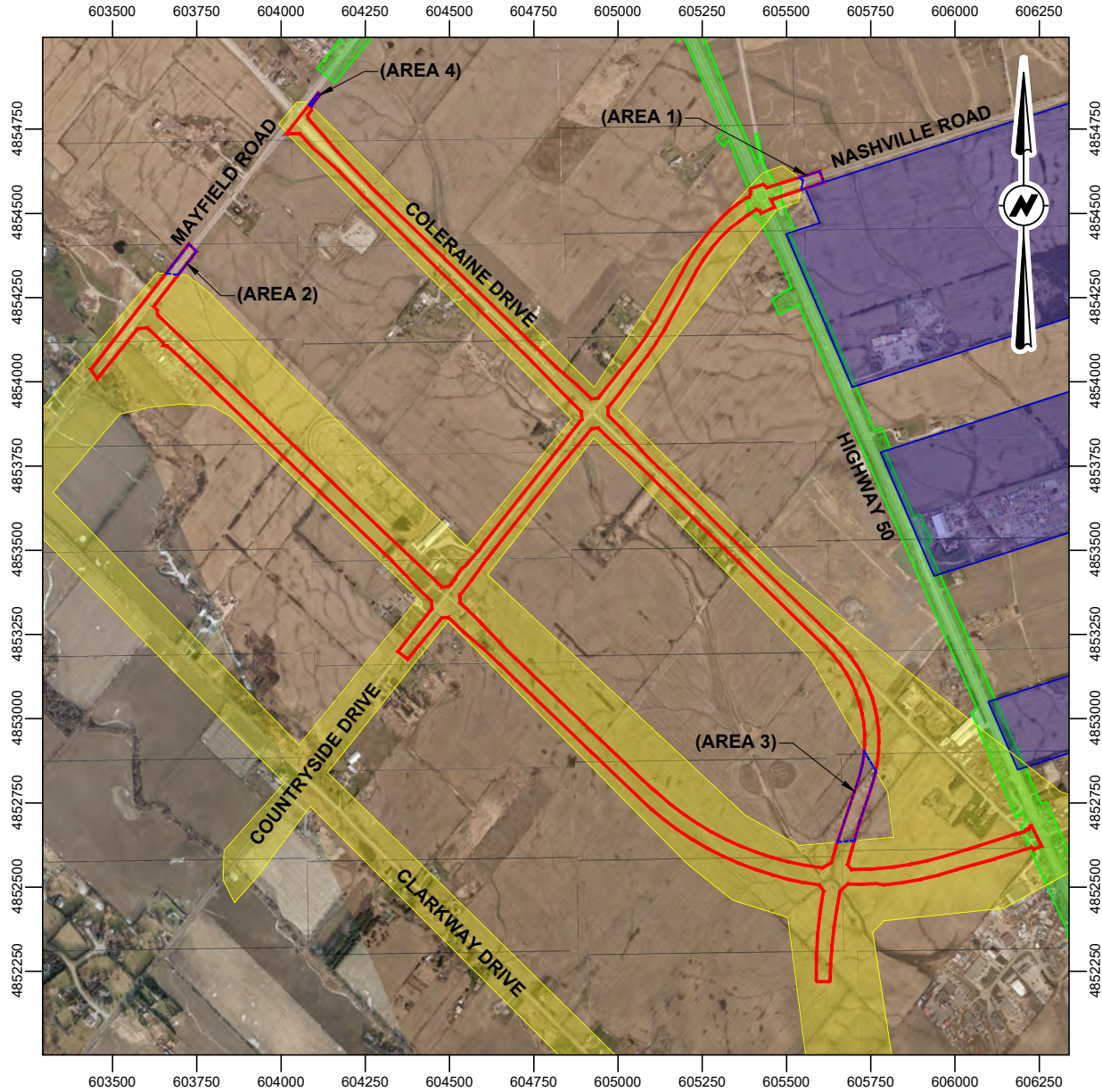


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 4J

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREA

- LEGEND:**
- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
 - ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(PIF P094-140-2012; ASI, 2012)
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(PIF P334-091-2011; ARCHAEOWORKS, 2014)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(PIF P141-0260-2016; AMEC FOSTER WHEELER, 2016)

NOTES:
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 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.

