

C5. Archaeological Assessment Stage 1

ADDENDUM
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Class EA
Dixie Road (Regional Road 4)
Queen Street to North of Mayfield Road
City of Brampton/Town of Caledon, Region of Peel

Submitted to

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Project Summary

A Stage 1 and partial Stage 2 archaeological assessment were previously conducted for a roughly 7.4 kilometre section of Dixie Road from Queen Street north to 600 metres north of Mayfield Road in the north end of the City of Brampton, Ontario (TMHC 2008; 2009). Subsequent to this assessment work, the Region of Peel made a decision to extend the study another 1.4 kilometres beyond the northern extent of the previously investigated road segment (or to a point 2 km north of Mayfield Road). The extension falls entirely within the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, now in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel. This report provides an addendum to the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment carried out for the original study area, as part of a Schedule “C” Class Environmental Assessment. The purpose of our work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the extension area, determine if there are known sites present therein, and conclude whether a Stage 2 field assessment is warranted prior to construction. The goal of the archaeological assessment process is to determine whether the proposed construction will impact known or potential archaeological resources and, if so, offer options for the mitigation of construction impacts.

The Stage 1 background study included a consideration of soils, topography, and drainage for the study area, as well as a review of historic land use, 19th century settlement and the Provincial archaeological sites database. A field reconnaissance was also conducted in order document existing conditions. The primary focus of the field review was the existing right-of-way for Dixie Road and areas just beyond that, as the proposed improvements will be largely restricted to these lands.

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that much of the general study area has potential for the discovery of either First Peoples or historic era archaeological resources, due primarily to the presence of watercourses, an historic thoroughfare, known 19th century structures, an historic cemetery and referenced burial sites. The field reconnaissance indicated that some sections of the current study area, including the existing right-of-way, have seen extensive prior alteration and soil disturbance through road construction, underground servicing, residential development and the building of major commercial facilities. In most cases, these impacts have negated potential for housing intact archaeological sites. No further archaeological work is warranted for the majority of the previously impacted zones, including the developed commercial properties and some portions of the Dixie Road right-of-way. Our field reconnaissance also demonstrated that much of the lands beyond the existing right-of-way are relatively pristine and retain their archaeological potential. These primarily include active agricultural lands and the grassed lawns within residential properties. If construction will impact any of these areas, a Stage 2 assessment will be required.

Our background review also identified a heritage resource of significant historical interest, that being the Mayfield United Church and its cemetery on the west side of Dixie Road. As with other 19th century cemeteries, the records for this site are poor and the grave stones have been moved, thereby removing precise information regarding the exact



location of graves. It is very possible that there are graves very close to Dixie Road, some of which may have already been impacted. Any construction work within and alongside of the west right-of-way for Dixie Road has the potential to impact graves related to this cemetery, since its boundaries are not clearly known. As such, all construction work within and adjacent to Dixie Road and in the vicinity of the cemetery should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Alternatively, an active search for grave sites and cemetery boundaries can be carried out well prior to construction proceeding in this area.

In addition, there are concerns regarding potential unmarked burials elsewhere within the extension area, as determined by archival records. The commercial and residential properties that fall north of the church grounds, within the northwest corner of Lot 20, Concession 3, are considered to have potential for the discovery of at least one unmarked burial. Furthermore, the residential and agricultural properties located east of the church grounds, within the eastern half of the Lot 20, Concession 4, are considered to have potential for the discovery of at least two unmarked burials. Since the precise locations of these grave sites are not known, all construction work within and adjacent to these properties should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the information herein, issue comment, and accept this report into the provincial repository. This correspondence should be directed to Ralph Ehlers of AECOM (fax: 905-576-6346; Ralph.Ehlers@aecom.com) and copied to Holly Martelle of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc (fax: 519-641-7220; hmartelle@tmhc.ca).



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Stage 1 and partial Stage 2 archaeological assessment were previously conducted for a roughly 7.4 kilometre section of Dixie Road from Queen Street north to 600 metres north of Mayfield Road in the north end of the City of Brampton, Ontario (TMHC 2008; 2009). Subsequent to this assessment work, the Region of Peel made a decision to extend the study another 1.4 kilometres beyond the northern extent of the previously investigated road segment (or to a point 2 km north of Mayfield Road). The extension falls entirely within the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, now in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel. This report provides an addendum to the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment carried out for the original study area, as part of a Schedule “C” Class Environmental Assessment. The purpose of our work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the extension area, determine if there are known sites present therein, and conclude whether a Stage 2 field assessment is warranted prior to construction. The goal of the archaeological assessment process is to determine whether the proposed construction will impact known or potential archaeological resources and, if so, offer options for the mitigation of construction impacts.

The background information review was carried out during the months of March, April and May of 2010. The field reconnaissance took place on March 12, 2010 in cool and overcast weather conditions. All archaeological consulting activities were performed under the Professional Archaeological License of Arthur Figura (P083) and in accordance with the “Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines” of the Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; MCTR 1993) as well as “Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists” (MCL 2009). Permission to carry out our study was given by Ralph Ehlers of AECOM, acting on behalf of the municipality. AECOM is coordinating the EA work on behalf of the Region of Peel.

2.0 PURPOSE

The *Ontario Heritage Act* makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* which states:

“development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.” (emphasis in the original)

The *Environmental Assessment Act* provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. In this case, the environment is widely defined to cover “cultural heritage” resources. Section 5(3)(c) of the *Act* stipulates that heritage resources to be affected by the proposed undertaking be identified during the environmental screening process. Within the EA process, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there are known cultural resources within the proposed areas of impact or potential for such resources to exist. Subsequently, it can act as a planning tool by identifying areas of concern that, where possible, could be avoided to minimize environmental impact. It is also used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. If significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.

3.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A Stage 1 overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area. Landscape and environmental conditions were reviewed using physiographic, topographic and soils mapping for the area. Early historic maps and historical summaries were consulted and a review of the Provincial registered archaeological sites database was carried out. A review of background documents was supplemented by a preliminary field reconnaissance of the study area to photo-document existing conditions and highlight significant features within the study area that indicate archaeological potential.

When compiled, this information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the study area in general, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. For the Province of Ontario, the Ministry of Culture (now Ministry of Tourism and Culture) has identified a number of criteria that can be used to determine if an area has archaeological potential. These criteria primarily relate to geographic and cultural-historic features which would have influenced past land and resource use, as well as encouraged settlement (MCCR 1997:11, MCL 2009:5-6). The presence or absence of such features allows an archaeologist to estimate the likelihood of ancient land use and thus the presence of archaeological sites.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for precontact First Peoples and historic Euro-Canadian sites independently. This is due to the fact that



lifeways varied considerably between the prehistoric and historic eras so that the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site differs.

Some factors can negate archaeological potential. For example, in many cases extensive modern land disturbance can eliminate the possibility of the discovery of intact archaeological deposits. Further, areas that are low-lying and wet or steeply sloped have low archaeological potential.

For this study, we consulted the corporate library of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. and the collections of the Region of Peel Archives. The Ministry of Tourism and Culture's database of registered archaeological sites was also queried.

3.1 Project Area: General Overview and Physical Setting

The focus of this report and study is a 1.4 kilometre section of Dixie Road (Regional Road 4) in the southeast end of the Town of Caledon, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). This, and its associated study area, is an extension of a previously defined study area for a roughly 7.4 kilometre section of the same road, extending from Queen Street in the City of Brampton to 600 metres north of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon. The current study area encompasses parts of Lots 19-21, Concession 3 and part of Lots 19-21, Concession 4 of Chinguacousy Township. At present, this section of Dixie Road is a busy two lane paved road with a heavily serviced and landscaped right-of-way. The project lands incorporate a number of commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural properties, as well as a historic church and cemetery. Adjacent to the eastern right-of-way is the Region of Peel Booster Station, the Salisbury Garden Supplies complex, a large scale livestock farm, and several residential properties and active agricultural fields. Adjacent to the western right-of-way is the B.P. Landscaping and Snow Removal complex, the Mayfield Farms Ltd. grounds, several residential properties and active agricultural fields, and the Mayfield United Church and Cemetery. The right-of-way for the affected portion of Dixie Road has been heavily disturbed by prior utility installation, ditching, road work, as well as landscaping and construction within adjacent institutional and commercial complexes.

The Region of Peel is considering potential improvements to this stretch of Dixie Road (Regional Road 4), including the widening and reconstruction of significant sections, in an effort to accommodate increasing local traffic. It is anticipated that this will involve significant land impacts to an ultimate right-of-way. AECOM was hired by the Region of Peel to coordinate a Schedule "C" Class Environmental Assessment for the project. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. was contracted by AECOM to complete the archaeological component of the Environmental Assessment as well as a built heritage and cultural landscape study. The results of the Stage 1 archaeological work are documented in this report and a separate built heritage report has been prepared under a subcontract to Archaeological Resource Associates and is entitled *Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, Dixie Road north of Mayfield Road, Town of*



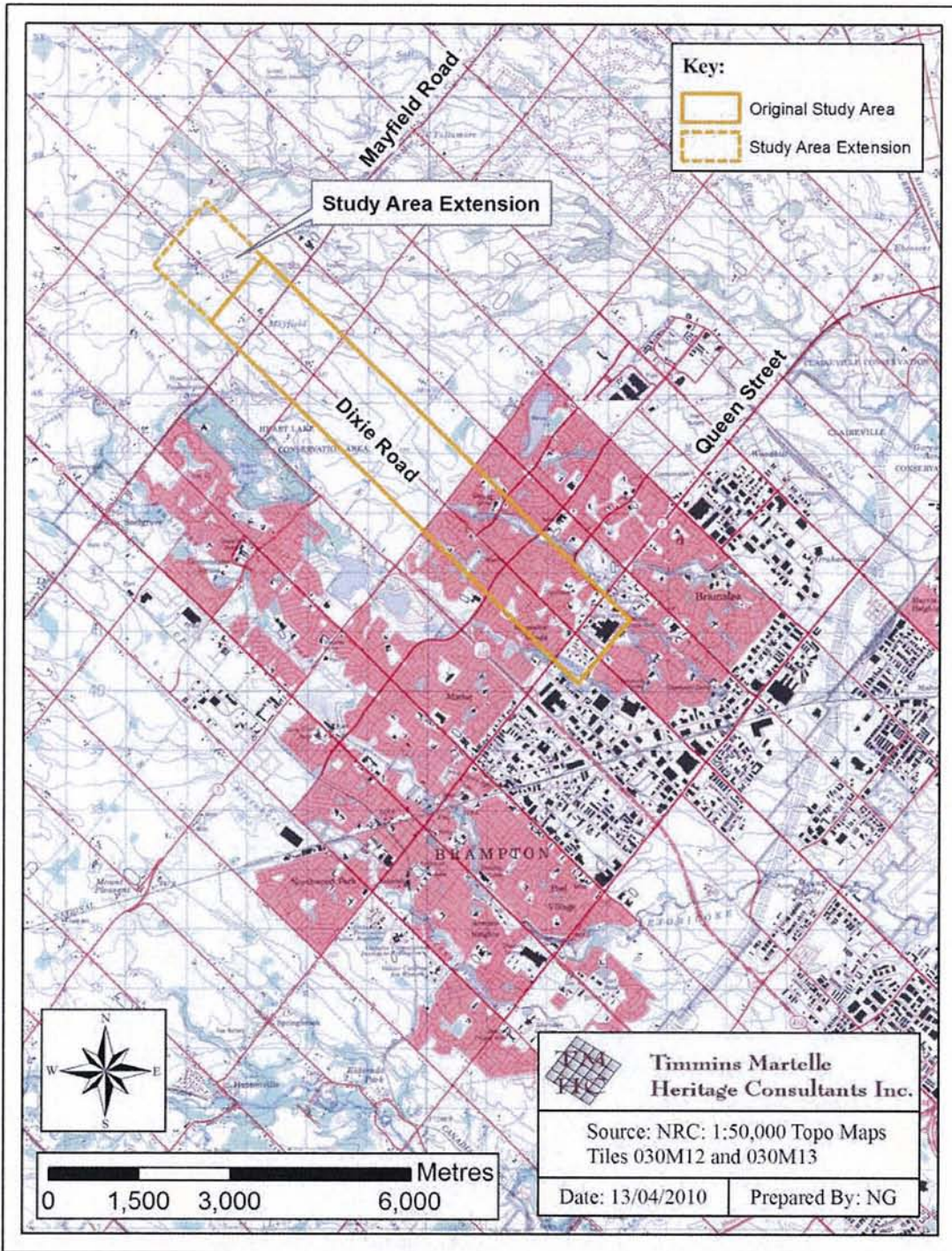


Figure 1: Location of the Current Study Area in the Town of Caledon, North of the City of Brampton, ON



