
APPENDIX 5

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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COLUMBIA WAY
PART OF LOTS 10-11, CONCESSIONS 7-8
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF ALBION, COUNTY OF PEEL)
TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

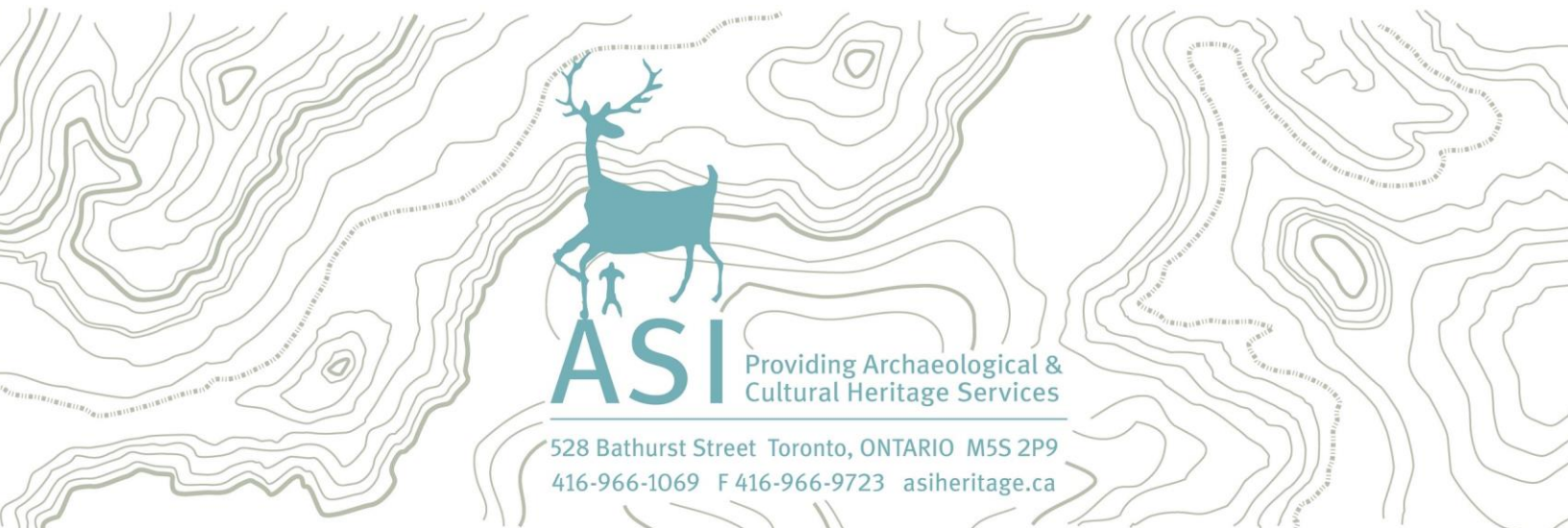
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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Columbia Way
Part of Lots 10-11, Concessions 7-8
(Former Township of Albion, County of Peel)
Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by R. V. Anderson Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Columbia Way Environmental Assessment Study in the Town of Caledon. This project involves urbanization and rural setting improvements for Columbia Way from Highway 50 to Caledon-King Townline.

The Stage 1 background study determined that 25 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
2. The Cemetery noted at 9938/9950 Columbia Road and the associated 10 m buffer of the cemetery do not fall within the Study Area and therefore do not require a cemetery investigation as part of this project;
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance and low and wet conditions. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R. V. Anderson Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Columbia Way Environmental Assessment Study in the Town of Caledon. This project involves urbanization and rural setting improvements for Columbia Way from Highway 50 to Caledon-King Townline.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015) under Schedule B.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by R. V. Anderson Associates Limited on February 4th, 2020.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries



dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). As is clearly evident in the detailed ethnographies of Anishinaabek populations, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Ojibwa were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. While he probably met Odawa, Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901: 33:153). The locations of both Iroquoian and Algonquian groups at the time of first contact are well-documented. The Nipissing lived near Lake Nipissing, which was on the historic route between Quebec and the Huron-Wendat country; some wintered with the Huron-Wendat (Thwaites 1896-1901: 14:7; 18: 229; 21:239; 23:227; 33:153). Other Algonquian-speaking groups who wintered with the Huron-Wendat included the Algonquin led by Captain Yroquet in 1615-16 (Biggar 1971:3:94); the Tontthrataronons (an Algonquin tribe), about fifteen cabins of which were wintering near the mission of Saint Jean Baptiste to the

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



Arendaehronons in the Relation of 1640-41 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 21: 247); some Island Algonquins noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 26:301); and a village of the Atontrataronnon Algonquins, who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee to live in safety near the village of Saint Jean Baptiste as noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 27:37).

Shortly after dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

E.S. Roger's chapter "Southeastern Ojibwa" in the *Smithsonian Handbook of Northamerican Indians, Northeast Volume* was constructed using both Anishinaabeg oral tradition and the European documentary record. The history of Anishinaabeg movement from along the north shore of Lake Huron and their military actions against the Haudenosaunee is based almost entirely on Anishinaabeg oral tradition provided by elders such as Kahgegagahbowh (George Copway) and Robert Paudash. Kahgegagahbowh was born among the Mississauga in 1818 and followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity. He became a Methodist missionary in Canada and the US, including to the Saugeen Mission for a period, and later a popular author and lecturer (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). Rogers notes that this movement included those populations that were later known as the Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or "Southeastern Ojibwa" groups. He also noted linguistic differences between those groups split between Central Ojibwa-Odawa, spoken primarily by the Odawas of Manitoulin Island and Michigan and some Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and that part of southwestern Ontario lying west of a north-south line drawn through the base of the Bruce peninsula east of which is spoken the second major dialect, spoken by Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Mississauga. There is also sub-dialectical variation within each major dialect, and some groups and individuals whose speech is fundamentally of one type use forms characteristic of the other.

According to Kahgegagahbowh, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibway, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat and "drive the Iroquois wholly from the peninsula." Kahgegagahbowh describes more than 700 canoes meeting near Sault Ste Marie and splitting into three parties for a three-pronged attack via the Ottawa River, Lake Simcoe and along the Trent River, and the St. Clair River, and all of which had fierce engagements with the Haudenosaunee. While various editions of Kahgegagahbowh's book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s



leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8) Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee (Assikinack 1858:308–309).