REFERENCES:
 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE REGION OF YORK;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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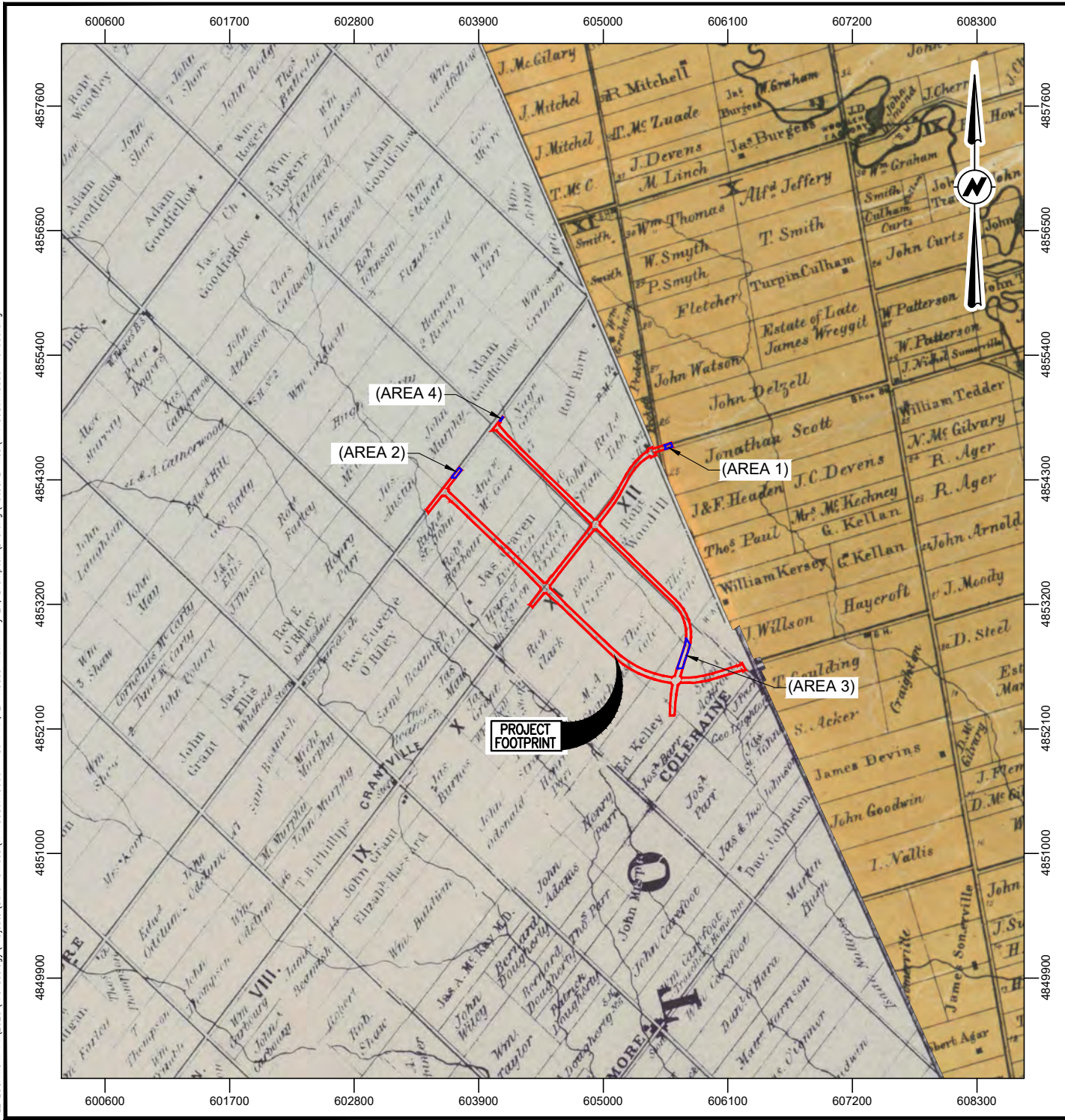


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DATE PLOTTED: 8/24/2020 1:17:50 PM
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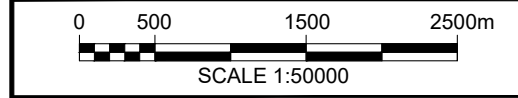
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 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1859 TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL AND 1860 TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 G. TREMAINE, 1859; G. TREMAINE, 1860; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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 BRAMPTON, ONTARIO, L6Y 4R2

