

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
84 Nancy Street, Bolton**

Part of Lot 8, Concession 6,
Geographic Township of Albion,
Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario

Submitted to:

Intermarket Real Estate Group
c/o Mr. Sandy Acchione
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and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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archaeology · heritage

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PIF Number: P389-0342-2018
CP Number: 2018-51

ORIGINAL REPORT

June 4, 2018

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Sandy Acchione of Intermarket Real Estate Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a residential lot situated on Part of Lot 8, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed multi-level parking garage as well as exterior parking, a driveway and landscaping. The assessment property ('Study Area') occupies an area of approximately 0.77 hectares and comprises the entire subject property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a derelict non-agricultural field, a house, a garage and a paved driveway. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to the assessment.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." In order to meet the criteria of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the derelict non-agricultural field portion of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for this area.

The Stage 2 assessment, involving a test pit survey of the derelict non-agricultural field, took place on May 8, 2018. All areas of disturbance were photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2b and Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of 84 Nancy Street, Bolton therefore **no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Sandy Acchione, Intermarket Real Estate Group

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Sandy Acchione of Intermarket Real Estate Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a residential lot situated on part of Lot 8, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed multi-level parking garage as well as exterior parking, a driveway and landscaping. The assessment property ('Study Area') occupies an area of approximately 0.77 hectares (ha) and comprises the entire subject property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a derelict non-agricultural field, a house, a garage and a paved driveway. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to the assessment.

This assessment, was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." In order to meet the criteria of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- To determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into Southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty No. 19. This provisional agreement was made by the Honourable William Clause, Deputy-Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principle Men of the Mississauga Nation of Indian, inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario. This treaty included...

A tract of land in the Home District called the Misissague Tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south west by the Indian Purchase, extending from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabouts, to the north west angle of the Township King

Morris 1943: 24

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area occupies part of Lot 8, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario (Figure 2).

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Lincoln County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts.

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, Bolton became part of the west riding in the York District (Archives of Ontario 2009).

Albion Township was surveyed in 1818-19 and largely settled by Irish immigrants who began arriving in large numbers after 1825. The Irish famine of the 1840's increased the influx and rising wheat prices in the 1850's made wheat farming extremely profitable. This was primarily practiced in the southern part of the township while the northern part with its numerous knolls and cedar swamps was more suited to small scale subsistence farming.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Albion Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and water bodies. Also depicted on the *Historical Atlas* are the early communities of Bolton and Columbia as well as the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

The Study Area falls within two parcels in the northern portion of Lot 8 Concession 6. According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Albion Township, (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2) the western parcel is owned by I. East and the western parcel by M. Henderson. Both of these parcels show no evidence of structures or orchards on the parcels. Also illustrated on the *Historical Atlas* map of Albion Township is the early communities of Bolton and Columbia located to the west and northwest of the Study Area. Lastly, visible to the west and north is the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Albion Township, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area occupies an area of approximately 0.77ha and comprises the entire subject property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a derelict non-agricultural field, a house, a garage and a paved driveway. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to the assessment. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the South Slope Physiographic Region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:280). The South Slope extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. Conditions in the region vary greatly. The South Slope lies across the limestones of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations, the grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation and the reddish shales of the Queenston Formation. A till consisting nearly of red and grey shale is reached west of the Credit River. The soil is only slightly acidic, ranging from sandy in the east to clayey in the west. This region represents the best agricultural lands in the Town of Caledon.