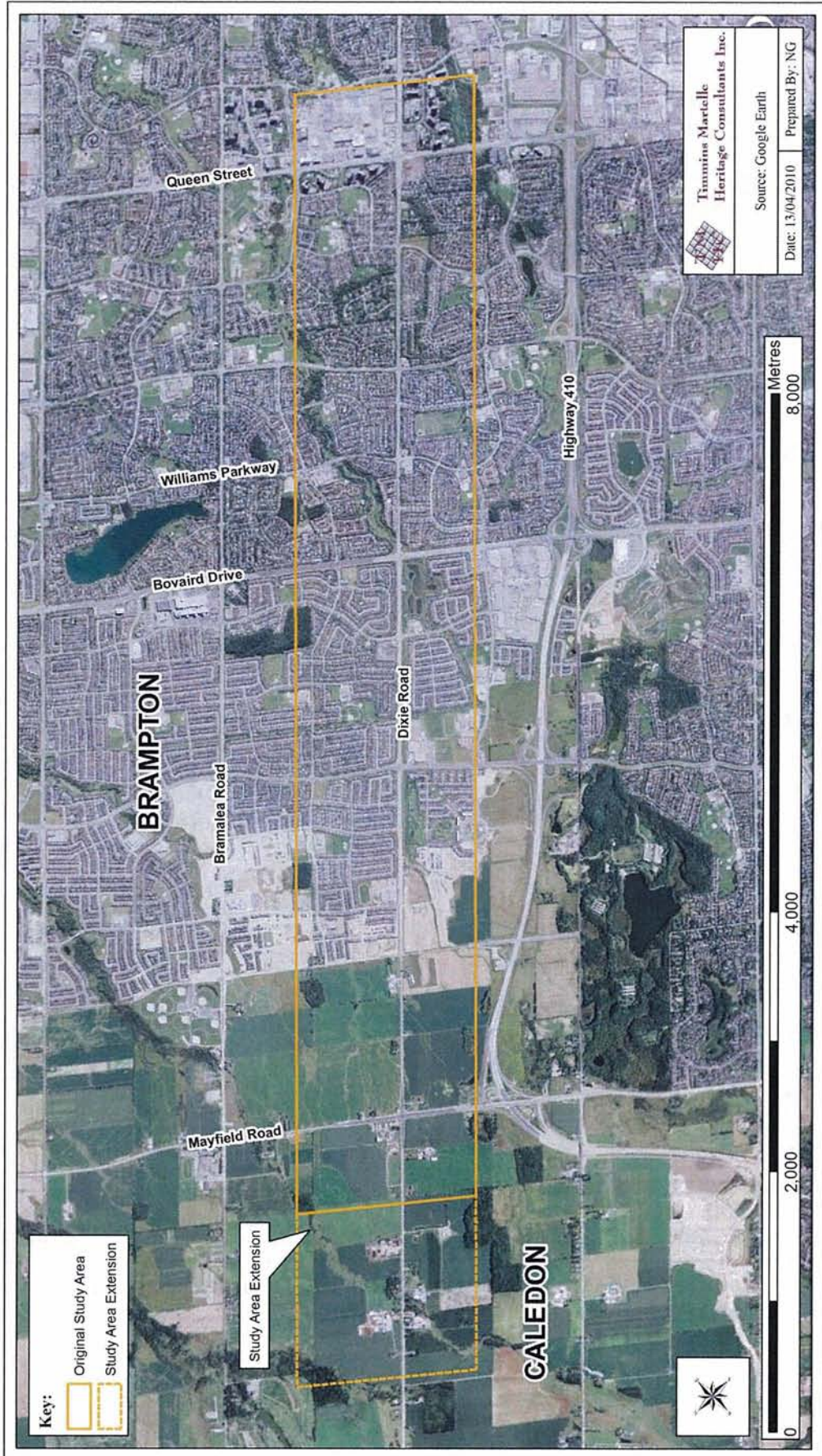


Figure 2: Location of the Current Study Area in the Town of Caledon, North of the City of Brampton, ON



Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario (2010). Both firms completed these studies as addenda to previous reports prepared for the original improvements project.

The study area falls within the South Slope physiographic region, which lies northwest of the Peel Plain. The South Slope essentially parallels the Iroquois Lake Plain and the current Lake Ontario shoreline. The slope fades from the gently rolling till plain to the east to ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows in vicinity of the study area (Chapman and Putnam 1966:289) (Figure 3). The underlying geological material is mainly red shale of the Queenston Formation, as well as limestone of Verulam and Lindsay Formations and grey shale of the Georgian Bay Formation (Chapman and Putnam 1966:289-90). The predominant soil of the southern half of the study area is Oneida clay loam, a well-draining member of the Grey-Brown Podzolic soil group (Figure 4). This soil type is associated with smooth, moderately sloping topography produced by dissecting stream courses, and its natural vegetation consists mainly of oak, sugar maple, pine, beech, and elm (Hoffman and Richards 1953:41-2). The northern half of the study area extension is characterized by Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained member of the Oneida catena. The topography is smooth and gently sloping, with the associated natural vegetation consisting mainly of elm, soft maple, ash and oak (Hoffman and Richards 1953:42-43). Low lying bottom lands mirror the water courses that run northwest to southeast across the study area (Hoffman and Richards 1953:63).

The study area falls near the divide of the Etobicoke Creek and West Humber River watersheds. Lands to the southwest are drained by tributaries of Spring Creek and Etobicoke Creek, while Mimico Creek and West Humber River tributaries drain lands to the southeast. Three tributaries of the West Humber River cross through project lands from the northwest to the southeast (Figure 5). These watercourses eventually join with the main West Humber River and empty into Lake Ontario. The study area also incorporates a number of small ponds and low, wet lands. A major branch of the West Humber River crosses through the study area extension south of Mayfield United Church and Cemetery.

3.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential: First Peoples Sites

Previous cultural resource management surveys have demonstrated that the study area environs were once settled by native populations. According to the Provincial database of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 20 sites have been identified and registered within two kilometers of the study area extension (Table 1) although none fall within it. Three of these sites were recorded by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2007 during a Stage 2 assessment of a subdivision development. The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) recorded five sites during an archaeological survey of TRCA lands in the Heart Lake Conservation Area. Three of the sites were recorded by Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (CARF 2003), another by Archaeological Assessments (2003) and another by New Directions (2006) as parts of various Highway 410 extension and improvement projects. Three sites were recorded by Archeoworks