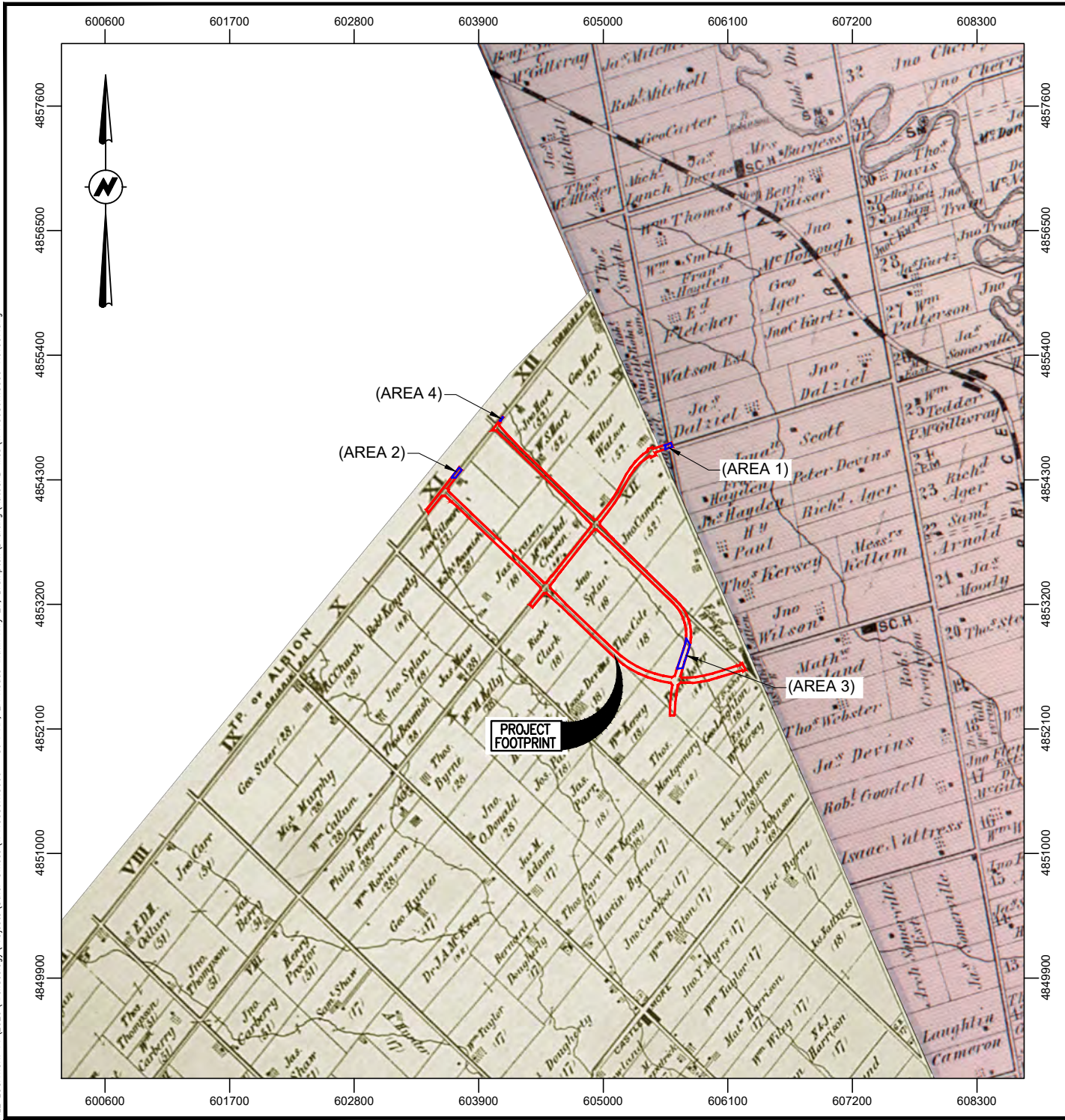


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No.: TP115086.1.3000
REV No.: 0		FIGURE No.: 6

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP
 OF PEEL COUNTY AND 1878 ILLUSTRATED
 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF YORK COUNTY SHOWING
 THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

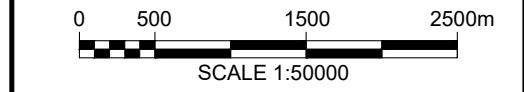
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 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.