During the 1690s, the Anishinaabeg replaced, it appears by force, the Haudenosaunee who had settled after 1650 along the north shores of Lake Ontario. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well re-established in the region. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early nineteenth century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). The word "Saulteux," for example, was gradually substituted by "Chippewa" while the north shore of Lake Ontario groups became known as "Mississauga," although some observers, like John Graves Simcoe, described them as a branch of the "Chippewa" and the two terms were often used as synonyms. The nineteenth-century Mississauga also called themselves "Ojibwa," especially when addressing an English-speaking audience (Jones 1861:31).

According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.



The Study Area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18). In 1825-26 the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2019; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans began to relocate the settlement. In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississagué Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Township of Albion, County of Peel in Lots 10 and 11 & Concessions 7 and 8, near Bolton.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Albion Township

The township survey was undertaken in 1819, by surveyor James G. Chewett, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. Albion was initially settled by the children of Loyalists,



soldiers who had served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846:2; Armstrong 1985:141).

Columbia

This historical community was located roughly in the middle of the study area on the northeast portion of Lot 10 and the southeast portion of Lot 11, Concession 8 in Albion Township. Columbia was a flourishing settlement located on Cold Creek, a tributary of the Humber, which contained a tannery, saw mill, grist mill, store, post office, shoemaker, blacksmith, wagon shop, church and school. It is recorded that Thomas Swinarton suggested the name Columbia after a place that he had visited in California during the Gold Rush period. The name was later changed to Coventry. Thomas Swinarton was the owner of the mills, and George Lambert was referred to as being the miller and flour merchant. Robert Elliott was a leather manufacturer in the village. This community also included two hotels (the Exchange and the Columbia) a wagon maker and a shoemaker. One known Church went by many names Columbia/Bowes/Swinarton/Swinerton Primitive Methodist Church and it was built in 1856, church meetings likely occurred before in the house of George Bowes. The associated cemetery predates the church with the first burial in 1833. The cemetery was noted as being mostly neglected in 1930s by Perkins Bull (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.). A Post Office was established in Coventry in 1858 (Sally Drummond 2020). By the 1870s, the population numbered about 250 (Smith 1851:282; Lovell 1857:111; Tremaine 1859; Crosby 1873:94; Pope 1877:64).

Village of Bolton

Initially named “Bolton’s Mills”, the Village of Bolton, was established on the Humber River on part of Lots 8, 9, and 10, Concessions 6 and 7. One of the earliest settlers to Albion Township was George Bolton who purchased 200 acres of Lot 9, Concession 7 in 1821 (ERA Architects Inc. 2014). George Bolton, the village’s namesake, built the first water powered mill along the Humber River between 1821 and 1823 (ERA Architects Inc. 2014). George Bolton’s mill became the catalyst for development in Bolton. The construction of Bolton’s Mills grist mill encouraged population growth and the establishment of other businesses. The village was designated as a postal village in 1832 under the name of “Albion.” By the 1840s there were 14 houses in the settlement and two stores, blacksmiths, shoemakers, a tailor, a hotel, distillery and tannery as well as the mill (Scheinman 2009). Growth in the 1850s in Bolton was driven by the wheat shortages in Britain which created a demand for Canadian wheat, escalated prices and benefitted the mill industry in Bolton. That decade the number of stores doubled in Bolton (ERA Architects Inc. 2014).

Registered plans of subdivisions for this village date from 1852-1860. In 1871, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was built and had a stop in Bolton. Bolton was incorporated as a village in 1872 and the population numbered about 1,000. By 1877, Bolton was a bustling commercial and manufacturing village. In 1894, Bolton had 64 businesses and professionals operating in the village, including furniture dealers, dentists, doctors, lawyers, physicians, hotel keepers, blacksmiths, bakers, milk dealers, general merchants, coal and wood dealers, hardware merchants, harness makers, dressmakers, druggist, woollen manufacturing, printer and publisher, etc. (Charters 1967:233-235; Crosby 1873:9; ERA Architects Inc. 2014; Heyes 1961:236-255; Smith 1851:282; Winearls 1991:618).

In the early twentieth century, Bolton was well established as a self-contained village. Even in the 1970s, Bolton was still in the midst of growth. The regional importance of Bolton continues today as it is the Town of Caledon’s largest settlement area (ERA Architects Inc. 2014).



1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* and 1877 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel* were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Tremaine 1859; Walker and Miles 1877; Table 1; Figures 2-3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical feature(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area

		1859		1877	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Features	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
7	10	Williams Ewart	N/A	Williams Morrison	N/A
7	11	Joseph Taylor Isaac Karr	N/A	James Taylor Isaac Carr	Carr farmstead
8	10	John Reynar James Keating	Grist mill Store	John Reynar Thomas Keating	Coventry Post office Town of Columbia Reynar Farmstead
8	11	Thomas Swinerton	School house, church, blacksmith, store, wagon shop, tannery	Robert Dick T. Swinerton	Town of Columbia

The 1859 map indicates the settlement of Columbia had been established and that Columbia Way was historically surveyed. The 1877 map notes farms on almost all of the lots and concession within the Study Area with the exception of the settlement centre of Columbia, which contains numerous structures. The settlement had expanded by 1877 with a Post Office indicated. Heritage planner Sally Drummond noted that the west half of the Study Area represents a late 20th century realignment of the original side road (2020).

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping and Aerial Photo Review



The 1914 Department of Militia and Defence map and the 1954 Hunting Survey Company aerial photographs were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Department of Militia and Defence 1914; Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954; Figures 4-5). The 1914 map notes the Study Area cutting through a field to Highway 50. To the west of Mt. Hope Road a bridge without an obvious watercourse or obstacle to overcome is noted with two buildings to the north of the bridge. To the east, a sawmill is noted along Cold Creek and numerous buildings front Columbia Way through the village. The village of Columbia has been renamed Coventry, perhaps following the post office noted on the 1877 map.

The 1954 aerial photograph depicts the area as a rural agricultural landscape. Only a few buildings, including one farmstead, are visible east of Mt. Hope Road towards Caledon King Townline South. The original alignment of the sideroad's crossing of Cold Creek is visible on this photograph.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2004 shows that the Study Area is primarily unchanged. The only visible change is the construction associated with the school known as St. Michael Catholic Secondary School near Highway 50 and Columbia Way in August 2009. It is worth noting that the western watercourse visible in the historic maps and the historic aerial is not visible on most of the modern aerials. This is likely because the watercourse was channelized. The watercourse can be noted in the pond to the northeast of St. Michael Catholic Secondary School and the green space between Foxbury Place and Shaefer Place.