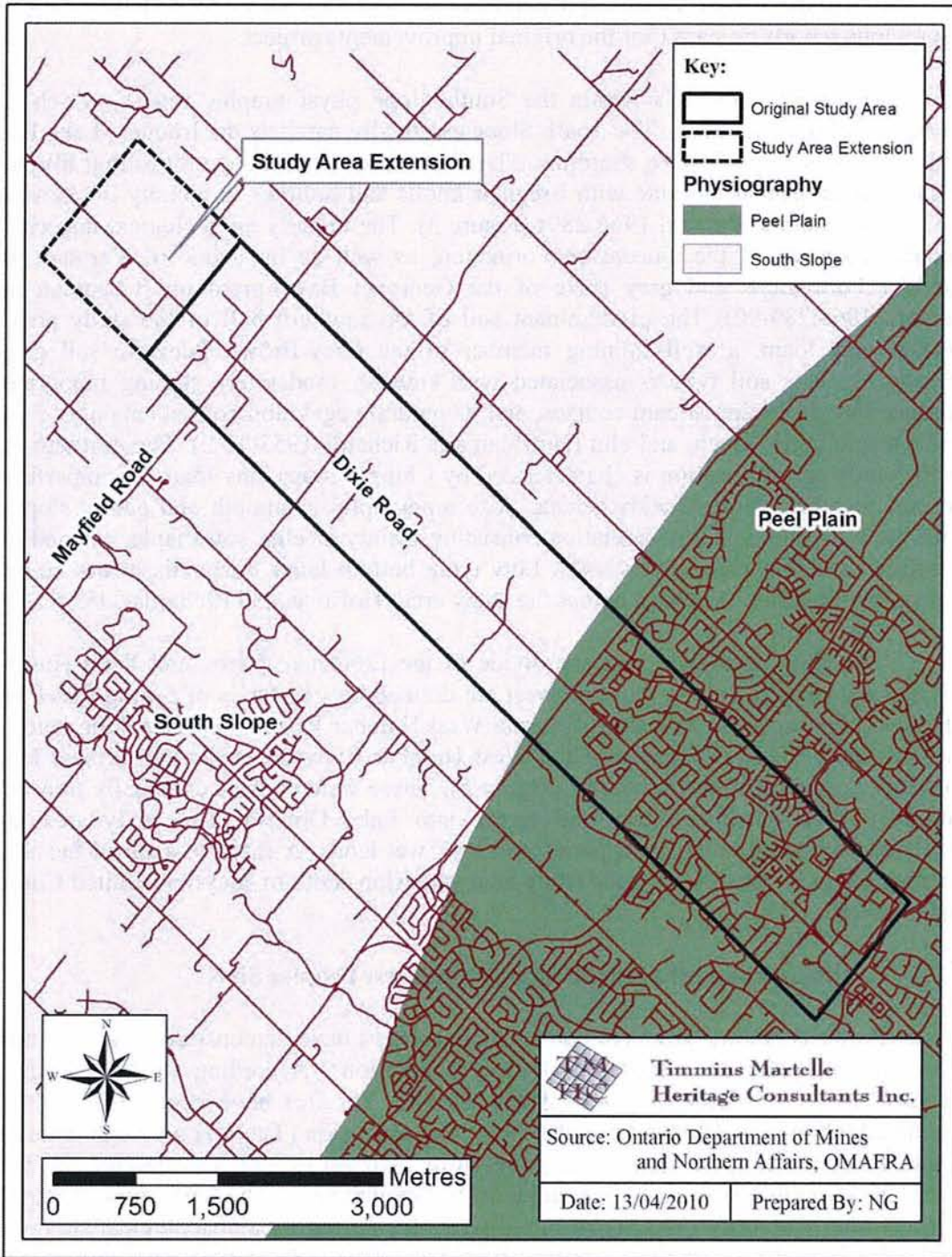


Figure 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Current Study Area



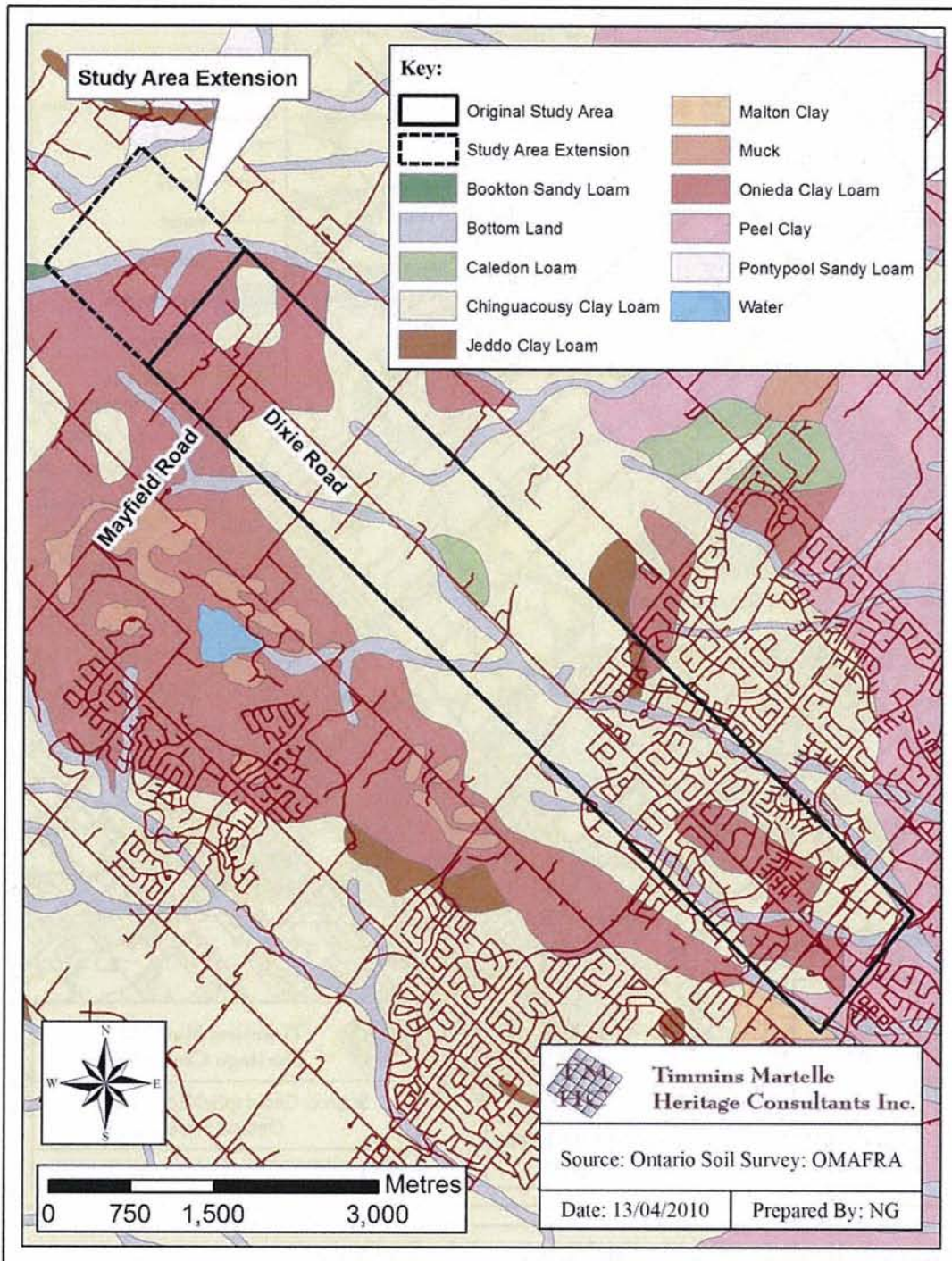


Figure 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Current Study Area



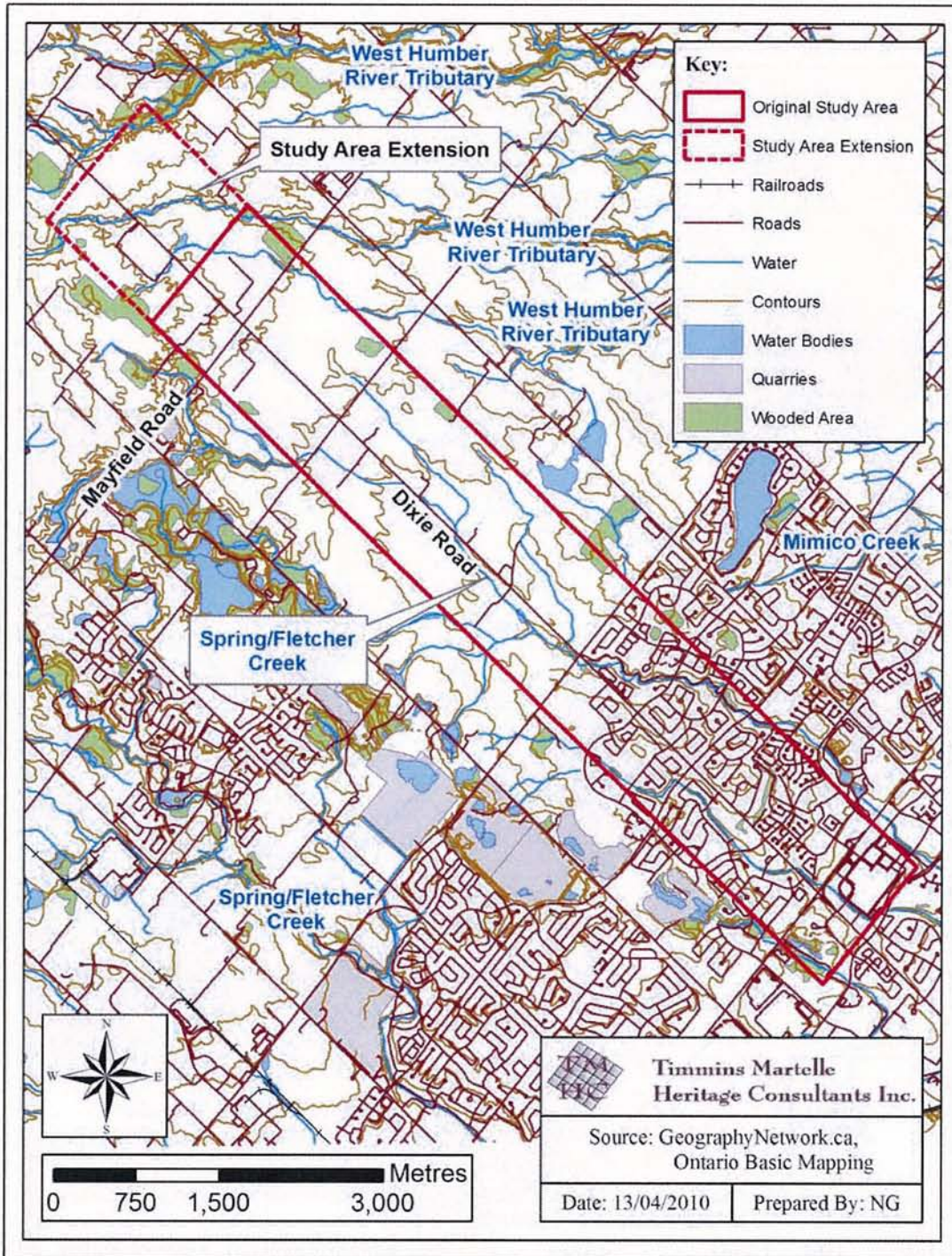


Figure 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Study Area



(2004) and an additional two by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI 1997, 1998) during separate Stage 2 assessments of the Springdale Neighbourhood in the City of Brampton. Finally, Archeoworks (2005) registered one site during a survey of another proposed subdivision development and Bursey (1998) recorded one site during a Stage 2 assessment of all City of Brampton parks and recreational centres.

Eight of the 20 sites are listed in the Provincial database as find spots relating to First Peoples occupations (one Early Archaic, one Middle to Late Archaic, one Late Archaic, two Early Woodland and three of unknown age and cultural affiliation). Two of the find spots of unknown age and cultural affiliation have historic era components. Three of the 20 sites are described as lithic scatters (one Early to Late Archaic, two of unknown age and cultural affiliation), while two other sites are described as lithic and ceramic scatters (both Woodland period). One of the precontact lithic and ceramic scatters has a historic era component. One of the 20 sites is listed as an Archaic period campsite, while the remaining six sites were recorded as EuroCanadian occupations (three homestead sites, two historic scatters, one midden/out-building site).

A few sites have been identified in recent fieldwork but have not yet been entered into the provincial database. These include historic era archaeological sites identified by This Land Archaeology (2008, 2009) within a proposed subdivision lands south of Mayfield Road and a potentially significant historic era site identified by TMHC in 2009 during the Stage 2 test pitting of ultimate right-of-way lands for this project. The latter site was identified on the west side of Dixie Road between Mayfield Road and Countryside Drive.

Despite the documentation of these sites, our knowledge of native settlement in the region remains incomplete. Nonetheless, using models derived from both Province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific (e.g., Dieterman 2002) archaeological data, a general model of native settlement in the area can be proposed (Table 2) and is described in more detail below.

Paleoindian

The first human populations to inhabit the area came to the region between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario's first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game and fish.



Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 2 km of the Study Area Extension

Borden No.	Name	Type	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Researcher
AkGv-158	Countryside	find spot	Early Archaic	Burse (1998)
AkGw-13	655339 Ontario	multi-component	EuroCanadian, undetermined First Peoples	CARF (1988)
AkGw-14	Allison	lithic scatter	undetermined First Peoples	CARF (1988)
AkGw-15	Clearbrook	homestead	EuroCanadian	CARF (1988)
AkGw-237	McCarthy	find spot	Early Woodland	AA (2003)
AkGw-260	Oriole	lithic scatter	Early to Late Archaic	Archeoworks (2004)
AkGw-261	n/a	historic scatter	EuroCanadian	Archeoworks (2004)
AkGw-262	n/a	historic scatter	EuroCanadian	Archeoworks (2004)
AkGw-277	n/a	find spot	Late Archaic?	Archeoworks (2005)
AkGw-295	Heart Lake Garden	camp site	Archaic	ND (2006)
AkGw-309	Stopover 2	lithic and ceramic scatter	Woodland	TRCA (2006)
AkGw-310	Stopover 3	multi-component	EuroCanadian, Woodland	TRCA (2006)
AkGw-311	Stopover	lithic scatter	undetermined First Peoples	TRCA (2006)
AkGw-312	Stopover 4	multi-component	EuroCanadian, undetermined First Peoples	TRCA (2006)
AkGw-320	Stopover 5	find spot	undetermined First Peoples	TRCA (2006)
AkGw-332	n/a	find spot	Early Woodland	ASI (2007)
AkGw-333	Kennedy Road	midden, outbuilding	EuroCanadian	ASI (2007)
AkGw-334	Dennison	homestead	EuroCanadian	ASI (2007)
AkGw-91	O'Leary	homestead	EuroCanadian	MHCI (1998)
AkGw-92	Springdale 1	find spot	Middle to Late Archaic	MHCI (1997)

Table 2: Generalized Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement in Peel Region

Period		Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early	9000 - 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late	8400 - 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling
	Middle	6000 - 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late	2000 - 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
		1800 - 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
	Terminal	1500 - 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
		1100 - 950 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle	400 B.C. - A.D. 500	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Transitional	Late	A.D. 500 - 900	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
		A.D. 900 - 1300	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Pickering
	Middle Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
		A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal emergence, territoriality	
Contact	Aboriginal	A.D. 1700 - 1875	treaties, mixture of Native & European items	Mississaugas
	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	English goods, homesteads	European settlement, pioneer life



Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of distinctive fluted projectile points, usually manufactured on high quality raw materials, including Onondaga chert from the Niagara Escarpment and Fossil Hill chert from Blue Mountains. Paleoindian sites have commonly been found in association with relic glacial lakeshores throughout Ontario.

There are no documented Paleoindian sites within or in close proximity to the study area extension.

Archaic

The subsequent Archaic period (circa 10,000 to 3,000 years before the present) is poorly known in this area but there is potential for such sites to exist, particularly in the dry, elevated areas adjacent to watercourses and wetlands. In other parts of the province, settlement and subsistence patterns change significantly during the Archaic period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of the territories they exploited on a regular basis. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. The large cold-weather mammals that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions. Thus, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Over time, reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts became more pronounced and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more plentiful than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a byproduct of the tool making process.