REFERENCES:
 WALKER & MILES, 1877; MILES & Co., 1878; CANMAP
 STREETFILES V2008.4.



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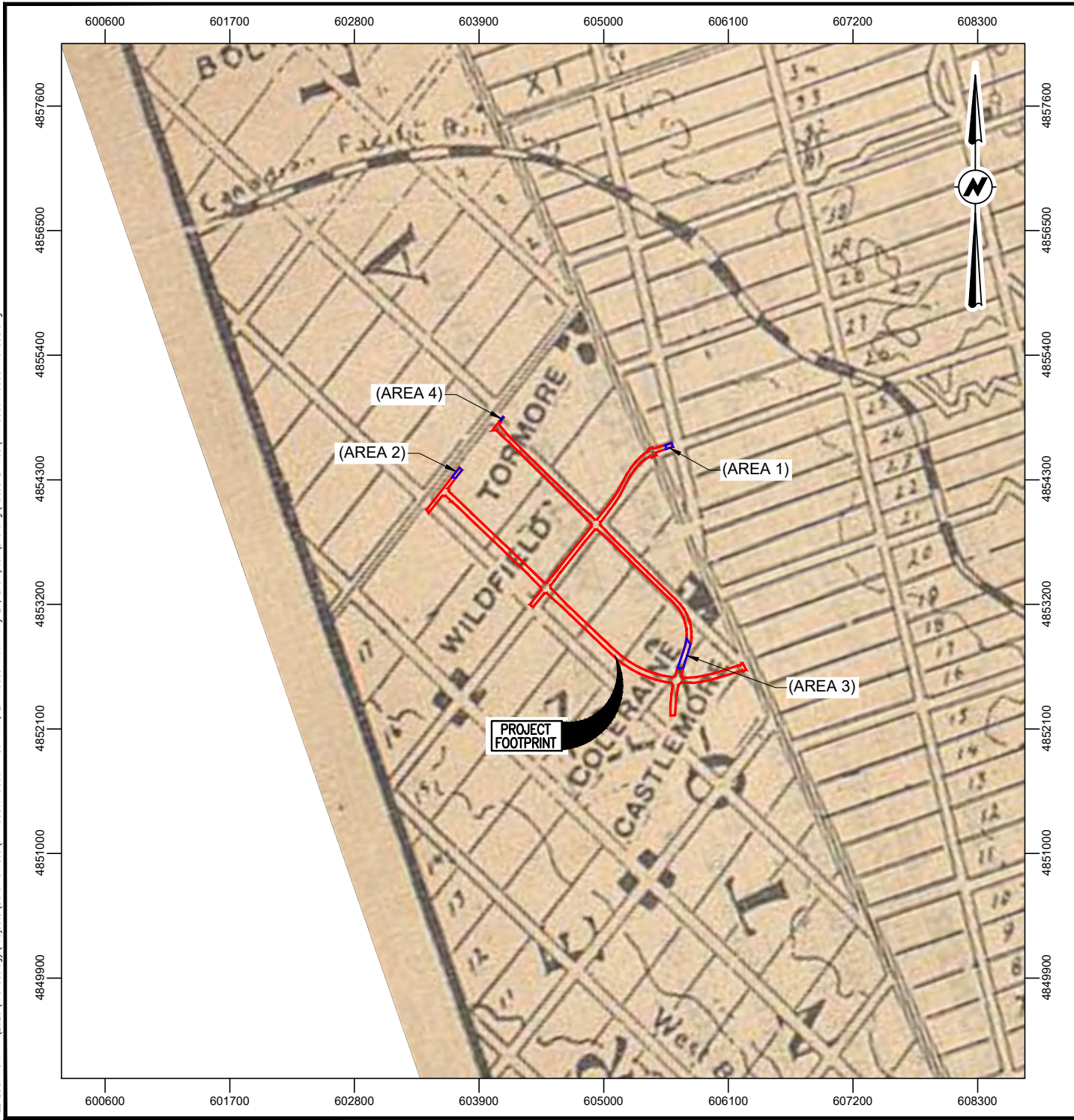