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on June 30, 2020 that noted the Study Area is located in Caledon, on the outskirts north of Bolton. The Study Area follows Columbia Way from Highway 50 in the west to Caledon King Townline South in the east. The north side of Columbia Way is primarily agricultural fields with a treed area in the east with some rural houses. There is a school present on the north side surrounded by farm fields. The south side of Columbia Way is primarily residential subdivisions until it becomes treed rural housing east of Forest Gate Ave.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.



The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within till plains (drumlinized) landform of the South Slope region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174) is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the Study Area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

Figure 6 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by till, ice-contact stratified deposits and modern alluvial deposits (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of clay to silt-textured till, clay, silt, sand, gravel and organic remains. The soil drainage varies from poorly, imperfectly to well drained (Figure 7).

Cold Creek, a tributary of the Humber River crosses the Study Area and it is within the Humber River watershed.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km 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 under review is located in Borden block AIGw.



According to the OASD, 25 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, none of which are within 50 metres (MHSTCI 2020). A summary of the sites is provided below.

Table 2: List of previously registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-12	Grogan	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Camp/campsite	N/A
AlGw-134		Post-Contact	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-135		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-136		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2008
AlGw-137		Euro-Canadian	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-138		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-141		Euro-Canadian	Scatter	TRCA 2015
AlGw-142		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	TRCA 2016
AlGw-143		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2013
AlGw-144		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-145		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-146		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2016
AlGw-147		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008
AlGw-15		N/A	N/A	N/A
AlGw-16		N/A	N/A	N/A
AlGw-180	Loring Site	Euro-Canadian	Midden; Scatter	TRCA 2015
AlGw-182		Euro-Canadian	Domestic/Agricultural	TRCA 2013
AlGw-3	Harper	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Camp/campsite	N/A
AlGw-36		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MIA 1988
AlGw-4	Goodfellow	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Camp/campsite	N/A
AlGw-43	Loring	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1990
AlGw-44	Swinarton	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1990
AlGw-5	French	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Camp/campsite	N/A
AlGw-59		Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	N/A
AlGw-60	Moore	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	N/A

MIA – Museum of Indian Archaeology

According to the background research, seven previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.



In 1991 ASI conducted an archaeological assessment for Cold Creek Development Ltd. and the current Study Area portion was noted as free of archeological concern (ASI 1991).

In 1997 ASI conducted a Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment of Subdivision 21T-88028C (License 96-019; 1997). During the assessment it was noted that the entire property had been disturbed by previous grading and servicing and the property can be considered free of archaeological concern.

In 2007 ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Wyndcliffe Property (CIF: P047-259-2007; 2007). One area was noted as disturbed, however, the majority of the site is noted as having archaeological potential and it should be assessed with a Stage 2 employing a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey.

In 2014 ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Option #1, Option #3 and the Rounding Out Areas of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES) (PIF:P049-0691-2014 ASI 2014). Some areas were noted as disturbed and low and wet, however, the majority of the site is noted as having archaeological potential and it should be assessed with a Stage 2 employing a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey. The area of significance is “Rounding Area 2” and it will not be impacted by the current Study Area (ASI 2014:Figure 13).

In 2015 TRCA two Stage 1-2 Archaeological assessments. The first assessment was part of the Humber HIP (PIF:P303-163-2013) (TRCA 2015a). Within this project only Area D is within 50 m of the Study Area but not within the Study Area itself. Area D was test pitted at 5 m intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered and the property can be considered free of archaeological concern. The second assessment was part of their 2014 Inventory Assessment (PIF:P303-0313-2014) (TRCA 2015b). Area D called “Bolton Camp” is within 50 m of the Study Area but not within the Study Area itself. Area D was test pitted at 5 m intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered and the property can be considered free of archaeological concern.

In 2020 ASI conducted a Stage 1 assessment of the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study (PIF: P1030-0059-2020; 2020). Only the north eastern portion is of relevance as it covers part of the current Study Area. The results (Figure 13) show that part of the Study Area was cleared of archaeological concern as part of ASI 1991. This report was submitted but has not been accepted into the register so it should be considered in progress.

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.



The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Blake Williams (P383) of ASI, on June 30, 2020, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. It was undertaken from publicly accessible right of ways (ROWs). Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions permitted clear visibility as per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figures 8-9) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-9).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Caledon Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Columbia Way, Highway 50, Caledon-King Townline and Mt Hope Road);
- Proximity to early settlements (Columbia); and
- Well-drained soils (South Slope)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and four properties within the Study Area are Listed under the Ontario Heritage Act. Sally Drummond added some corrections noting that the Heritage Register descriptions need revisions (2020)

- 9850 Columbia Way, c.1850-1874: neoclassical style home with synthetic exterior
- 9938 Columbia Way, pre-1850: remains of Coventry Old Methodist Church likely on property, used as modern access to cemetery
- 9948 Columbia Way c.1850-1874: 1 1/2 storey neoclassical style home with one storey addition
- 9950 Columbia Way c.1850-1874: Coventry Old Methodist Cemetery

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.



3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential (Plate 5; Figures 8-9: areas highlighted in green). If impacted, these areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields. According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plate 5).

Two properties with burials or a known cemetery are noted at 9938 and Columbia Road. The location of the cemetery itself is in 9950 Columbia Road to the north of 9938 Columbia Road. This Cemetery is noted as Coventry Old Methodist Cemetery, Old Methodist Cemetery and Columbia Primitive Methodist Cemetery. The first known burial is noted as 1833 before the associated church was constructed in 1856 (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.). The property at 9938 Columbia Road is noted as a cemetery due to the western section of the property is used as an easement by the Town of Caledon in order that the grass can be cut and the cemetery maintained. According to the Town of Caledon no burials are thought to be within the easement (Sally Drummond 2020). The 10 m buffer of the cemetery parcel is outside of the Study Area.

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9-11; Figures 8-9: areas highlighted in yellow). A part of the study area is located in low and wet conditions, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 does not retain potential (Plates 3, 7 and 8; Figures 8-9: areas highlighted in blue). Part of the Study Area has been previously assessed (ASI 1992, ASI 2007 and TRCA 2015b). These areas do not require further survey.