The closest historical source of potable water is the Humber River, which is located 466 metres (m) to the northwest.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of Southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Albion Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Albion Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MTCS (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres (km) east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AlGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are twelve registered archaeological sites within 1km of the Study Area. These include seven pre-contact Aboriginal sites and five post-contact Euro-Canadian site. For further information see

Table 2 below.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AlGw-6		Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AlGw-19	Burns/C. Saunders	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	manufacturing
AlGw-51	Samuel Walford House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building, homestead, house, manufacturing
AlGw-56	Jetron	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AlGw-59		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGw-60	Moore	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AlGw-62		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AlGw-63		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AlGw-88		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGw-145		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGw-146		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGw-192	W. Jaffery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown, farmstead

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest historical source of potable water is the Humber River, which is located 466m to the northwest.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the South Slope Physiographic Region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region represents the best agricultural lands in the Town of Caledon. This soil was therefore suitable for pre-contact and

post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given this, the distance to potable water, the length of occupation of Albion Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, and the seven pre-contact sites within 1km of the Study Area, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* (Walker & Miles 1877) map of Albion Township has revealed that the Study Area is in close proximity to a number of historical roads, the early communities of Bolton and Columbia, and the Toronto Grey Bruce Railway. Considering also the presence of five Euro-Canadian site within 1km of the Study Area and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). The current Study Area included a few visibly disturbed areas including a house, a garage and a paved driveway. The remainder of the Study Area comprised a derelict non-agricultural field. Given that no additional disturbance areas could be identified, the derelict non-agricultural field that comprises the majority of the Study Area demonstrates the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and was recommended for additional assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on May 8, 2018. The weather was sunny and 14 °C; assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Photos 1-7).

Approximately 90% of the Study Area consisted of a grassy derelict non-agricultural field, which was subject to test pitting at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 7). As per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines*, test pits were excavated to within 1m of built structures. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The remaining 5% of the Study Area, including the house, the garage and the paved driveway, were determined to be previously disturbed. These areas were photo documented (Photo 7) in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 2b and Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Client	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
15 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a residential lot situated on part of Lot 8, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed multi-level parking garage as well as exterior parking, a driveway and landscaping. The assessment property ('Study Area') occupies an area of approximately 0.77 hectares and comprises the entire subject property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a derelict non-agricultural field, a house, a garage and a paved driveway. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to the assessment.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the derelict non-agricultural field portion of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for this area.

The Stage 2 assessment, involving a test pit survey of the derelict non-agricultural field, took place on May 8, 2018. All areas of disturbance were photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2b and Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of 84 Nancy Street, Bolton

5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area located at 84 Nancy Street, Bolton. Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