As noted earlier, there are five Archaic sites in general proximity to the study area extension. AkGv-158 is a find spot consisting of an Early Archaic Nettling projectile point. AkGw-260 is a lithic scatter broadly ascribed to the Early to Late Archaic period; however, some of its recovered projectile point fragments may represent the Nettling cultural complex. AkGw-277 is find spot consisting of projectile point base fragment tentatively assigned to the Late Archaic period, while AkGw-92 is represented by a single grooved stone axe preform dating from the Middle to Late Archaic period. Finally,



AkGw-295 is a camp site that has been generally assigned to the Archaic period. All of these sites are situated on or near a watercourse to the south of the current study area.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland period (circa 3,000 to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, one of the most significant changes by Woodland times is the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the early agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures. This period is typically divided into three sub-periods (Early, Middle, and Late).

There are four Woodland sites in general proximity to the study area. AkGw-237 and AkGw-332 were both single projectile point find spots dating to the Early Woodland period. AkGw-309 and AkGw-310 are both described as small lithic and ceramic scatters for which a more specific age and cultural affiliation could not be determined. The latter two sites are located near bodies of water within the Heart Lake Conservation Area southwest of the study area.

Late Woodland (Iroquoian) Period

Archaeologists suggest that the Caledon area was occupied extensively by Iroquoian populations during the Late Woodland Period, when the emergence of village life and corn-based horticulture is visible in the archaeological record. During this time, settlements become larger and more permanent, incorporating large, extended family dwellings called longhouses. Between 800 and 1,000 A.D. palisaded communities are common. Dwellings and villages continue to grow in size and complexity through to between 1400 and 1500 when there is archaeological evidence for community life similar to that recorded during the early 17th century for the Wendat (Huron), Attawandaron (Neutral) and other historically known Iroquoian nations and confederacies. These Iroquoian groups cultivated three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash – the “Three Sisters”).

Precontact Iroquoian sites may be identified by a predominance of well made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements. Sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors



and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware) who settled among various populations during the Mission period in the early- to mid-17th century.

There are no Late Woodland or Iroquoian sites listed in the Provincial database for the vicinity of the study area extension.

The Recent Historic Period

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in Ontario in the 17th century, the Iroquoian nations who had formerly inhabited the Humber and Don River watersheds had left the area, with the Wendat migrating north to the Lake Simcoe environs. By 1650, many Wendat had fled due to the onset of epidemic disease and increasing raids by Five Nations Iroquois groups who had established an increasing presence along Lake Ontario. At least two major Seneca villages were established on the Rouge River later that century. At the same time, Algonquian-speaking populations were utilizing the watershed for hunting and trapping. By the 17th century, the Seneca no longer inhabited the Lake Ontario shores and the Algonquin-speaking Mississaugas began moving southward into the area. It was the Mississaugas who had settled the area north of Lake Ontario by the time the British arrived in the late 18th century.

There are no historic period native sites listed in the Provincial database for the vicinity of the project lands.

Summary and Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

Several factors can be used to assess an area's potential for housing First Peoples sites. These include the presence of well-drained sandy soils, rolling topography, impressive and elevated landscape features and proximity to both potable water and known archaeological sites. When these are taken into consideration, the study area demonstrates archaeological potential. This is due primarily to the proximity potable water (West Humber River tributaries). However, extensive prior land alterations and soil disturbances do have the ability to negate the potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. Given the extent of modern development within the study area extension, some of the project lands do not retain their archaeological potential.

3.3 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential: EuroCanadian Sites

The potential of a property to contain historic EuroCanadian sites can be considered through an overview of the historical development of a region, a review of land records and a consideration of landscape features that might have been attractive for settlement during the period. The Dixie Road study area extension falls within Peel County and encompasses part of Lots 19-21, Concession 3 and part of Lots 19-21, Concession 4 of Chinguacousy Township (Figure 6). It is located within the former limits of the historic hamlet of Mayfield, and is now within the current limits of the Town of



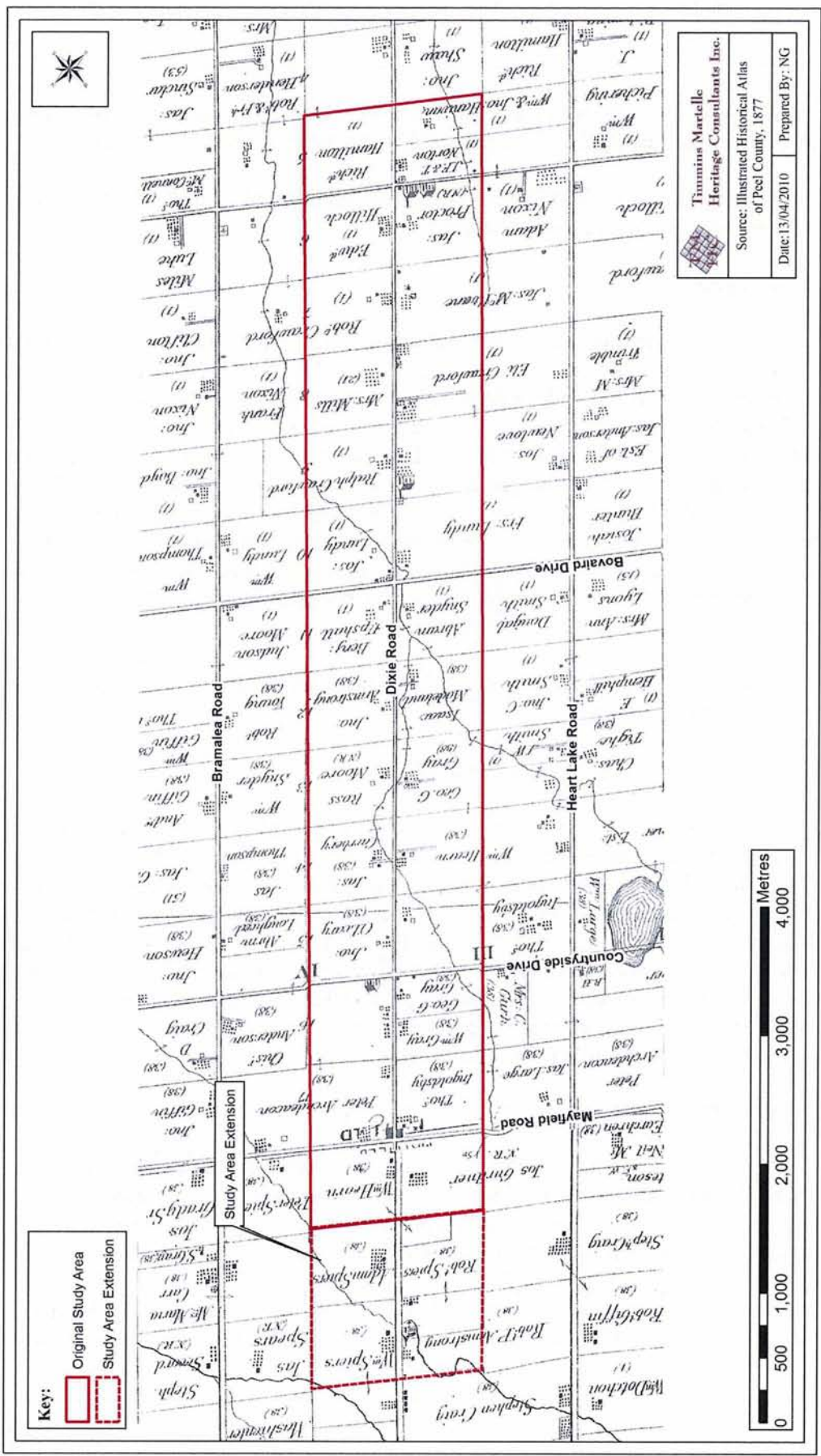


Figure 6: Study Area Extension Shown on the 1877 Map of Chinguacousy Township

Caledon. Our historical review will focus primarily on the early European settlement in these places, as well as the identification of registered EuroCanadian pioneer sites, early concession roads and other features that would indicate historic era archaeological potential.

Chinguacousy Township

In 1818, the Crown and Mississaugas came to terms for the purchase of the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, following an earlier surrender of what is now Toronto Township in 1806 (Gagan 1981:22). The latter purchase included lands now encompassing the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy. The initial survey of the southern half of the township was undertaken by Richard Bristol and Timothy Street in July of 1819. However, demand for lots was sufficient enough to warrant the continuation of the survey, which was officially completed later that year (Peel Co. 1967:245). As much as one eighth of the land at that time was held as Clergy and Crown Reserves. These reserves were not located as blocks but were scattered throughout the township, serving as impediments to the opening of roads and general development (Peel Co. 1967:246). In 1822, the Clergy Reserves were sold to the Canada Company, which was responsible for settling much of the area as far west as Sarnia (Peel Co. 1967:246). Due in part to the promotions of the Canada Company and the introduction of increased taxes on lands owned by absentee landowners, the township witnessed a substantial increase in settlement through the years 1830 and 1834 (Peel Co. 1967:246; Gagan 1981:33). Many of the settlers arrived from New Brunswick, parts of Upper Canada and from the United States as children of United Empire Loyalists (Walker and Miles 1877:64). The township reached its population peak of 7,469 people in 1851, levels most other townships would not reach for another twenty years (Peel Co. 1967:249). In fact, through the years 1861 to 1881, the population of Chinguacousy Township exceeded that of Toronto Township, due to the preeminence of the agricultural economy at that time (Peel Co. 1967:249).

One of the first settlers to not only the township but to the county as well, was John Bagwell in 1819, although it is widely held that others arrived in the same year. He settled on Lot 14, Concession 5 in November of that year (Peel Co. 1967:251). James Curry settled on Lot 12, on the west half of Concession 6 in 1819. Curry would become the first tax collector in the township in 1821, and built a saw mill on the Credit River in 1821 (Peel Co. 1967:251). John Scott, the township's first clerk, was elected in 1821 and replaced the following year by William Johnson, who would hold the post for twenty years (Peel Co. 1967:247). Scott is credited with opening the first business in the township, a small store, pot ashery and distillery and he also constructed a mill (Walker and Miles 1877:61).

The Provincial database indicates that there are nine EuroCanadian pioneer sites located within Chinguacousy Township within 2 km of the study area extension. The aforementioned 655339 Ontario site (AkGw-13), Stopover 3 site (AkGw-310) and Stopover 4 (Ak-Gw-312) are all represented by small collections of 19th century artifacts



and also all contain First Peoples components. The Clearbrook site (AkGw-15), the AkGw-261 site and the AkGw-262 site are all registered as historic scatters, and the latter two are recorded as having associated stone foundations. The Dennison site (AkGw-334) and the O’Leary site (AkGw-91) are listed as 19th century homesteads, while the Kennedy Road site (AkGw-333) is registered as a midden with an associated outbuilding. All of these registered sites are located to the south or to the west of the study area.

The Historic Hamlet of Mayfield

The hamlet of Mayfield and its environs were first settled in the late 1820s. The first recorded family names in the area were those of Bleakley, Speirs (Spiers), Hearn, Laidlaw, Speers and Anderson (WPBC 1991:1). According to the William Perkins Bull Collection (1991) records, the settlement was named for one of the several Mayfields in England. Trudy Mann (2000:61) disputes this claim, arguing that the hamlet was founded mainly by Scots and was most likely named for one of the three Mayfields in Scotland. The small community grew up around the intersection of 17th Sideroad (now Mayfield Road) and 3rd Line (now Dixie Road). Mayfield’s first log-built schoolhouse was established at this corner in 1837 by John and Thomas Modelands (ARA 2008:14, McEachern 1957). The local Presbyterian congregation held their early services at this location until the Presbyterian Church was opened in 1842 (Mann 2000:62). A more detailed discussion of this church and its cemetery is provided in Section 3.4 of this report. A second schoolhouse was built sometime in the mid 19th century, alongside 3rd Line to the north of Mayfield (Armstrong 1954). Over the years of their operation, both schools were moved to different locations; their buildings demolished, rebuilt or renovated on several different occasions. By 1859, Mayfield’s main crossroad corners boasted a blacksmith shop, an inn and a general store with a post office (Tremaine 1859). The tavern-inn occupied the southwest corner and was first operated by a man of the name Archdekin. Ownership of the establishment was passed on to Large, who was later succeeded by Callaghan (WPBC 1991:2-3). William Speirs opened the general store at the southeast corner and assumed the role of postmaster sometime in the early 1850s. The blacksmith shop was located at the northeast corner of the crossroads.