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that 25 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Coventry Old Methodist Cemetery and a 10 m buffer of the Cemetery are outside the scope of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. If impacted, these lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
2. The Cemetery noted at 9938/9950 Columbia Road and the associated 10 m buffer of the cemetery do not fall within the Study Area and therefore do not require a cemetery investigation,



3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance and low and wet conditions. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

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



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre

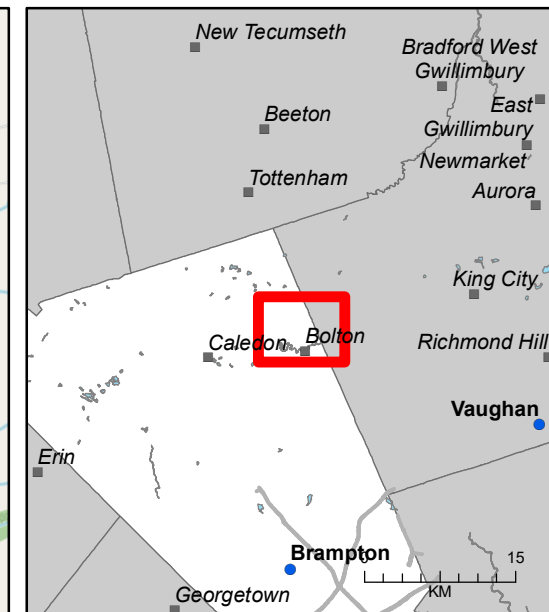
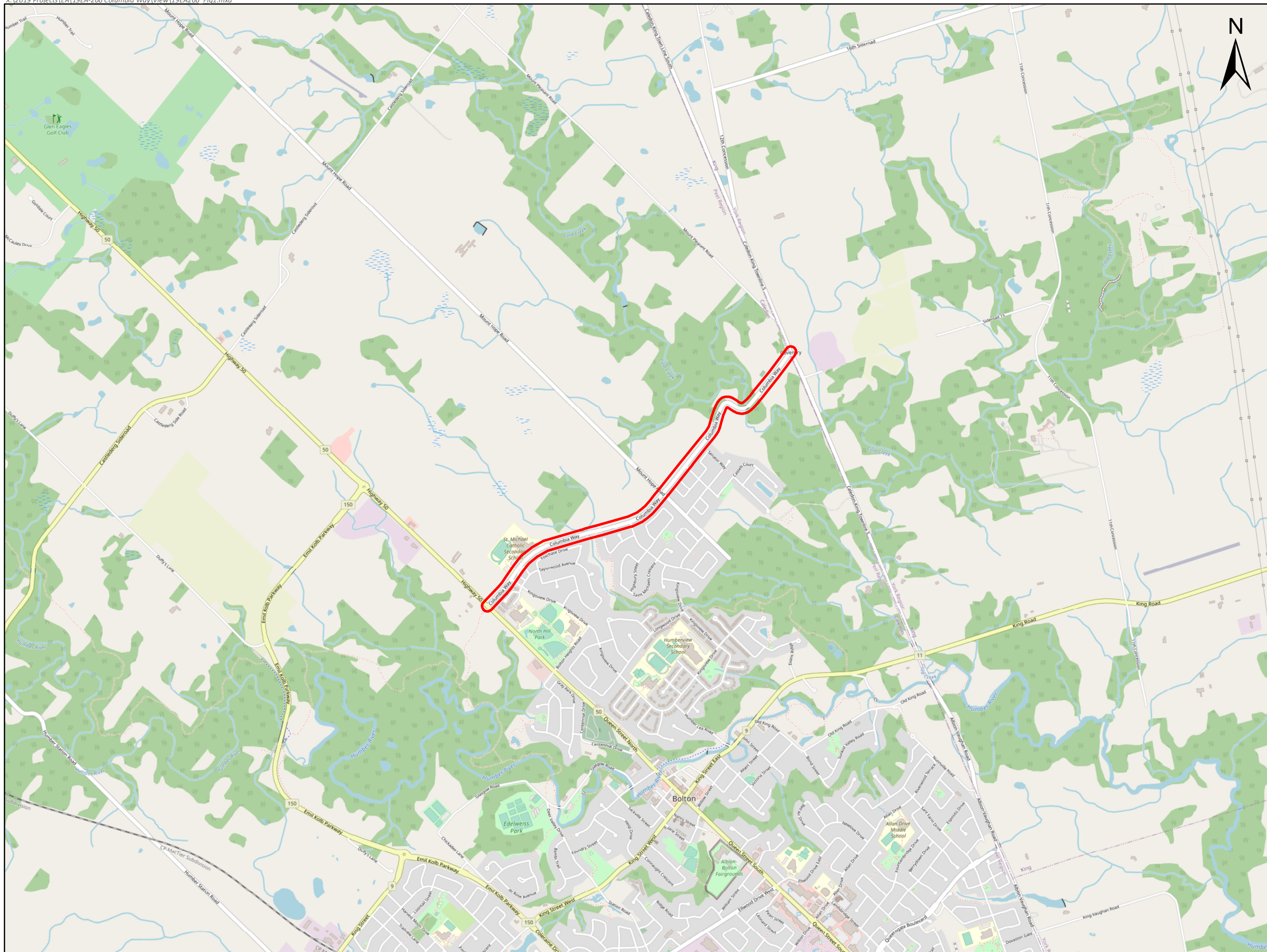
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7.0 MAPS





LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

Sources:	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Ortho: ESRI	Scale: 1:25,000
	Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-266	DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: 2020-05-13	FILE: 19EA266_Fig1