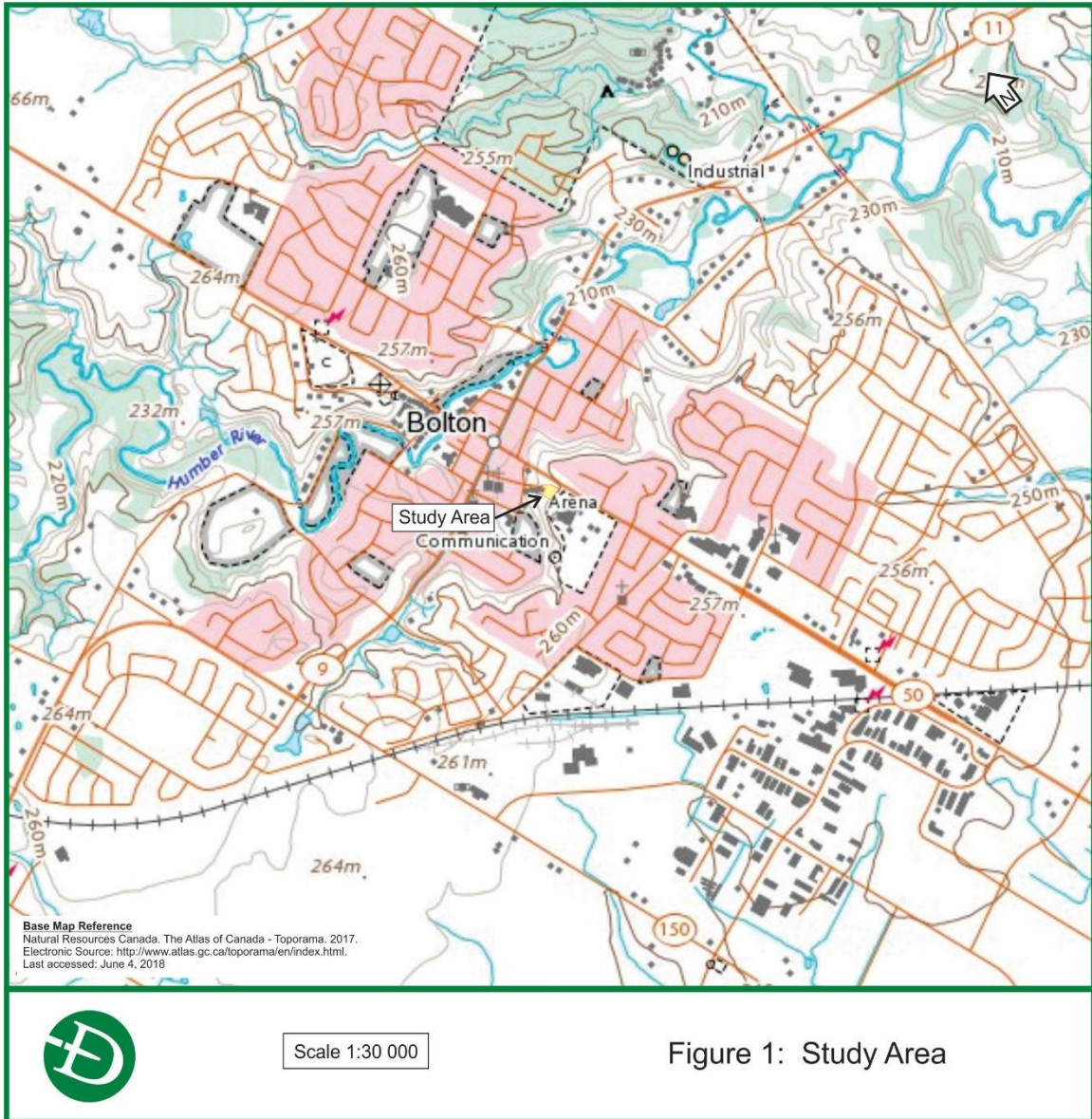
Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage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