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 7

DATE PLOTTED: 8/24/2020 1:27:40 PM
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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1898 CYCLISTS' ROAD MAP FOR THE COUNTY
 OF YORK, ONTARIO, PEEL AND SIMCOE COUNTIES
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 J.G. FOSTER & Co., 1898; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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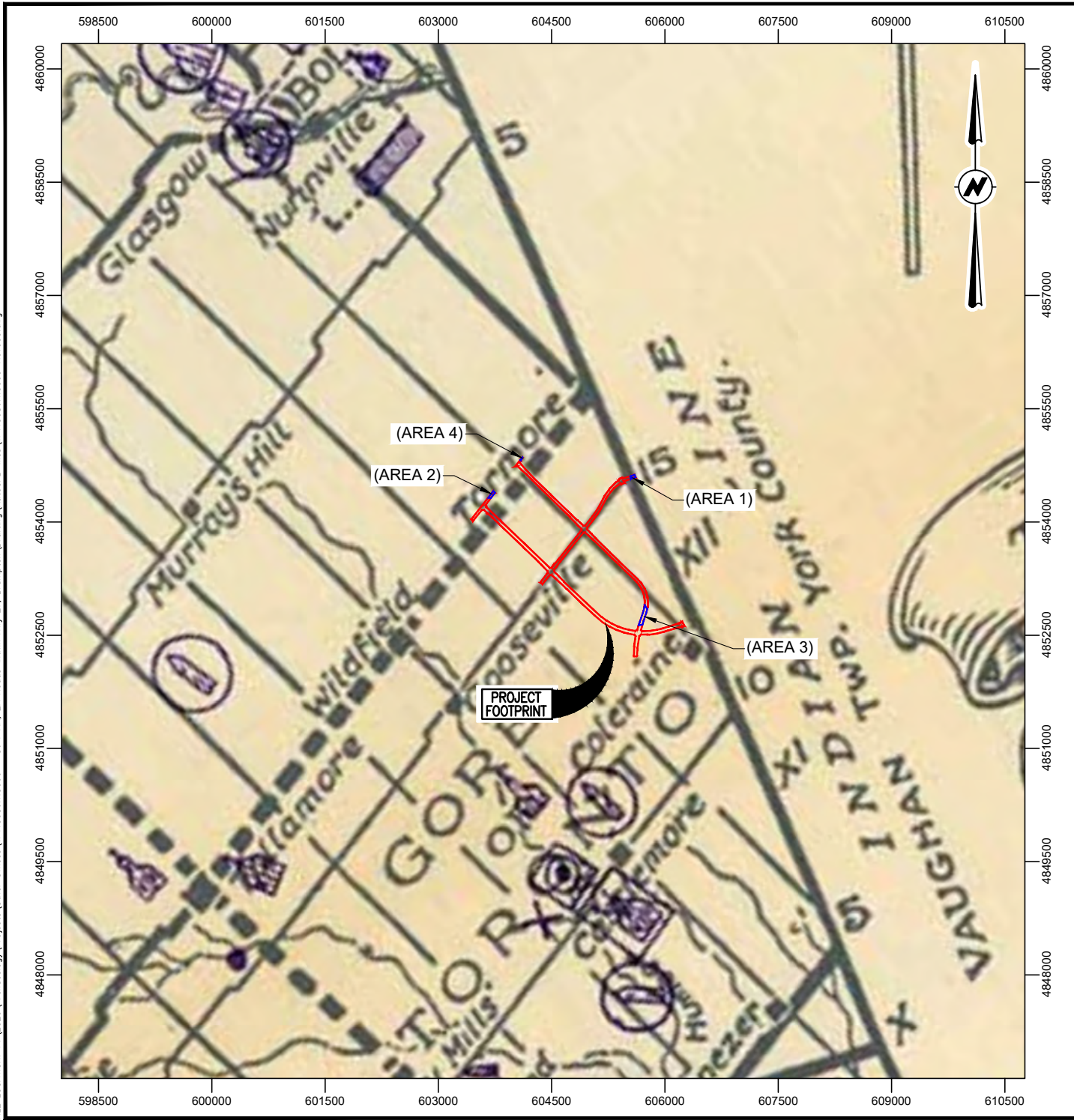


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115086.1.3000
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 8

DATE PLOTTED: 8/24/2020 1:31:30 PM
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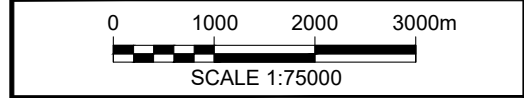
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 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1937 PERKINS BULL HISTORICAL SERIES
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
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ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 THE PERKINS BULL FOUNDATION, 1937; CANMAP STREETFILES
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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No.: TP115086.1.3000
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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
 NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1959 ROAD MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF PEEL,
 HALTON, DUFFERIN, WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:

- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)

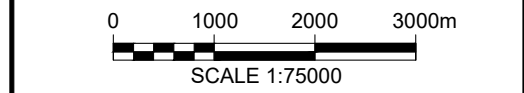
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THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
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 REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.

REFERENCES:
 ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, 1959; CANMAP
 STREETFILES V2008.4.



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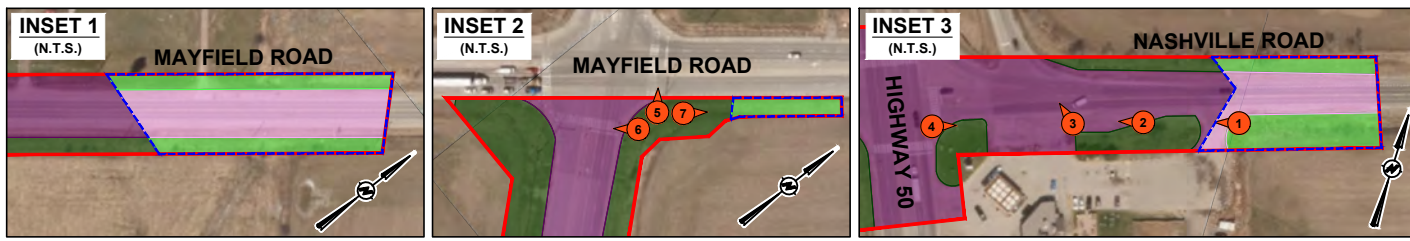


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DWN BY: SJL	CHK'D BY: CD	DATE: AUG. 24, 2020
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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ADDITIONAL LANDS
 ARTERIAL ROADS WITHIN HIGHWAY 427 INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 LOTS 13 AND 17, CONCESSION 11, LOT 17, CONCESSION 12
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE, COUNTY OF PEEL
 AND LOTS 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 10
 FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK
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TITLE: STAGE 1 RESULTS WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

- LEGEND:**
- PROJECT FOOTPRINT
 - ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA (AREAS 1 TO 4)
 - 1 PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION, VIEWING DIRECTION, AND IDENTIFICATION
- AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA: STAGE 2 INVESTIGATION ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P141-0260-2016; AMEC FOSTER WHEELER, 2016); PLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE PEDESTRIAN SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS
- AREA OF LOW TO NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**
- ADDITIONAL STUDY AREA: DISTURBED - ROADWAY, GRAVEL SHOULDERS AND DRIVEWAYS: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P141-0260-2016; AMEC FOSTER WHEELER, 2016); DISTURBED - ROADWAY, GRAVEL SHOULDERS AND DRIVEWAYS: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. TP115086.1.3000.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE REGION OF YORK;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