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area

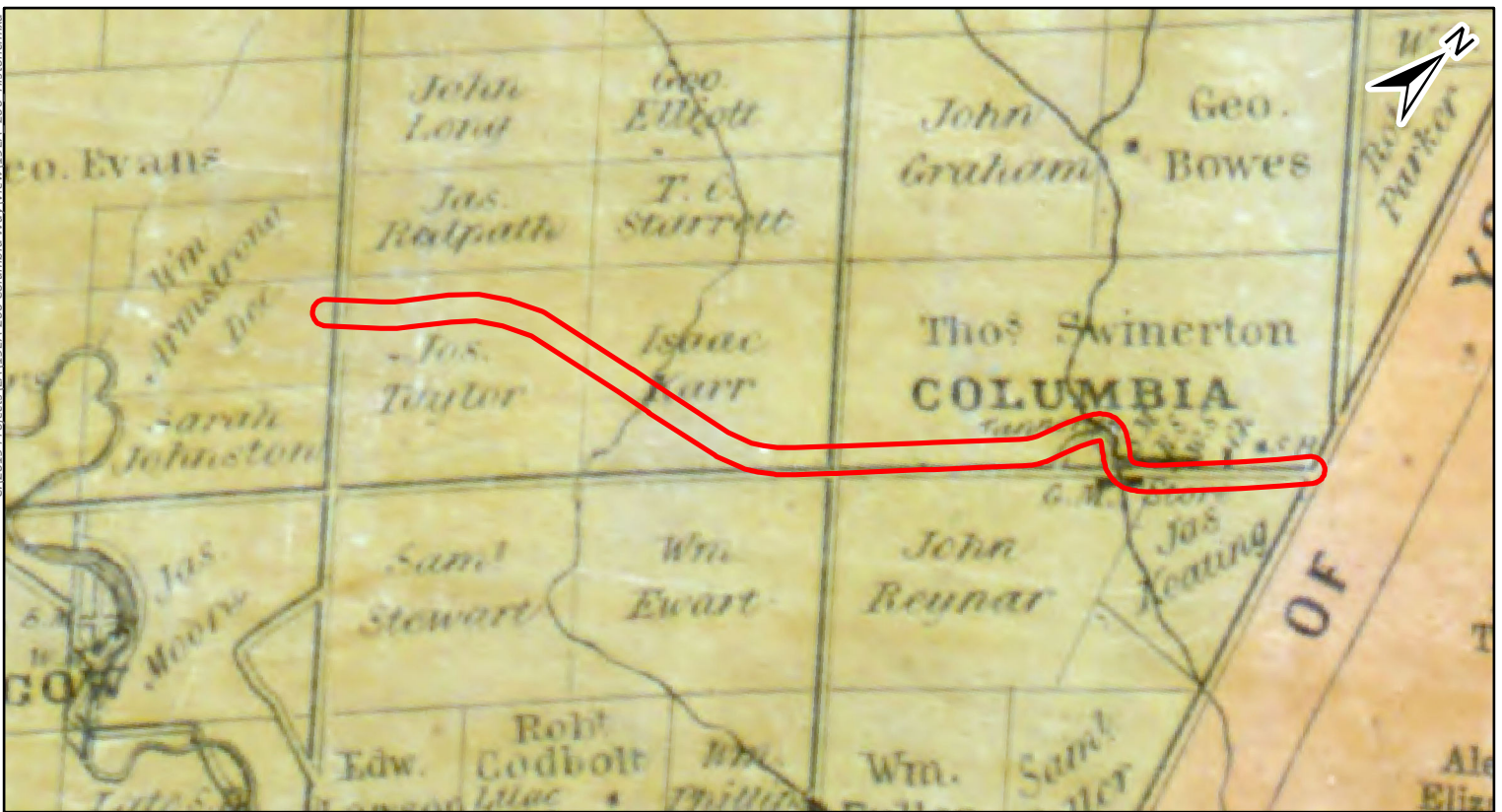


Figure 2: Study Area Overlaid on the 1859 Tremain Map of Peel County

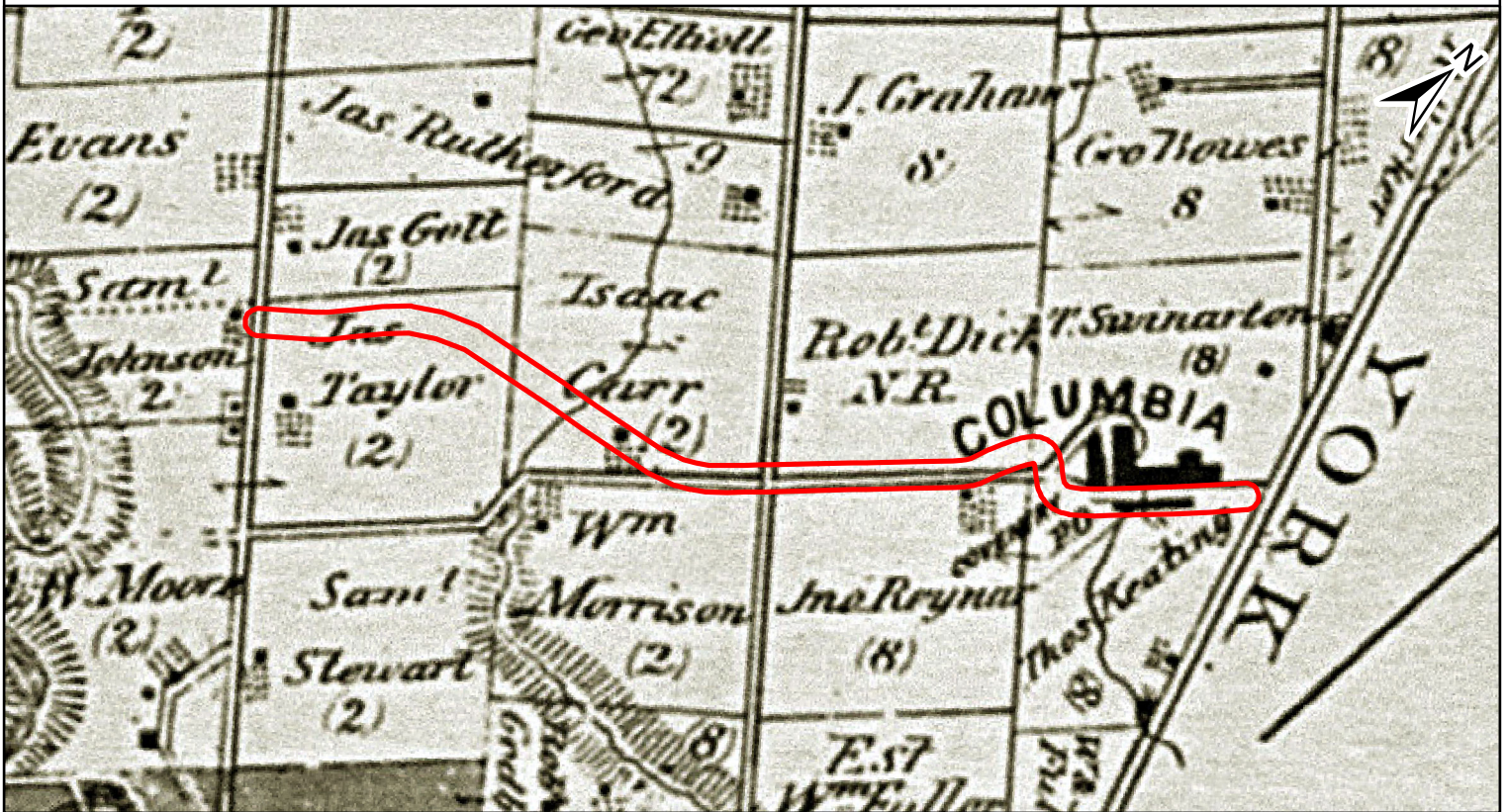


Figure 3: Study Area Overlaid on the 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of Peel County