According to the William Perkins Bull Collection (1991) records, Mayfield’s population never exceeded 50 individuals and the hamlet was all but abandoned by the early 20th century. Today, its lands south of the crossroads are incorporated within the municipal limits of the City of Brampton, while its lands north of the crossroads are incorporated within the municipal limits of the Town of Caledon.

An archaeological survey by This Land Archaeology (2008, 2009) recently discovered archaeological material related to one of the early 19th century buildings in the southwest corner of Mayfield’s historic intersection.



Review of Historic Maps

West Side of Dixie Road (3rd Line)

Lot 19, Concession 3 of Chinguacousy Township is divided into three separate landholdings on the 1877 historic atlas of Peel County (Figure 6), representing the west portion of the lot and the northeast and the northwest segments. The map lists Robert Speirs as the owner of the northeast parcel, William Hearn as the owner of the southeast portion and Robert Giffin as the owner of the west half of the lot (fronting Heart Lake Road; the next open road to the west). A structure appears on west edge of the Giffin property; however, no structures are shown within our project lands on this lot.

Robert Speirs is also recorded as owning the southeast parcel of *Lot 20, Concession 3*, and one structure appears on the southeast corner of his property, adjacent to Dixie Road. The remainder of the lot was held by Robert P. Armstrong, except for the small parcel surrounding the Chinguacousy Presbyterian Church (now the Mayfield United Church). Armstrong had a building on his landholdings, situated north of church and adjacent to Dixie Road. According to an undated account by Reuben Lightheart (n.d.) this building may have been a cement farmhouse that was at one time owned by the Wolf family. Lightheart (n.d.) indicates that Mr. Wolf operated a store and tavern at this site. He also suggests that Wolf buried his wife on the property. The precise location of this grave site is not known, and the Wolf family name does not appear in interment records for the nearby Mayfield United Church Cemetery (HPBOGS 2001). Therefore, the northeast portion of *Lot 20, Concession 3* is considered to have potential for discovery of at least one unmarked burial.

On the 1877 map, Stephen Craig is registered as owner of *Lot 21, Concession 3* of Chinguacousy Township, and a row of four small structures is shown along Dixie Road (3rd Line).

East Side of Dixie Road (3rd Line)

The 1877 historic atlas of Peel County lists Mrs. Maria Carr as the owner of the east half of the *Lot 19, Concession 4* of Chinguacousy Township (Figure 6), and shows a small structure on the parcel along 4th Line (Bramalea Road). The map records Adam Spiers as the owner of the west half of the lot, within our study area, and illustrates a building on the property near 3rd Line (Dixie Road).

The east half of *Lot 20, Concession 4* of Chinguacousy Township was held at that time by James Spears (Spiers?; Speirs?), and a small structure is shown on his property near a West Humber River tributary. The map lists William Spiers (Speirs) as the owner of the west half of *Lot 20*, and a small structure is illustrated on his property along 3rd Line directly across from the Presbyterian Church. Lightheart (n.d.) indicates that this farmstead was once owned by the McGraw family and then taken over by the Archdekin



family. Neither McGraw nor Archdekin are listed as grantees on the original land holding records for the lot (Chinguacousy Township, Land Records for West half, Lot 20, Concession 4 1828-1903). Lighthead suggests that Mr. McGraw and his wife were buried on the property. The precise locations of their grave sites are not documented, and the McGraw family name does not appear in interment records for the nearby Mayfield United Church Cemetery (HPBOGS 2001). Therefore, the west half of Lot 20, Concession 4 is considered to have potential for discovery of at least two unmarked burials.

Lot 21, Concession 4 of Chinguacousy Township is divided into three separate landholdings on the 1877 map, representing the east half of the lot and the northwest and northeast segments. The map lists Thomas Mashienter as the owner of the east half of the lot (fronting Bramalea Road), William Little as the owner of the northwest parcel and William Spiers (Speirs) as the owner of the southwest portion of the lot. Thomas Mashienter's parcel contains two small buildings slightly set back from 4th Line (Bramalea Road); however, no structures are shown to fall within project lands within this lot. However, Spiers parcel shows a clearing or orchard.

Summary and Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

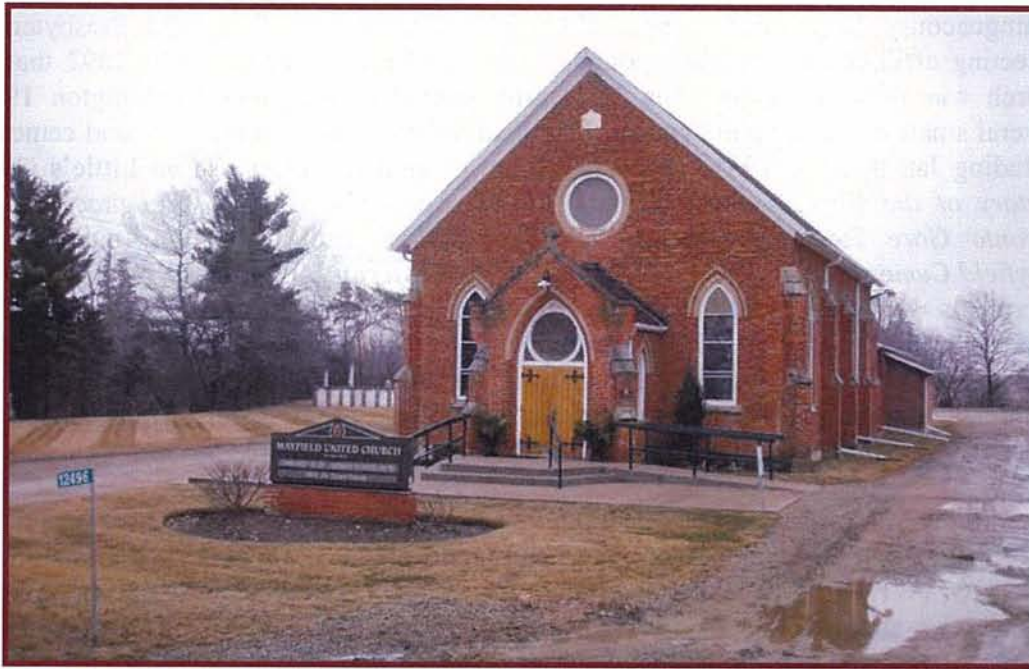
Several factors influence a property's potential for housing EuroCanadian sites. These include the proximity of potable water, the presence of well drained soils, known historic structures and areas of early settlement, and access to early transportation routes (i.e., concession roads). When these criteria are taken into consideration, the study area extension is deemed to have high potential for the discovery of historic era archaeological sites. This determination is based primarily on the proximity of potable water (West Humber River tributaries), the presence of a 19th century concession road (now Dixie Road), the presence of the historic hamlet of Mayfield and associated, historically documented buildings as well as potential grave sites. However, extensive prior land alterations and soil disturbances do have the ability to negate the potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. Given the extent of modern development within the study area extension, some of the project lands do not retain their archaeological potential.

3.4 Mayfield United Church Cemetery

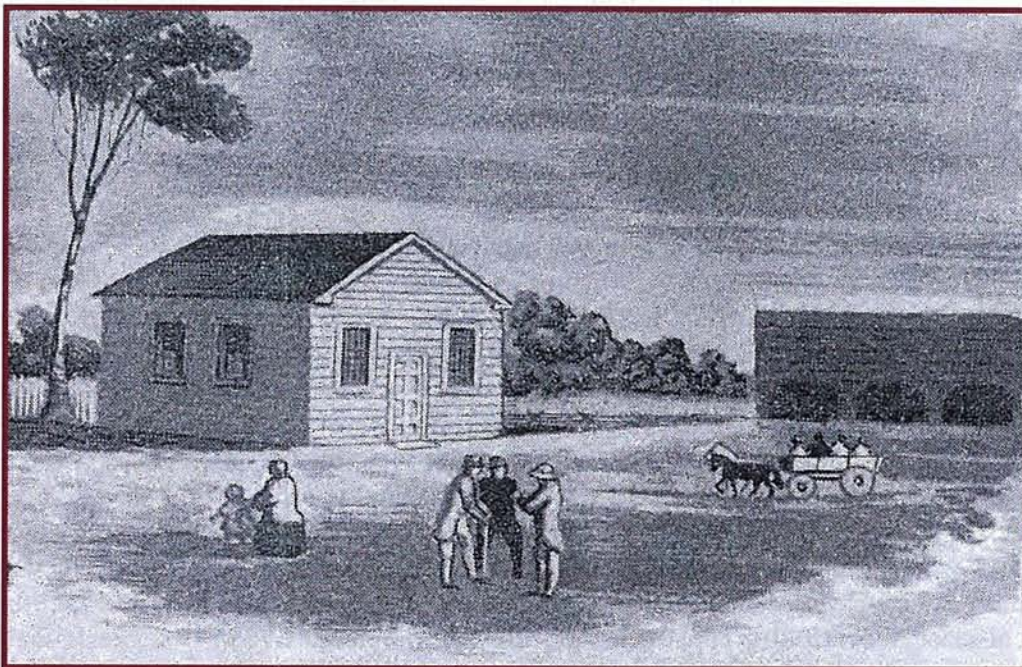
The Mayfield United Church Cemetery, also commonly known as the Mayfield Presbyterian Church Cemetery, presently stands within the east half of Lot 20, Concession 3 in the central portion of the study area extension, on the west side of Dixie Road just north of a West Humber River tributary. The Mayfield cemetery derives its name from the Mayfield United (formerly Presbyterian) Church that stands in the same general location (Figure 7). The cemetery is a major planning concern for the proposed improvements to Dixie Road and therefore a more detailed historical summary is provided here.



Figure 7: Recent Photograph of the Mayfield United Church (looking west)



**Figure 8: Sketch of the United Secession Church of Chinguacousy Circa 1850
(adapted from Cunningham 1960)**



Throughout their history, the church and cemetery have also been referred to as the ‘United Church of Chinguacousy’, ‘United Secession Church of Chinguacousy’, ‘Chinguacousy First Presbyterian’, ‘Mayfield Church’ and ‘Mayfield Presbyterian’, reflecting affiliations at various points in their history. It was not until 1892 that the church was officially named for the nearby hamlet of Mayfield (Cunnington 1960). Several small reports provide general historical information on the church and cemetery, including Jan Speer’s (1981) *Mayfield United Church Cemetery*, Lorna Little’s (1995) *History of the Church*, Trudy Mann’s (2000) *Early Churches of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore Townships*, and the William Perkins Bull Collection (n.d.) records *Mayfield Cemetery, Lot 20, Con. 3 E. Ching. (Presbyterian)*. Transcriptions of cemetery interments were first carried out in the 1930s by Peel County historian William Perkins Bull, and again in 1974 by William Britnell and in 1981 by June and Julie Cuthbert of the Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (HPBOGS 2001). The above mentioned sources provide slightly different renderings of the history of the church and cemetery. We provide a brief overview here, abstracted from these works.

Travelling missionaries of the United Presbyterian Synod conducted Mayfield’s first Presbyterian services at local residences soon after the community’s founding in the late 1820s (WPBC 1991:1). As the congregation grew, services were moved to a log schoolhouse at the corner of 17th Sideroad (Mayfield Road) and 3rd Line East (Dixie Road). At times, when the gathered crowd was too large for the small school, church meetings were held in the Craig family barn or the Falconer family farmhouse (Memorial Committee n.d.:2, WPBC 1991:2). In 1840, the Mayfield congregation opposed the United Synod’s union with the Church of Scotland and petitioned for a new minister from the Missionary Synod, connected with the United Secession Church of Scotland (Mann 2000:62). The United Synod approved their request and sent Samuel Porter to act as minister. Mayfield Church maintained this denominational affiliation until 1875, when all Presbyterian congregations became united under the Presbyterian Church of Canada. In 1925, Mayfield Church entered into the Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches by allying itself with the United Church of Canada (Little 1995:2, Mann 2000:63).