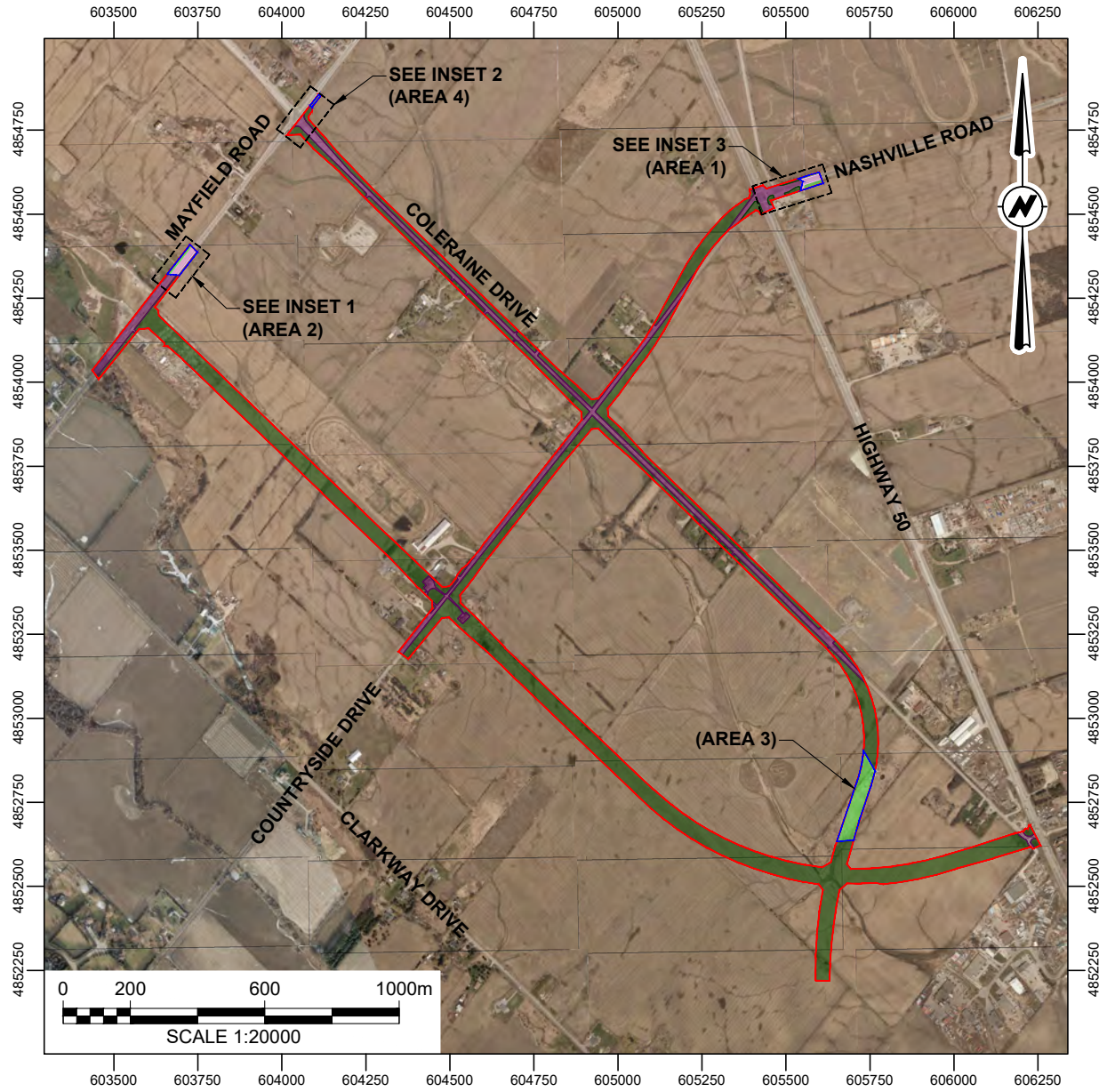
The Corporation of the City of Brampton
 2 WELLINGTON STREET WEST
 BRAMPTON, ONTARIO, L6Y 4R2



Wood
 Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
 3450 HARVESTER ROAD
 BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, L7N 3W5
 519-681-2400



DWN BY:	CHK'D BY:	DATE:
SJL	CD	AUG. 24, 2020
DATUM:	PROJECTION:	PROJECT No:
NAD83	UTM Zone 17	TP115086.1.3000
REV No:		FIGURE No:
0		11





wood.

Appendix B

Photographs


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115086.1.3000

PROJECT Stage 1 AA Additional Lands, Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area

LOCATION Brampton, ON

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	1
PHOTOGRAPH	1		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1110 504 1448 558">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1110 558 1448 1031"> Area 1 facing southwest, Nashville Road at Highway 50 Intersection, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Description	Area 1 facing southwest, Nashville Road at Highway 50 Intersection, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road
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PHOTOGRAPH	2		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1110 1310 1448 1365">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1110 1365 1448 1837"> Area 1 facing southwest, Nashville Road at Highway 50 Intersection, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Description	Area 1 facing southwest, Nashville Road at Highway 50 Intersection, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	3
	PHOTOGRAPH	3	
<table border="1"> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Area 1 facing northwest, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road, facing Cold Creek Road</td> </tr> </table>	Description	Area 1 facing northwest, gravel roadside located to the north and south of Nashville Road, facing Cold Creek Road	
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	4
	PHOTOGRAPH	4	
<table border="1"> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Area 1 facing northeast, manicured lawn and parking lot/Nashville Road located east of Highway 50</td> </tr> </table>	Description	Area 1 facing northeast, manicured lawn and parking lot/Nashville Road located east of Highway 50	
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LOCATION Brampton, ON