	 STUDY AREA	<p>Fig. 2 Tremain Map of the County of Peel, 1859; Fig. 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, 1877</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<p>0 750</p>  <p>Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA_266 DATE: 2020-06-02</p> <p>DRAWN BY: ESB FILE: 19EA_266_Historic</p>
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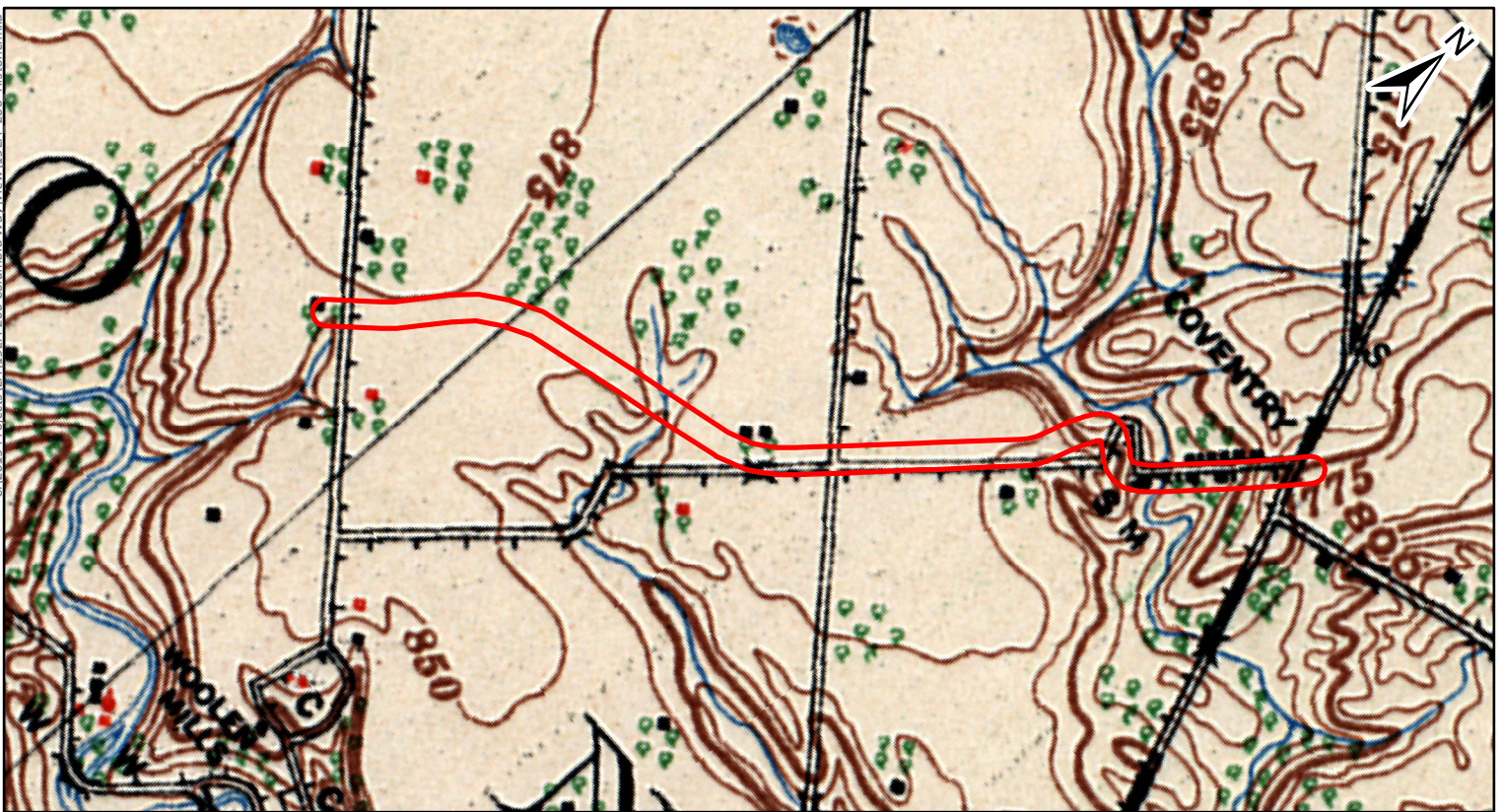


Figure 4: Study Area Overlaid on the 1914 National Topographic System Bolton Sheet