The Crown Patent for all 200 acres of the east half of Lot 20, Concession 3 was procured by Sarah Salsbury in 1824 (Chinguacousy Township, Land Records for East half, Lot 20, Concession 3 1824-1914). Her property was divided and sold off into smaller parcels, and in 1834 the south half of the lot was sold to Patrick (Patrick) Speirs Sr. (instrument #11327). He in turn conveyed roughly two acres of his holdings to the Mayfield congregation in 1841 (instrument #25490), with the intention that the land provide for a ‘meeting house’ as well as a burial ground (Little, 1995:3, Mann 2000:62, Memorial Committee n.d.). Although the land transfer was not officially completed until 1845, a wood frame church was promptly built and opened on New Year’s Day 1842 (Mann 2000:62-3). Frame horse sheds, which boasted a second floor hall used for Sunday school classes, were also constructed on the lot. Cunnington (1960) suggests that the horse sheds were erected in 1888; however, a sketch of the original frame church



demonstrates that this outbuilding existed as early as 1850 (Figure 8). There is also a discrepancy in the historic record in regards to the construction of a church manse. The William Perkins Bull Collection (1991) records state that a twenty by thirty foot, one and a half storey manse was opened in 1860, while Cunningham (1960) documents the building of a manse in 1880. Neither of these accounts provides a location for this building, although the publication *Minutes of Mayfield* (RPA 1955:4) suggests that it may have erected across the road from the church on land owned then by William Little and later held by Oscar Graham. Mann's (2000:63) historical summary also places the manse at this location, and cites the year 1844 as the date of its construction.

In 1874, the frame church was replaced by the gothic-style red brick structure that stands on the same lot today (Figure 9). The brick building was constructed by Josiah Mason of Brampton and was dedicated for divine service on January 24th, 1875 (Cunnington 1960) (Figure 10). The interior of the church underwent major renovations in 1909, including the installation of new seats, windows and a furnace. A brick addition was constructed onto the back of the church in 1929 to serve as a more suitable site for Sunday school classes and church socials than the drafty horse sheds out back (Little 1995:2). Overcrowding necessitated the improvement and expansion to this Sunday school addition in 1959. In 1975, the Mayfield congregation marked the 100th anniversary of the building and the 145th anniversary of the establishment of the congregation by planting of an oak tree at the front of the property (Little 1995:3). Today, the Mayfield United Church continues to hold regular weekly services, and many of its congregants can trace their ancestry back to the original church founders (Speirs 1995).

The Mayfield Cemetery was established on roughly a half acre of land along the west and south sides of the church building, on the northern bank of a West Humber River tributary about 25 feet above the watercourse (WPBC n.d.:3950). It was an active burial ground even before Patrick Speirs Sr. donated the property to the Presbyterian congregation in 1841, as his son, Patrick Speirs Jr., was interred on site in January of 1837 (Mann 2000:63). The cemetery has been maintained over the years by trustees of the church, although records indicate that at one point in its history, the burial grounds were ploughed up and badly neglected (WPBC n.d.:3950).

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Mayfield congregation, 24 of the cemetery's aged and damaged headstones were cleaned, repaired and placed within two stone cairns (Cuthbert 1981). A monument was installed between the two cairns to commemorate the founding of the congregation, the church building and the cemetery (Figures 11). Other 150th anniversary improvements to the property included the expansion of the gravel parking lot in order to permit angled parking (Memorial Committee n.d.:4). It is not known whether the improvements to the parking lot impacted any unmarked burials on the cemetery grounds. At present, a stockpile of gravel is located at the western edge of the parking lot alongside the burial grounds. The cemetery shows evidence of regular upkeep. The dated interments range from the years 1836 to 1958, with the majority dating to 1871 or earlier. Based on the existing records,



Figure 9: 1955 Photograph of the Mayfield United Church, Showing the Sunday School Addition at the Back of the Building (Cunnington 1960)

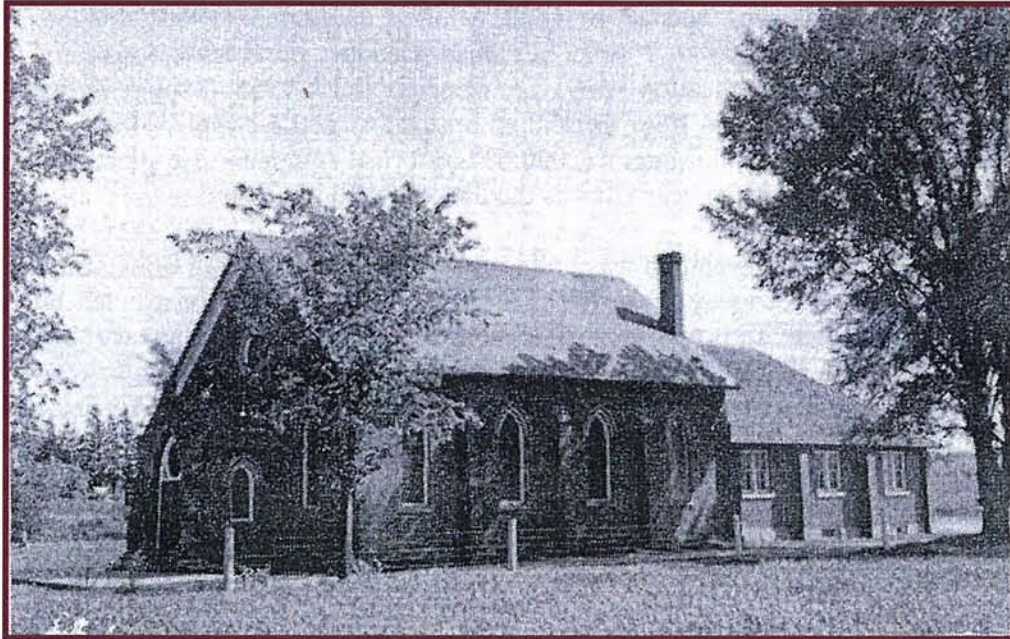


Figure 10: Marble Plaque Commemorating the Construction of the Church in 1874



Figure 11: Mayfield United Church Cemetery Commemorative Monument



there are at least 130 interments from 58 different family names (Table 3). Two interments recorded by Perkins Bull do not currently appear in the Halton-Peel Ontario Genealogical Society (2001) transcription of interments, indicating that these two monuments may have been lost or moved off site.

Today, the layout of the cemetery reflects the various historical events that have taken place on the property. The main portion of Mayfield Cemetery is contained within a roughly rectangular grassed area that is bounded to the east by Dixie Road, to the north by the gravel parking lot and to the south and west by a metal post and wire fence. The back portion of the cemetery wraps around behind the church and is bounded to the east by the gravel parking lot, to the north by the B.P. Landscaping and Snow Removal property and to the west by a metal and post fence. Beyond the fence, at the cemetery's western and southern limits, is a steep slope that leads down to two ponds associated with a tributary of the West Humber River. The top and sides of the slope are heavily treed. At the southwest corner of the lot, the cairns are arranged at opposing angles. A narrow, gravel pathway runs from the parking lot, between the cairns and ends at the commemorative monument. Several freestanding headstones are grouped behind this monument, while several others are located on the grassed area west of the church. Some additional freestanding headstones are located at the southeast corner of the cemetery near Dixie Road. Given that many of the headstones in the cemetery were relocated during the construction of the cairns, the cemetery's contemporary limits are not considered to be a reliable indication of its true, original limits. All open lawn areas surrounding the church likely contain unmarked grave sites. As is often the case with historic cemeteries, the presence of unmarked burials lends to the potential for discovery



**Table 3: Family Names Occurring on Grave Stones within the
 Mayfield United Church Cemetery (adapted from HPBOGS 2001)**

Surname			
Armstrong	Duncan	Learment	Robson
Barbour	Dunsmore	Lighthouse	Ross
Black	Emmett	Lindsay	Scott
Buckham	Gibbon	Low	Sharp
Caldwell	Giffen	Maxwell	Smith
Campbell	Giffin	MacDonald	Speirs
Carslaw	Gowanlock	MacLeod	Thompson
Cartwright	Gray	McClellan	Thornton
Cation	Gummerson	McKechnie	Tucker
Cheyne	Hall	Meilcham	White
Coutts	Hartley	Miller	Wilson
Craig	Henderson	Munsie	Woods
Crombie	Hey	Murray	Young
Dodgson	Hunter	Newns	
Doel	Irwin	Reid	

of interments in unanticipated places, even in areas beyond the property’s modern limits. Below, Figure 12 provides photo-documentation of the cemetery’s present layout and existing features.

4.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

A field reconnaissance was carried out on March 12, 2010 in order to examine the proposed impact areas along Dixie Road. This was essentially a “windshield survey” of the existing right-of-way and lands adjacent to it, as access was restricted to the roadway and no private lands were entered. Although Sections 3.2 and 3.3 indicated that the subject lands had archaeological potential, it was obvious that some of the land surrounding Dixie Road had been disturbed by prior utility installation, road work, residential, institutional, and commercial development. Thus, the purpose of the field reconnaissance was to identify areas where archaeological potential has been negated due to extensive prior land alterations. In such areas, there is limited likelihood of identifying pristine archaeological deposits. Further, the reconnaissance was helpful in identifying areas that were relatively undisturbed and thus require further study.

For the sake of clarity and convenience, the description of existing conditions within the corridor is divided into two sections: the eastern right-of-way and the western right-of-way. Final construction plans for the improvements are not yet available and the precise limits of the ultimate right-of-way are not known. Therefore, our field reconnaissance focused on the existing right-of-way and the lands adjacent to it. Figure 13 maps the existing conditions within the study area extension (assuming a roughly 45





Open, grassed section of cemetery south of church (looking northeast)



Western edge of cemetery behind church (looking northwest)



Southern sloped edge of cemetery (looking east to pond/watercourse)

Figure 12: Existing Features of the Mayfield United Church Cemetery



Southwest corner of cemetery with cairns, freestanding and relocated monuments (looking west)



Headstones of Mary and Patrick Speirs (first to be interred on site)



Relocated headstones in cairn (looking northwest to landscaping company)



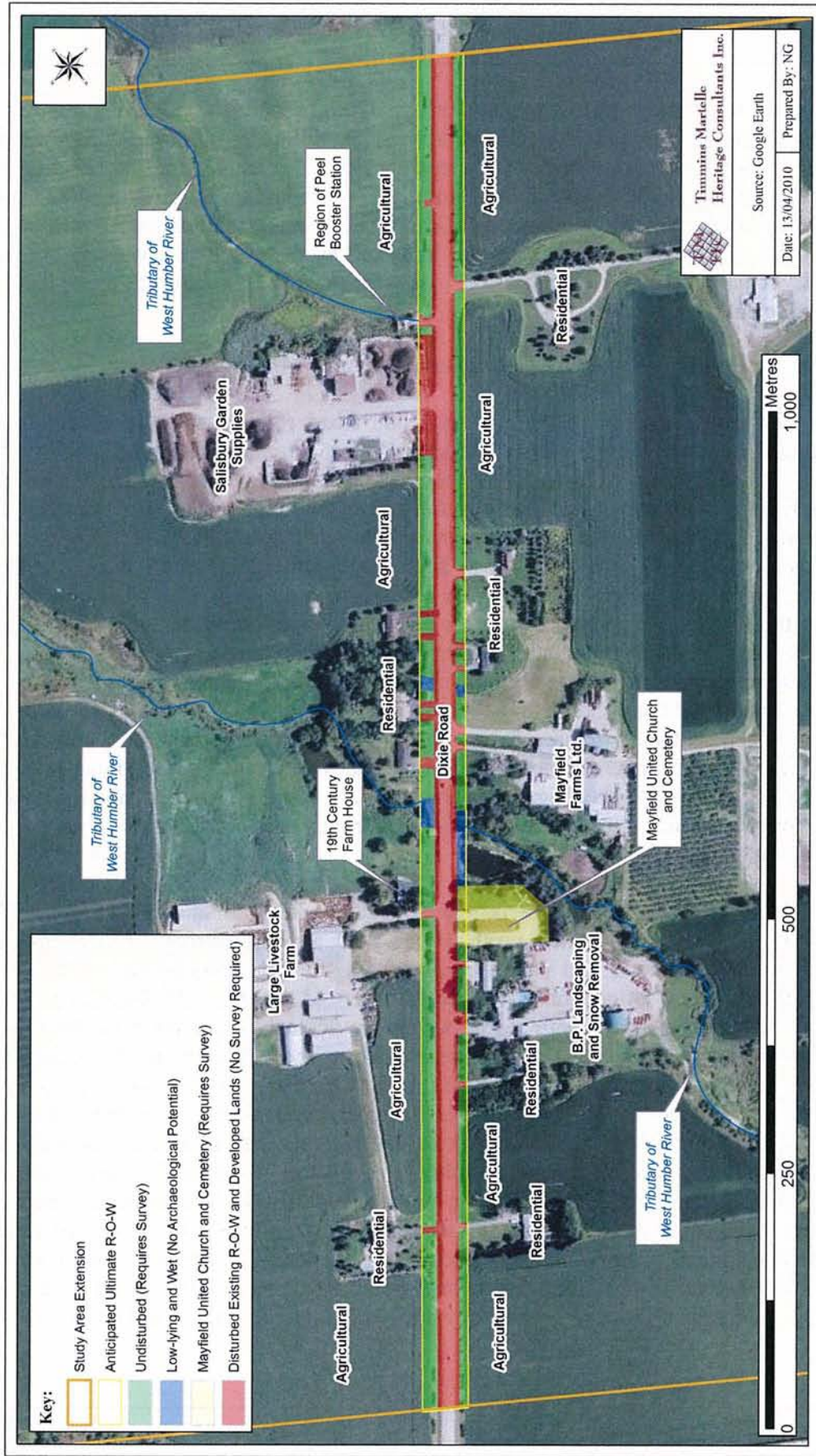


Figure 13: Existing Conditions Within the Study Area Extension

metre wide ultimate right-of-way) and areas of archaeological potential. Figures 14 through 37 provide photo-documentation of these conditions as observed during the field reconnaissance. Figure 38 maps the areas that have potential for the discovery of unmarked burials and/or displaced human remains related to the Mayfield United Church Cemetery and the nearby Wolf and McGraw burial grounds. These areas will require archaeological assessment if they will be impacted by the proposed road improvements and all construction work within the vicinity must be monitored by a licensed archaeological consultant.

The Eastern Right-of-Way and Adjacent Lands (Figures 14-25)

The lands adjacent to the eastern Dixie Road right-of-way are predominantly agricultural, although there is also a Public Works property, a commercial property, four modern residential properties, and a 19th century farm house present. At the beginning of the study area, 600 metres north of Mayfield Road, the existing right-of-way has been disturbed up to the edge of the adjacent active agricultural field. The right-of-way includes a wide gravel shoulder, a steep ditch, and both underground (water) and above ground (hydro and telephone standards) services (Figure 14). The agricultural lands beyond the impacted areas appear pristine and contain natural swales. A tributary of the West Humber River cuts through the agricultural field along the south end of the extension area, adjacent to the Region of Peel Booster Station (Figure 15). A small wetland lies behind the building and culverts have been installed within the right-of-way in front of the building (Figure 15). North of the Booster Station is Salisbury Garden Supplies, a large commercial complex that includes a number of buildings and large stockpiles of earth and stone (Figure 16). Its lands are entirely disturbed, and the adjacent right-of-way continues to be heavily altered from road construction, ditching and landscaping.

Beyond the garden centre is a pristine agricultural field with natural, rolling topography (Figure 17). Further north of the field are three private residences, each fronted by grassed lawns and paved laneways (Figure 18). Two of the properties are separated by a wood lot containing a small tributary of the West Humber River (Figure 19). Here the right-of-way continues to be heavily ditched and serviced (water, sewers, hydro and telephone standards), and includes a culvert at the place where the watercourse meets the roadway. The northern edge of the most northerly residential property slopes down to meet a larger tributary of the West Humber River, which flows under the Dixie Road bridge through a large concrete box culvert (Figures 20 and 21). On the north side of the tributary stands a 19th century farmhouse of red and yellow brick construction with several modern additions (Figure 22). The structure represents a built heritage concern for the current project and its unaltered grassed lawn surrounding it is considered to have high archaeological potential for the discovery of historic era artifacts. Large, modern barns stand behind the old farm house and are accessed from Dixie Road by a gravel laneway. Here, the right-of-way is steeply ditched but poorly drained and contains





Figure 14: Disturbed Eastern Right-of-Way and Adjacent Agricultural Field, South Portion of Current Study Area (looking northwest)



Figure 15: Booster Station, Disturbed Right-of-Way and West Humber Tributary (looking northeast)

Photographs of Existing Conditions - Eastern Right-of-Way



Figure 17: Disturbed Right-of-Way and Agricultural Field North of Garden Supply Centre (looking northwest)



Figure 18: Residential Property and Adjacent Wood Lot in Central Portion of Current Study Area (looking northeast)



Figure 16: Disturbed Right-of-Way at Salisbury Garden Supplies Property (looking northwest)



Figure 19: Small Watercourse Through Residential Property in Central Portion of Current Study Area (looking northeast)





Figure 20: West Humber River Tributary East of Dixie Road (looking northeast)



Figure 21: Tributary and Box Culvert (looking northeast)

Photographs of Existing Conditions - Eastern Right-of-Way



Figure 23: Disturbed Right-of-Way and Adjacent Agricultural Field, North of 19th Century Farm House (looking southeast)



Figure 22: Nineteenth Century Farm House, Central Portion of Current Study Area (looking north)



Figure 25: Disturbed Right-of-Way and Adjacent Agricultural Field, North Portion of Current Study Area (looking northwest)



Figure 24: Modern Residence in North Portion of Current Study Area (looking northeast)



cattails and reeds. Further north along Dixie Road are two active agricultural fields (Figure 23). Abutting the northern edge of the second field is a modern residence fronted by a paved laneway and a grassed lawn (Figure 24). Finally, an active agricultural field containing natural swales lies between the residential property and the northern terminus of the current study area (Figure 25).

Based on these conditions, all lands adjacent to the eastern Dixie Road right-of-way, with the exception of the Salisbury Garden Supplies property, are more or less pristine and retain archaeological potential. If the proposed construction will impact these pristine areas, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required. The residential and agricultural properties located east of the Mayfield United Church, within the west half of Lot 20, Concession 4, are considered to have potential for the discovery of at least two unmarked burials (see Figure 38). Since the precise locations of these grave sites are not known, all construction work within and adjacent to these properties should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Apart from the right-of-way areas that have potential for unmarked graves, the existing right-of-way north and south of Lot 20, Concession 3 is does not retain potential for the discovery of archaeological resources due to extensive prior disturbance. As such, these sections of the existing right-of-way are considered free of archaeological concern.

The Western Right-of-Way and Adjacent Lands (Figure 26-37)

The properties adjacent to the western Dixie Road right-of-way are primarily agricultural, although there are also several private residences, two large commercial operations and the Mayfield United Church and Cemetery are present. At the south end of the study area, 600 metres north of Mayfield Road, the existing right-of-way has been disturbed up to the edge of the adjacent active agricultural field. The right-of way includes a wide gravel shoulder, a steep ditch and underground services (telephone lines) (Figure 26). The northern edge of the agricultural field is bordered by a tributary of the West Humber River, which flows under Dixie Road towards the Region of Peel Booster Station. Beyond the watercourse is a narrow strip of grassed lawn, followed by a gravel laneway that provides access to two residential properties (Figure 27). A ditched strip of grass containing culverts lies north of the laneway, followed by an active agricultural field. The right-of-way adjacent to the eastern edge of the agricultural field is ditched, landscaped and has been planted with a row of small trees (Figure 28). Abutting the northern edge of the field is a residential property fronted by a gravel driveway and a grassed lawn (Figure 29). Further to the north, the neighbouring residential property is fronted by a paved driveway and a grassed lawn. A tributary of the West Humber River cuts through the lawn at the property's northern boundary and flows under Dixie Road through a culvert (Figure 30). The right-of-way fronting the residential properties is not ditched, but has been disturbed by landscaping and the installation of services and drains.





Figure 26: Disturbed Western Right-of-Way, South End of Current Study Area (looking southeast)



Figure 27: Gravel Laneway Accessing Residential Properties in the South End of the Current Study Area (looking southwest)

Photographs of Existing Conditions - Western Right-of-Way



Figure 29: Residential Property, South End of Current Study Area (looking southwest)



Figure 30: Residential Property with Tributary of West Humber River, Central Portion of Current Study Area (looking south)



Figure 28: Disturbed Right-of-Way with Planted Tree Row and Adjacent Agricultural Field in South End of Current Study Area (looking southeast)



Figure 31: Early 20th Century House on the Mayfield Farms Ltd. Property, South of Mayfield United Church (looking southwest)



Further to the north is Mayfield Farm Ltd. (Kevin Speirs Orchards). The property is accessed from Dixie Road by two gravel laneways, and contains an early 20th century house (Figure 31) as well as several large farm buildings. Members of the Speirs family have owned and operated this farm since Patrick (Patrick) Speirs purchased the land in 1834 (instrument #11327). The grassed lawn surrounding the large farmhouse appears to be unaltered and has high archaeological potential for the discovery of historic era artifacts. A stone retaining wall separates the eastern edge of the lawn from the adjacent ditched right-of-way. At the northern boundary of the lot, the land is wooded and slopes northward towards a West Humber River tributary and a small pond. A large concrete box culvert allows this watercourse to pass beneath Dixie Road (Figures 32 and 33). The Mayfield United Church and its cemetery sit north of the pond on a rectangular lot. A more detailed description of the existing features of the property is provided in Section 3.4 of this report. Beyond Mayfield Church is the B.P. Landscaping and Snow Removal property, which contains a large paved parking lot, and several company and residential buildings. Its lands are entirely disturbed, and the adjacent right-of-way continues to be heavily altered from road construction, ditching and landscaping (Figure 34). Further north is a residential property fronted by a gravel laneway and an unaltered grass lawn. A small wood lot borders the northern edge of the lot, which is followed by an active agricultural field (Figure 35). Abutting the northern edge of the field is another private residence, fronted by a paved laneway and an unaltered lawn (Figure 36). An active agricultural field containing natural swales lies between this property and the northern terminus of the study area extension (Figure 37). The adjacent right-of-way continues to be heavily ditched and landscaped.

Based on these conditions, all lands adjacent to the western Dixie Road right-of-way, with the exception of the B.P. Landscaping and Snow Removal property, are more or less pristine and retain archaeological potential. If the proposed construction will impact these pristine areas, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required. There is potential for the discovery of burials or displaced human remains in the right-of-way adjacent to the Mayfield United Church Cemetery. It is not uncommon for intact graves to be found outside of established cemetery boundaries or even beneath previously constructed road beds. As such, any work within the right-of-way here must be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist to ensure that any human remains therein are identified and appropriately documented. The commercial and residential properties located north of the Mayfield United Church, within the east half of Lot 20, Concession 3, have potential for the discovery of at least one unmarked burial. Since the precise location of this grave site is not known, all construction work within and adjacent to these properties should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist. The existing right-of-way to the north and south of Lot 20, Concession 3 is extensively disturbed and does not retain potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. As such, these sections of the existing right-of-way are considered free of archaeological concern.





Figure 32: Pond adjacent to West Humber River Tributary, South of Mayfield United Church (looking west)



Figure 33: West Humber River Tributary and Large Box Culvert West of Dixie Road (looking southwest)

Photographs of Existing Conditions - Western Right-of-Way



Figure 34: Landscaping Company and Residential Lands North of Mayfield United Church (looking southeast)



Figure 35: Wood Lot, Residential Area and Agricultural Field, North End of Current Study Area (looking southeast)



Figure 36: Residential Property, North End of Current Study Area (looking southwest)



Figure 37: Disturbed Right-of-Way and Adjacent Agricultural Field, North End of Current Study Area (looking southeast)



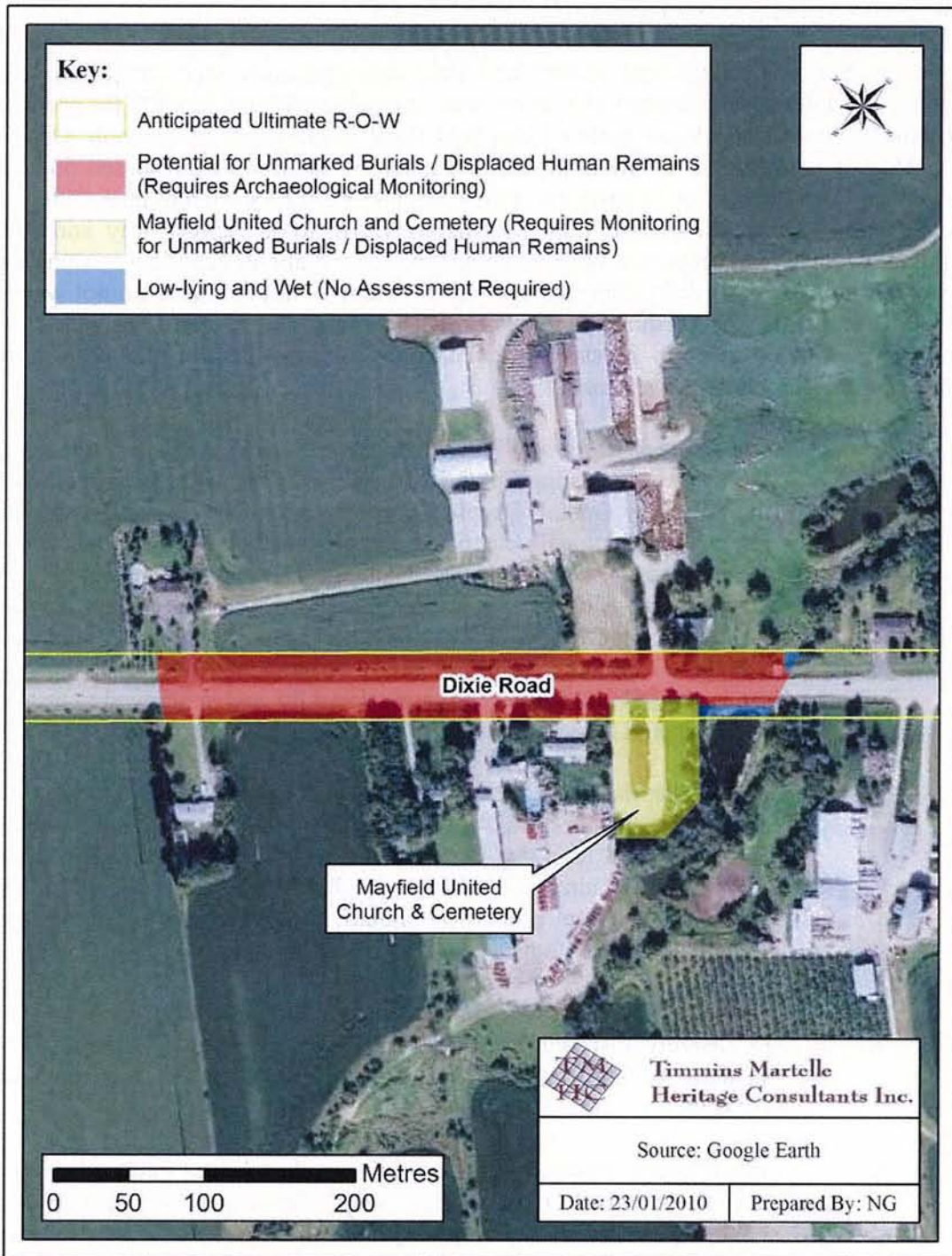


Figure 38: Areas with Potential for Unmarked Burials / Displaced Human Remains



5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 background review and field reconnaissance was conducted for a roughly 1.4 kilometre extension of a study area associated with a Class EA for proposed improvements to Dixie Road north of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon, Ontario. The Stage 1 background review indicated that much of the area demonstrated potential for either First Peoples or historic era archaeological resources. However, a follow-up field reconnaissance established that the existing Dixie Road right-of-way and some adjoining commercial properties have witnessed major land alterations. These extensively disturbed areas do not retain their archaeological potential and therefore do not warrant Stage 2 assessment according to Ministry of Tourism and Culture standards and guidelines. With respect to outstanding archaeological concerns for the project, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The Eastern Right-of-Way and Adjacent Lands:* All lands adjacent to the disturbed existing Dixie Road right-of-way, with the exception of the Salisbury Garden Supplies property, are more or less pristine and retain archaeological potential. If the proposed construction will impact these areas, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required. All lawn areas fronting the residential properties should be assessed through test pitting. All active agricultural lands must be ploughed and subject to a pedestrian survey. The latter must take place once the crops are harvested, the lands are ploughed and the soil is allowed to weather under several heavy rainfalls.

The residential and agricultural properties located within the west half of Lot 20, Concession 4, are considered to have potential for the discovery of at least two unmarked burials. Since the precise locations of these grave sites are not known, all construction work within and adjacent to these properties should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist.

The existing right-of-way north and south of Lot 20, Concession 3 is extensively disturbed and does not warrant Stage 2 survey. These sections of the right-of-way are considered free of archaeological concern.

2. *The Western Right-of-Way and Adjacent Lands:* All lands adjacent to the Dixie Road right-of-way, with the exception of the B.P. Landscaping and Snow Removal property, are more or less pristine and retain archaeological potential. If the proposed construction will impact these areas, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required. All lawn areas fronting the residential properties should be assessed



through test pitting. All active agricultural lands must be ploughed and subject to a pedestrian survey. The latter must take place once the crops are harvested, the lands are ploughed and the soil is allowed to weather under several heavy rainfalls.

The existing Dixie Road right-of-way adjacent to the Mayfield United Church property has potential for the discovery of intact burials and displaced human remains relating to the Mayfield United Church Cemetery. As such, all future construction activities within the vicinity of the cemetery (within the right-of-way or adjacent to it) must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist in order to ensure the detection of any grave sites or displaced human remains that may be present.

The commercial and residential properties located north of the Mayfield United Church, within the northwest corner of Lot 20, Concession 3, are considered to have potential for the discovery of at least one unmarked burial. Since the precise location of this grave site is not known, all construction work within and adjacent to these properties should be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist.

The existing right-of-way north of Lot 20, Concession 3 and south of the Mayfield United Church property is extensively disturbed and does not warrant Stage 2 survey. These sections of the right-of-way are considered free of archaeological concern.

3. If the boundaries of the study area change to incorporate lands that have not been considered in this report, an archaeological assessment will be required.
4. When the detailed design for the improvements has been completed and approved for construction it should be reviewed in detail to determine if and where Stage 2 assessment is required, considering the evaluation of archaeological potential presented herein and the proposed areas and limits of impact.

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent a new archaeological site and are therefore



subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services. The Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit can be reached at (416)326-8404 or (416)326-8393.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the information herein, issue comment, and accept this report into the provincial repository. This correspondence should be directed to Ralph Ehlers of AECOM (fax: 905-576-6346; Ralph.Ehlers@aecom.com) and Holly Martelle of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc (fax: 519-641-7220; hmartelle@tmhc.ca).



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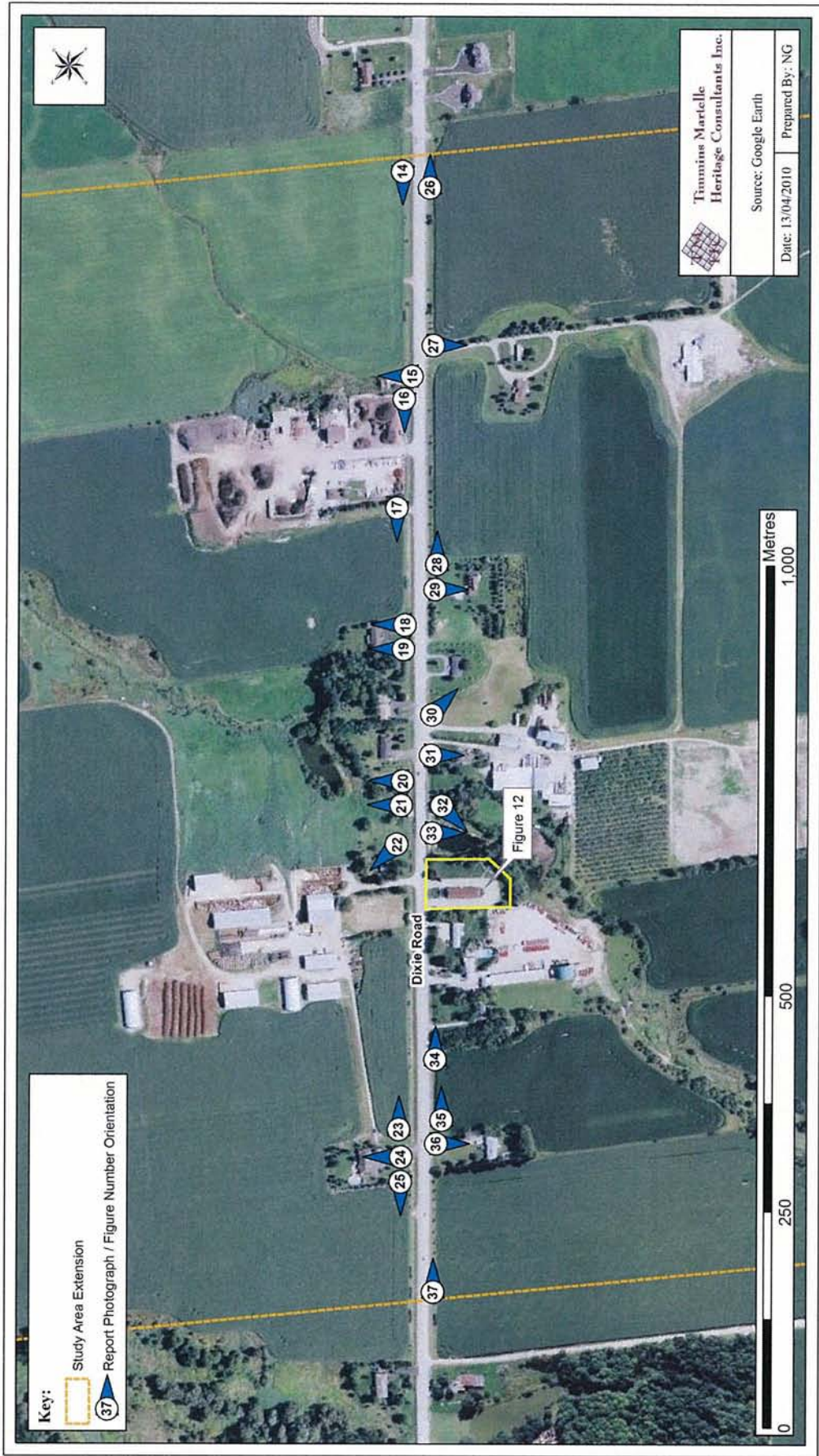
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Appendix A: Photograph Orientations





Photograph Orientations



**Appendix B: Areas Where Further Archaeological
Work is Required**





Areas Where Further Archaeological Work is Required