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	5	
	PHOTOGRAPH	5		
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Area 4 facing northwest, Mayfield Road</td> </tr> </table>	Description		Area 4 facing northwest, Mayfield Road	
Description				
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	6	
	PHOTOGRAPH	6		
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Area 4 facing southwest, Mayfield Road</td> </tr> </table>	Description		Area 4 facing southwest, Mayfield Road	
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APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115086.1.3000

PROJECT Stage 1 AA Additional Lands, Arterial Roads within Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan Area

LOCATION Brampton, ON



PHOTOGRAPH

7

Description

Area 4 facing northeast, Mayfield Road

Appendix C

Assessor Qualifications

Assessor Qualifications

Peter Popkin, Ph.D., CAHP, MCIfA, Associate Archaeologist – Dr. Popkin is an Associate Archaeologist at Wood. Peter has over 20 years of professional experience in both consulting and academic archaeology within Canada and internationally. In Ontario he has successfully undertaken consultant archaeology projects triggered by: the Planning Act (subdivisions, site plans, re-zoning, official plan amendments, consent), the Environmental Assessment Act (individual and Class EAs, provincial and federal EAs), the Environmental Protection Act (Renewable Energy Approvals O.Reg 359/09), as well as the Aggregates Resources Act (aggregate pit extensions), and has managed projects under the National Energy Board Act (now the Canadian Energy Regulator Act). Dr. Popkin has lectured in archaeology at York University, the University of Toronto and Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario, as well as University College London, King's College London, and Birkbeck College, in the UK. Dr. Popkin holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P362)** from the MHSTCI, is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and is a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). Dr. Popkin received his Ph.D. from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, London, UK (2009).

Barbara Slim, M.A., Associate Archaeologist, Ontario West Archaeology Group Lead – Ms. Slim is a professionally licensed archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in the archaeology and environmental consulting industry. Ms. Slim has conducted all aspects of Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments for provincial agencies, municipalities, and land developers in support of infrastructure developments, financial real estate transactions, environmental remediation and private developments. As a founding member of the Wood Ontario archaeology team, Ms. Slim has performed every aspect of project execution, from client relations, project design to MHSTCI clearance. Through her project experience, Ms. Slim has gained an in-depth understanding of the Heritage Act and legislations & standards associated with cultural heritage management. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P348)** issued by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Kristy O'Neal, M.A., Senior Archaeologist - Ms. O'Neal is a Senior Archaeologist at Wood with over 23 years of archaeology consulting experience in Ontario. Ms. O'Neal has supervised a wide variety of Stage 1 through 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, with a focus on both pre-contact and Euro-Canadian settlements. Pre-Contact projects have involved First Nations consultation. Ms. O'Neal has a strong background in cultural material analysis and has extensive experience with large complex stratified Indigenous sites situated within often compromised urban context. She holds a Master's Degree in Bioarchaeology and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Anthropology from the University of Western Ontario, where she received a Gold Medal Award. Ms. O'Neal's areas of interest and expertise include the archaeological prehistory and history of southwestern Ontario, with focus on the Middle Woodland period and changes Indigenous weapons technology. Ms. O'Neal holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P066)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Cara Howell B.A., Senior 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 an **Applied Research Licence (R180)** in archaeology from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and possesses a full range of archaeological skills. As a result of her specialized interest in the early post-contact period, she has become an authority on early Euro-Canadian artifacts and background research. As the archaeology Laboratory Director for Wood'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 Indigenous communities.

Jason Seguin, M.A., Senior Archaeologist. - Mr. Seguin has worked as an archaeologist since 2004 and has conducted numerous Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of archaeological resources, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through producing and editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin currently holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (Licence P354)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and is a member of the Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Chelsea Dickinson B.A., Research Archaeologist - Ms. Dickinson has been working in consulting archaeology since 2015. During this time, Ms. Dickinson has developed a variety of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavations laboratory work, and environmental assessments (EA) conducted for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway. Ms. Dickinson has had the privilege of working alongside a multitude of First Nation community members while conducting archaeological assessments in both Northern and Southern Ontario. Ms. Dickinson holds an honorary Degree in Near Eastern and Classical Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems from Fanshawe College. Ms. Dickinson holds an **Applied Research Licence (R1194)** from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

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 Wood Environment & Infrastructure'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 and fieldwork were performed. Wood Environment & Infrastructure's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Wood Environment & Infrastructure's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Wood Environment & Infrastructure to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Wood Environment & Infrastructure'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. Wood Environment & Infrastructure 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 Wood Environment & Infrastructure, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.