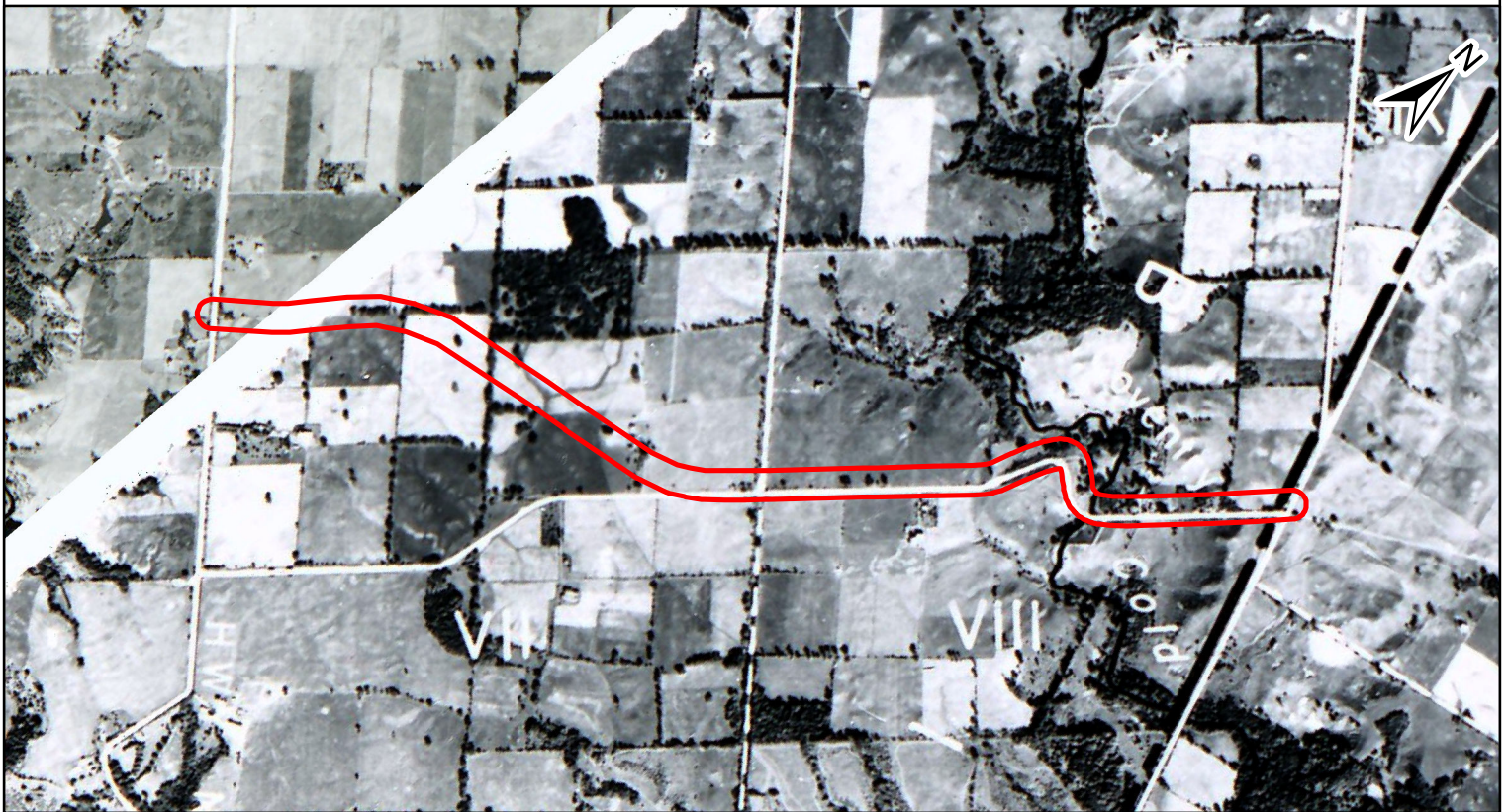


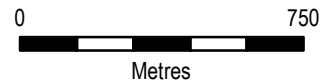
Figure 5: Study Area Overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph



STUDY AREA

Fig. 4: National Topographic System, Bolton Sheet. 1914; Fig. 5: University of Toronto, Map and Data Library.

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:20,000
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA_266
 DATE: 2020-06-02

DRAWN BY: ESB
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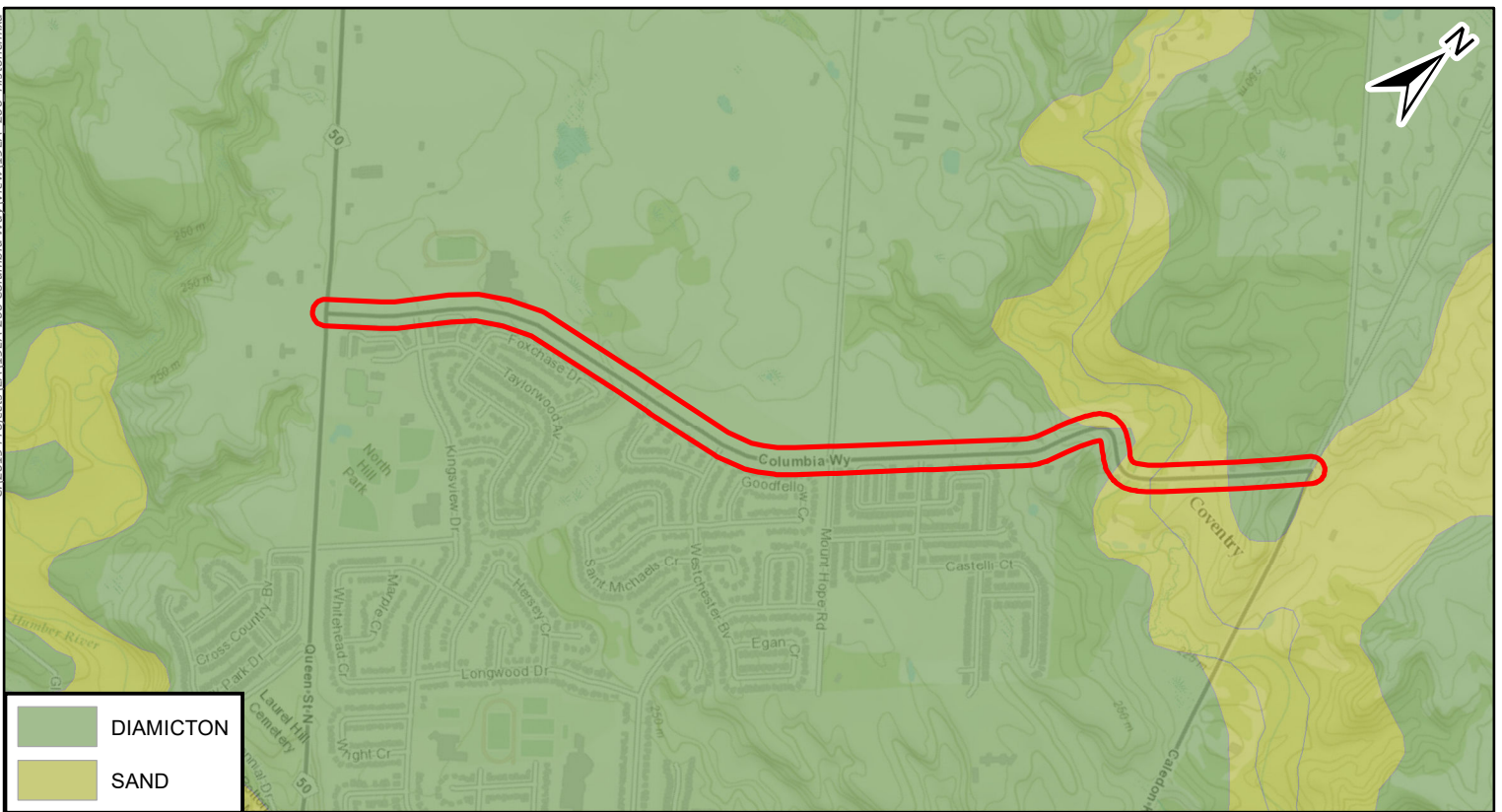