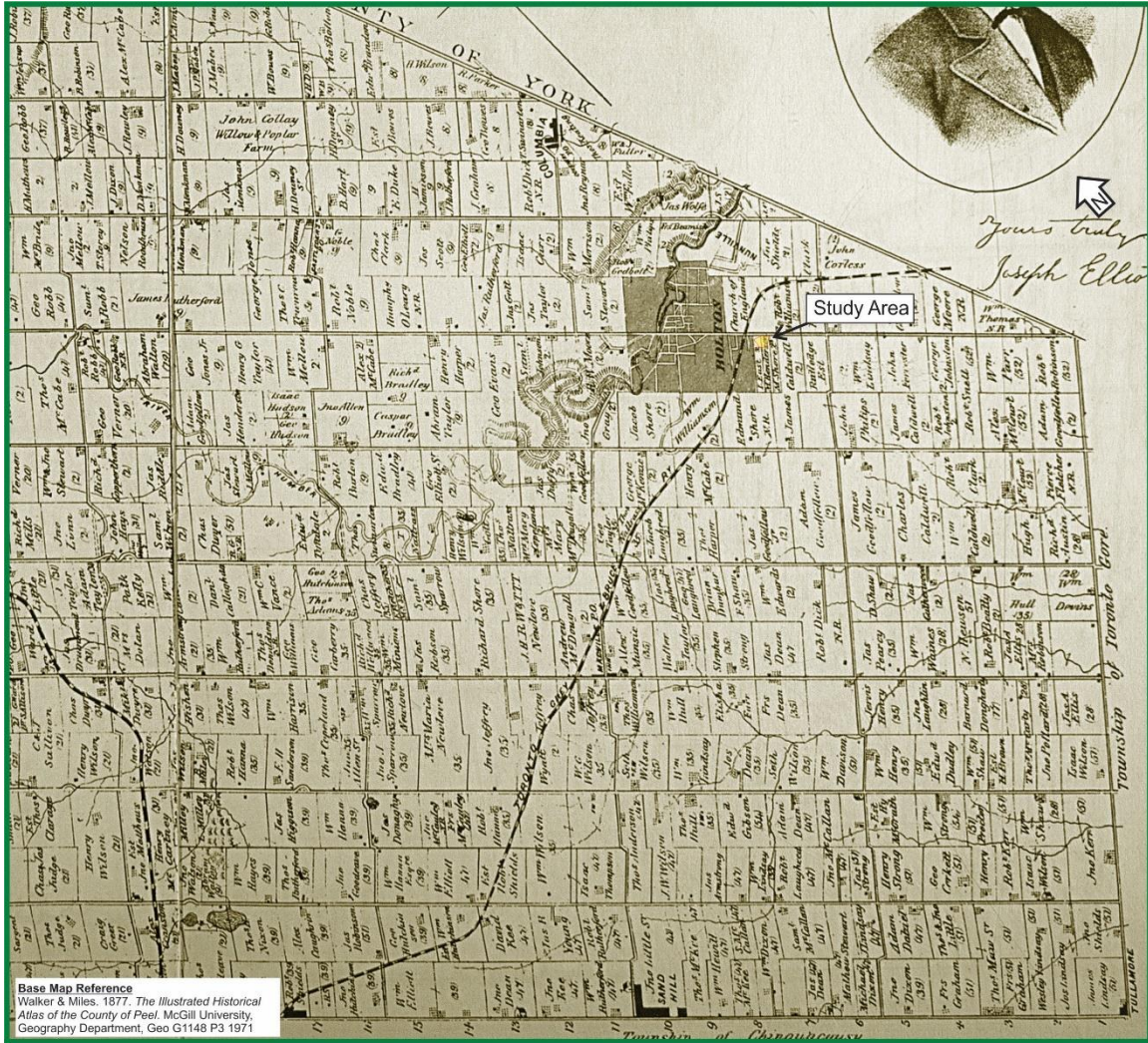
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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8.0 Maps



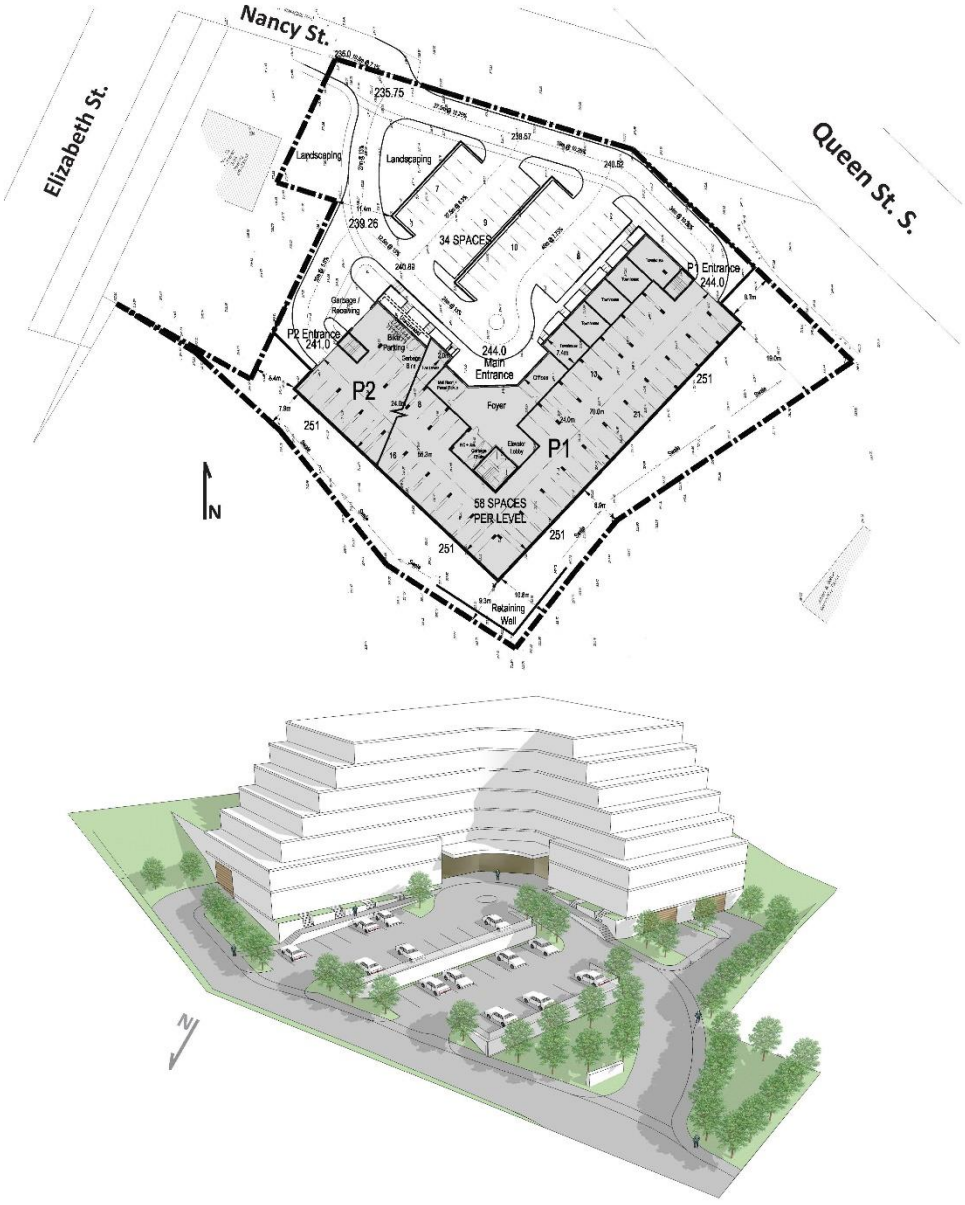


Not to Scale

Figure 2: Portion of the 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Albion Township

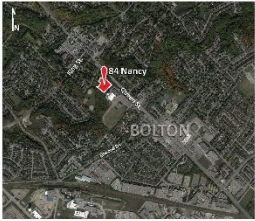


Figure 4: Development Map



84 Nancy Street
Bolton, ON

March 2, 2018 Not to Scale



9.0 Images

**Photo 1: Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals;
Study Area boundary marker, facing
northwest**



**Photo 2: Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals;
Study Area boundary marker, facing
northwest, facing southeast**



**Photo 3: Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals;
Study Area boundary marker, facing
northwest, facing northwest**



**Photo 4: Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals,
facing northwest, facing northwest**



**Photo 5: Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals,
facing northwest, facing northwest**

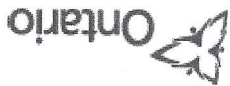


**Photo 6: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals,
facing east**



Photo 7: Disturbed House, Garage and Driveway Not Assessed, facing west





Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

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JUL 5, 2018

Walter Frank McCall (P389)

Detritus Consulting
48 Charles Brantford ON N3T 1B3

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 84 Nancy Street, Bolton Part of Lot 8, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario", Dated Jun 21, 2018, Filed with MTCs Toronto Office on N/A, MTCs Project Information Form Number P389-0342-2018, MTCs File Number 0008881

Dear Dr. McCall:

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
Sandy Acchione, Intermarket Real Estate Group
Nancy Baker, Peel Region

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.