Figure 6: Study Area - Surficial Geology

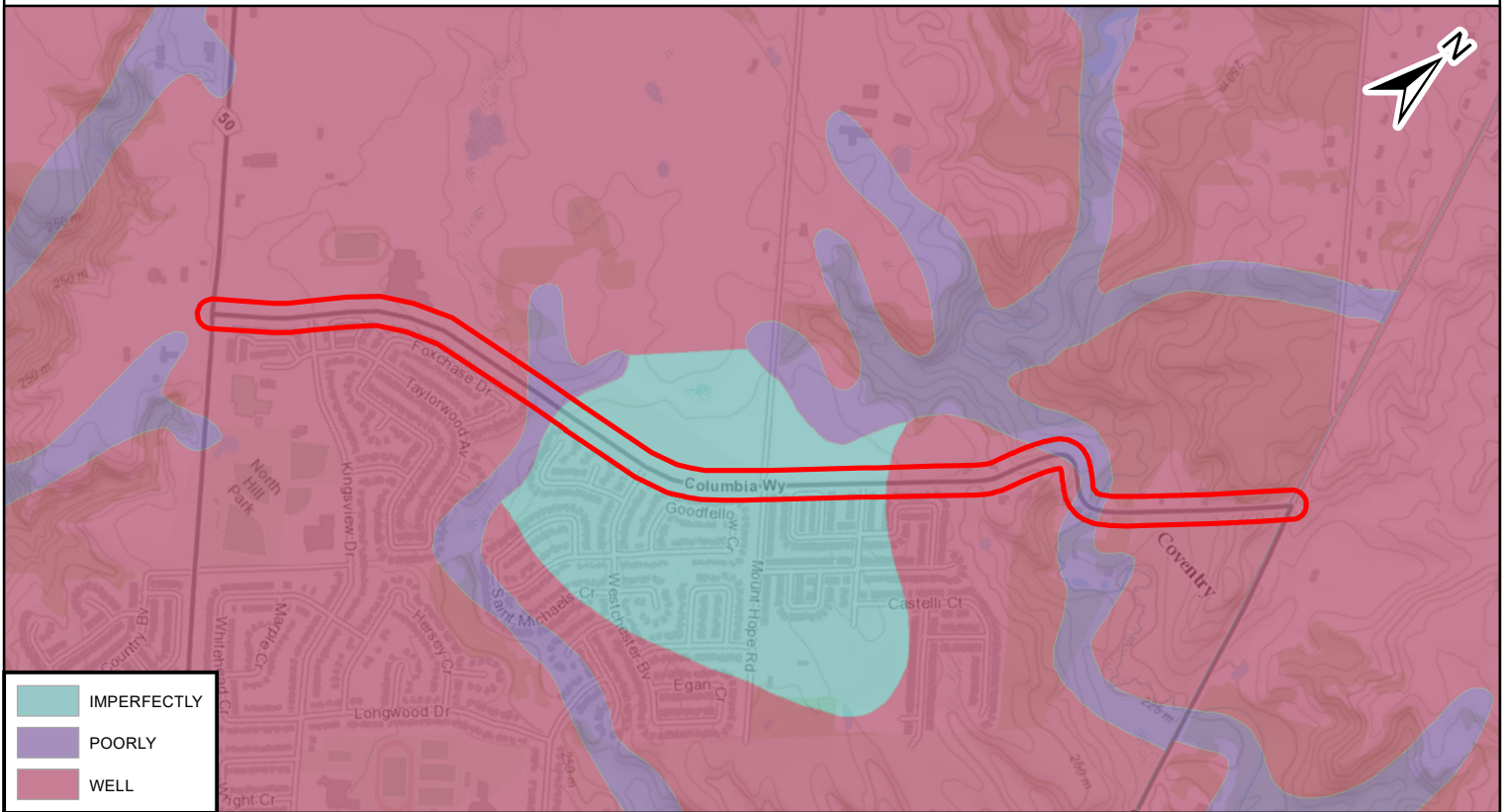


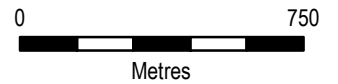
Figure 7: Study Area - Soil Drainage



 STUDY AREA

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:20,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA_266
DATE: 2020-06-02

DRAWN BY: ESB
FILE: 19EA_266_Historic



	PHOTO LOCATIONS	NO POTENTIAL - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED	NO POTENTIAL - LOW/WET
	STUDY AREA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY	NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED
PROPERTY PARCELS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - TEST PIT SURVEY		

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Scale: 1:5,139
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 200

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-266 DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: 20-Aug-20 FILE: 19EA266_PreviouslyAssessed

Figure 8: Stage 1 Assessment Results for Columbia Way, Township of Caledon, Ontario (Sheet 1)



	PHOTO LOCATIONS	NO POTENTIAL - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED	NO POTENTIAL - LOW/WET
	STUDY AREA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY	NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED
PROPERTY PARCELS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - TEST PIT SURVEY		

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
 Scale: 1:5,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 200
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-266
 DATE: 8/11/2020
 DRAWN BY: AB
 FILE: 19EA266_PreviouslyAssessed

Figure 9: Stage 1 Assessment Results for Columbia Way, Township of Caledon, Ontario (Sheet 2)

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Columbia Way ROW; disturbed, no potential



Plate 2: Road cut with buried utilities leading to water course; disturbed, no potential; beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 3: Channelized watercourse and modern culvert; disturbed and low and wet



Plate 4: Trail system and channelized watercourse with modern culvert; disturbed



Plate 5: Roadcut and ditch with buried utilities; disturbed with archaeological potential beyond utility lines.



Plate 6: Disturbed road ROW; disturbed, no potential



Plate 7: Disturbed road ROW and low and wet area, no potential; beyond watercourse requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 8: Wetland associated with creek, low and wet



Plate 9: Disturbed road ROW; disturbed, no potential; beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 10: Disturbed road cut; disturbed, no potential; beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 11: Disturbed Caledon King Townline S. road ROW; disturbed, no potential; beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey