

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12476 Highway 50, Part of Lot 3, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Now in the Community of Bolton, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by BVD Bolton Hospitality Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12476 Highway 50, Part of Lot 3, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Community of Bolton, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated the potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property was limited due to past ground disturbance.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on April 21, 2022, by means of test pit survey conducted at ten-metre intervals to confirm disturbance. Despite scrutiny, no intact soils or archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment be required.



Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by BVD Bolton Hospitality Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12476 Highway 50, Part of Lot 3, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Community of Bolton, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376) and project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form: P449-0607-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a site plan and rezoning application, as required by the Town of Caledon and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Citizenship and Culture [now the Ministry], 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [now the Ministry], 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on February 22, 2022. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property is located in part of Lot 3, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel. The subject property consists of



a gas station on the corner of Highway 50 and George Bolton Parkway, grassed and scrub areas, and a tributary of the East Humber River in the Town of Caledon.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that began approximately 13,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 Before Present- 9,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First human occupation of Ontario• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Language Unknown• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 Before Present – 3,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations• Mortuary ceremonialism• Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Early Woodland 3,000 Before Present – 2,400 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Middle Woodland 2,400 BP – 1,300 Before Present, Transitional Woodland 1,300 Before Present – 1,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) <i>Anno Domini</i> 900 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Ajetance Purchase, Treaty 19

The subject property 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).

Township of Albion

The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township was named by surveyor James G. Chewett after the archaic Latin name for Britain. Eleven concessions comprised the township and were laid out west to east. Early settlement and development in the area is attributed to the emergence of water-power mill sites located near the Humber River, which ran through the whole length of the township. Albion was initially settled by the offspring 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 (Armstrong, 1985:141; Rayburn, 1997:6; Smith, 1846:2).

Village of Bolton

The village of Bolton was located on the Humber River on part of Lots 8, 9, and 10, Concessions 6 and 7. In 1824, the construction of Bolton's Mills grist mill encouraged population growth and the establishment of other businesses in the vicinity. The post office was known as "Albion." Registered plans of subdivisions for this village date from 1852-1860, at which time it contained two telegraph offices, a printing office, several stores and mills, a distillery, a tannery, a blacksmith, a cooper, wagon and carriage makers, a shoemaker, a tailor, a hotel, churches and a school. The Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway was the first railway to arrive in the area in 1871 and it operated between Toronto and Orangeville (later extended to Owen Sound) with stations at Bolton, Mono Road, Alton and



Melville (Caledon Community Map, 2016). Bolton was incorporated as a village in 1872, at which time the population numbered about 1,000. By 1894, the Bolton business directory contained a list of 64 different businesses and professionals within the village, attesting to its substantial growth in the late nineteenth century (Crossby, 1873:9; ERA Architects Inc., 2014; Heyes, 1961:236-255; Charters, 1967:233-235; Smith, 1851:282; Winearls, 1991:618).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1859), the subject property is in the southeast part of a parcel owned by R. Snell (Figure 2). There are no settlement features illustrated on the subject property. The property fronts the present-day concession road of Highway 50 to the east.



On the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Walker and Miles, 1877), the subject property is now under the ownership of Robert Snell (Figure 3). As on the earlier mapping, the subject property fronts present-day Highway 50. There is now, however, a single house is depicted immediately west of the subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1914 *Bolton Topographic Sheet*, the subject property remains fronting Highway 50 (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914) (Figure 4). An orchard is depicted within the northwest portion of the subject property. Whilst no structures or watercourses are depicted within the subject property, two brick structures are depicted in the immediate vicinity, one immediately west, and the other immediately east of the subject property fronting Highway 50. Contour lines within the subject property indicate an elevation of 775-800 feet (236-244 metres) above sea level.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth and twenty-first-century aerial and satellite imagery was reviewed (Google Earth Pro, 2021; Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; Region of Peel, No Date) (Figures 5-7).

In 1954, the subject property is located within an agricultural landscape fronting Highway 50 (Figure 5). The two houses shown on the 1914 topographic map are no longer present or were depicted in the wrong locations. A farmstead is now shown adjacent to the southwest side of the subject property, with a driveway bisecting the subject property. A tributary of the East Humber River appears to flow through the subject property.

In 1999, the subject property is located within a mixed agricultural and commercial use landscape on the outskirts of the Community of Bolton. The subject property remains largely unchanged, except for the northeast portion, which now consists of a construction staging area. The remainder of the



property consists of a farmhouse and two agricultural fields bisected by a laneway (Figure 6).

In 2002, the western agricultural field and farmstead remain, however, the construction staging area, on the northeast corner has been demolished and graded (Figure 7). Extensive evidence of ground disturbance is visible on the northeast corner and across the east side of the subject property, associated with the construction of George Bolton Parkway.

In 2009, the subject property is now located within a primarily commercial landscape (Figure 7). The property now fronts Highway 50 to the north and the completed George Bolton Parkway to the southeast. The subject property comprises a gas station within the northeast corner and stockpiles of dirt and graded areas within the remaining portion of the property where the former farmhouse has been removed. The grading appears to have not crossed the location of the East Humber River tributary.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13



kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the ALGw Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property or within the immediate vicinity. However, there are 12 sites registered within a one kilometre radius (the Ministry, 2021). The closest of these is the ALGw-66 site, a small Indigenous lithic scatter located approximately 500 metres to the southwest of the subject property. A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Appendix A.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, two previous archaeological assessments have been determined within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2008, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 50/Highway 427, as part of a Transportation Master Plan, under the Ministry Project Information Form: P057-0504-2008 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2008). The current subject property is in the centre of the 2008 assessment's study area. The Stage 1 assessment documented a total of 75 previously registered archaeological sites within the study area. The report concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential, and that any areas of proposed development should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

In 2016, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Lot 3, Concession 7, between Highway 50 and Albion Vaughan Road for the George Bolton Parkway Extension under the Ministry Project Information Form: P057-0205-2016 (Archaeological Services Inc, 2016). The study area was approximately 21 hectares and abuts the north side of the subject property on Highway 50. The report concluded that the study area did not retain archaeological potential due to previous deep land disturbance and therefore was cleared of further archaeological concern.



1.3.3 Physiography

The majority of the subject property is located in the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of Ontario, and the balance, in the northeast corner of the subject property, is located within the bevelled till plains of the Peel Plain.

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.

The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating area of clay soil which covers an area of approximately 77,700 hectares across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The Peel Plain has a general elevation of between 500 and 750 feet above sea level with a gradual uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Peel Plain is sectioned by the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers with deep valleys as well as a number of other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. These valleys are in places bordered by trains of sandy alluvium. The region is devoid of large, undrained depressions, swamps, and bogs though nevertheless the dominant soil possesses imperfect drainage.

The Peel Plain overlies shale and limestone till which in many places is veneered by occasionally varved clay. This clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying till and was presumably deposited by meltwater from limestone regions and deposited in a temporary lake impounded by higher ground and the ice lobe of the Lake Ontario basin. The Peel Plain straddles across the contact of the grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations, respectively, which consequently gives the clay southwest of the Credit River a more reddish hue and lower lime content than the clay in the eastern part of the plain. Additionally, the region exhibits exceptional isolated tracts of sandy soil specifically in Trafalgar Township, near Unionville, and north of Brampton where in the latter location there is a partly



buried esker. The region does not possess any good aquifers and the high level of evaporation from the clay's now deforested surface is a disabling factor in ground-water recharge. Further, deep groundwater accessed by boring is often found to be saline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175).

Soils within the subject property consist primarily of a clay to silt-textured till, derived from derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale (Ontario Geological Survey, 2000).

The subject property is located within the Humber River watershed. A tributary of the East Humber River crosses within the northwest portion of the subject property.

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as 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.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, 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 modelling of site location. A tributary of the East Humber River crosses the northeastern portion of the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky



ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential. The Standards also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered archaeological sites.

A tributary of the East Humber River traverses the subject property, and while the majority of the property has been subject to ground disturbance, the level of disturbance is unclear. As such, the subject property is considered to retain potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological resources depending on the degree of soil alteration.

1.3.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor,



however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The subject property fronts a concession road, present-day Highway 50.

Given the proximity to Highway 50, the presence of a tributary of the East Humber River, the presence of a mapped historical feature, in addition to a former farmhouse having been located on the property, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical Euro-Canadian resources within the property, depending on the degree of ground disturbance evidenced in the aerial and satellite imagery.

1.3.6 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares and is located within a commercial area in the community of Bolton, Town of Caledon (Figure 8). The subject property is bound by Highway 50 to the northeast, George Bolton Parkway to the southeast, a commercial business and parking lot to the southwest, and scrub land and a commercial business with a parking lot to the west. The subject property currently consists of a gas station, with paved parking areas (Images 1-3), surrounding areas of modern ground disturbance (Image 4), a tributary of the East Humber River (Images 5-6) and grassed and scrub areas (Image 7).

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on April 21, 2022, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (R1133) and was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.



Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-9; Figure 9). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 38% of the subject property was identified as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Figure 9).

Approximately 24% of the subject property consists of a gas station with a paved asphalt parking area, access roads, and adjacent areas of modern ground disturbance (Images 1-4). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas retain no archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land alteration.

Approximately 15% of the subject property, consists of a permanently low and wet area identified in the northwest portion of the subject property (Images 5-6). This area corresponds with the course of a tributary of the East Humber River shown on modern mapping (Figure 1) and satellite imagery (Section 1.2.4). According to the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i, areas identified as permanently low and wet are considered to have low to no archaeological potential and no further survey is required.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the property, approximately 62%, consists of grassed and scrub land (Images 7-8). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey initiated at intervals of five metres and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was encountered. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features,



and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Disturbance was confirmed throughout the remaining grassed and scrub lands. Typical disturbed soil profiles did not contain topsoil or subsoil, and solely consisted of a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) modern construction fill with sandy clay, gravel, and drainage tile at least 120 centimetres in depth (Image 9). The lack of intact soils is the result of prior extensive grading and land-disturbing activities carried out in 2009 (Figure 7).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by BVD Bolton Hospitality Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12476 Highway 50, Part of Lot 3, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Community of Bolton, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement



trends. This research indicated the potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property was limited due to past ground disturbance.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on April 21, 2022, by means of test pit survey conducted at ten-metre intervals to confirm disturbance. Despite scrutiny, no intact soils or archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. 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, Registered Statute of Ontario, 2005, Chapter



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 regards 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, Statute of Ontario, 2002, Chapter 33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work 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.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

Archaeological Services Inc. (2016). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment George Bolton Parkway Extension, Part of Lot 3, Concession 7, (Former Township of Albion, County of Peel), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Gas station with a sign, sidewalk and surrounding landscaping facing southwest.



Image 2: Gas station store with a paved asphalt forecourt, facing southwest.



Image 3: Rear of the gas station and store, with a paved asphalt access road, facing northeast.



Image 4: Ground conditions between the gas station and tributary, facing southwest.



Image 5: Ground conditions fronting George Bolton Parkway, facing southeast.



Image 6: Permanently low and wet area, corresponding with a tributary of the East Humber River, facing northwest.



Image 7: Permanently low and wet area, corresponding with a tributary of the East Humber River, facing northwest.



Image 8: Field crew test pitting, facing northwest.

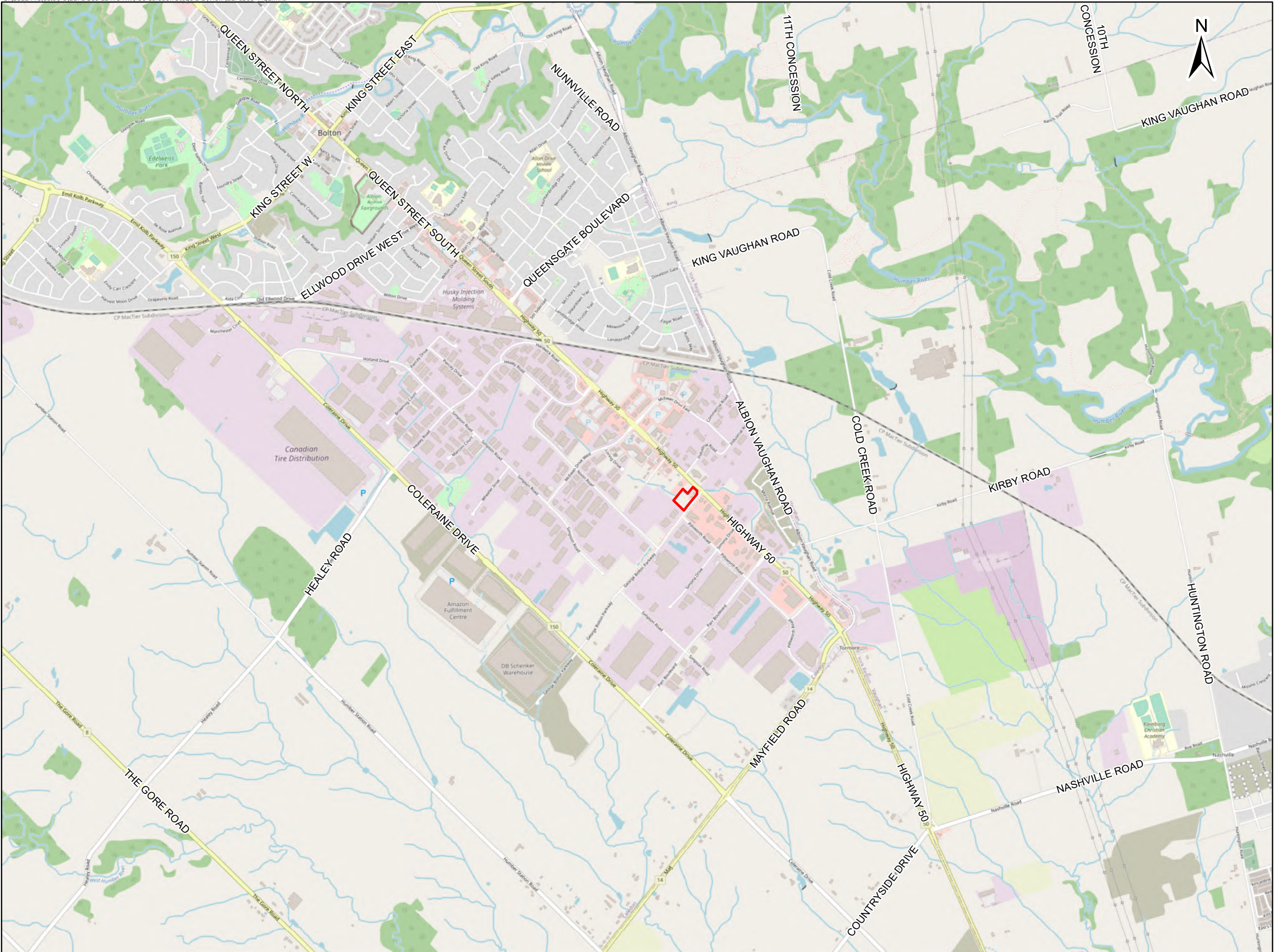


Image 9: View of a typical disturbed test pit profile.

9.0 Maps

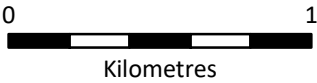
See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Open Street Map
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360
DATE: 2022-03-05
DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: 21PL360_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 Subject Property

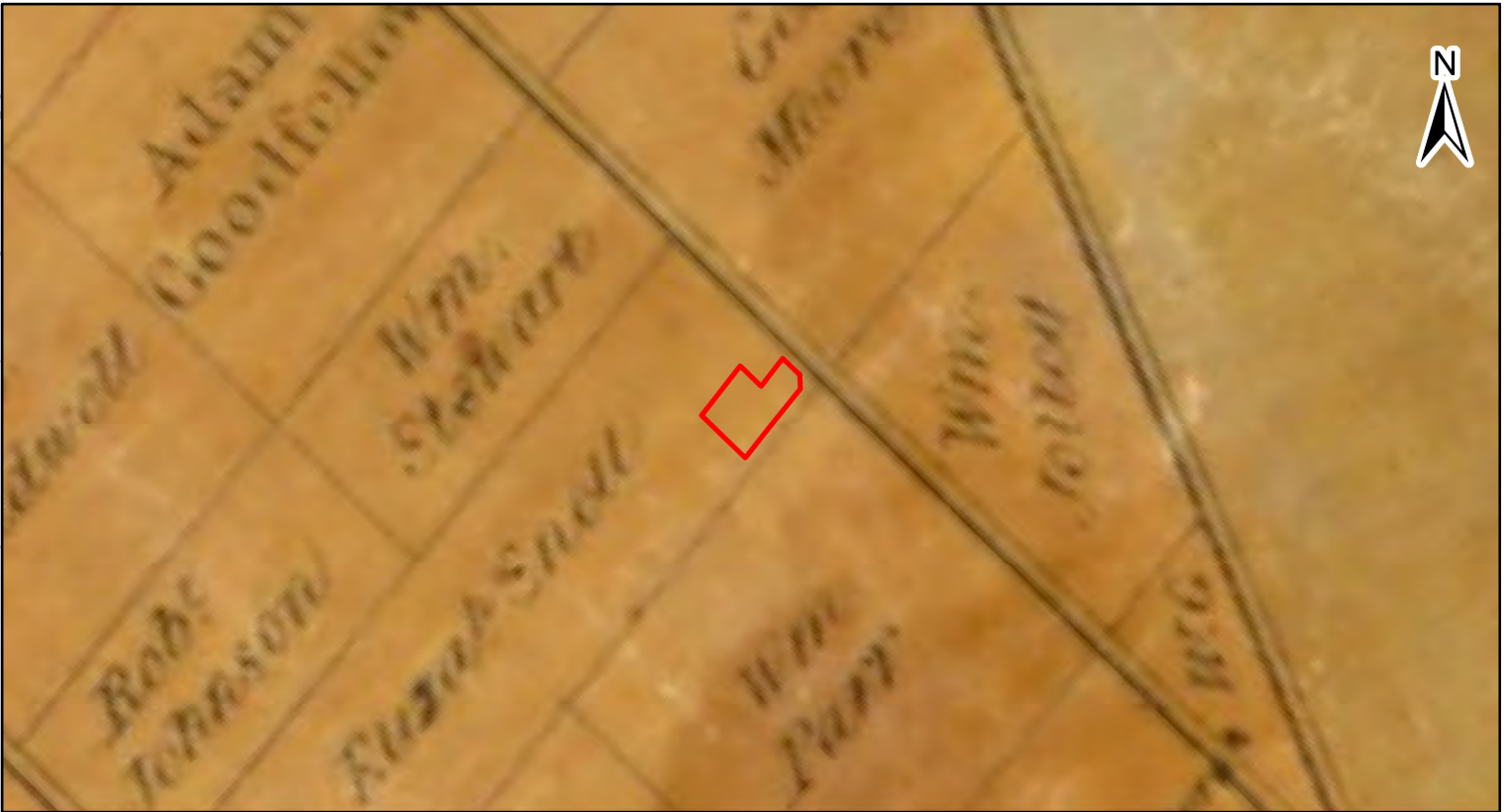


Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel

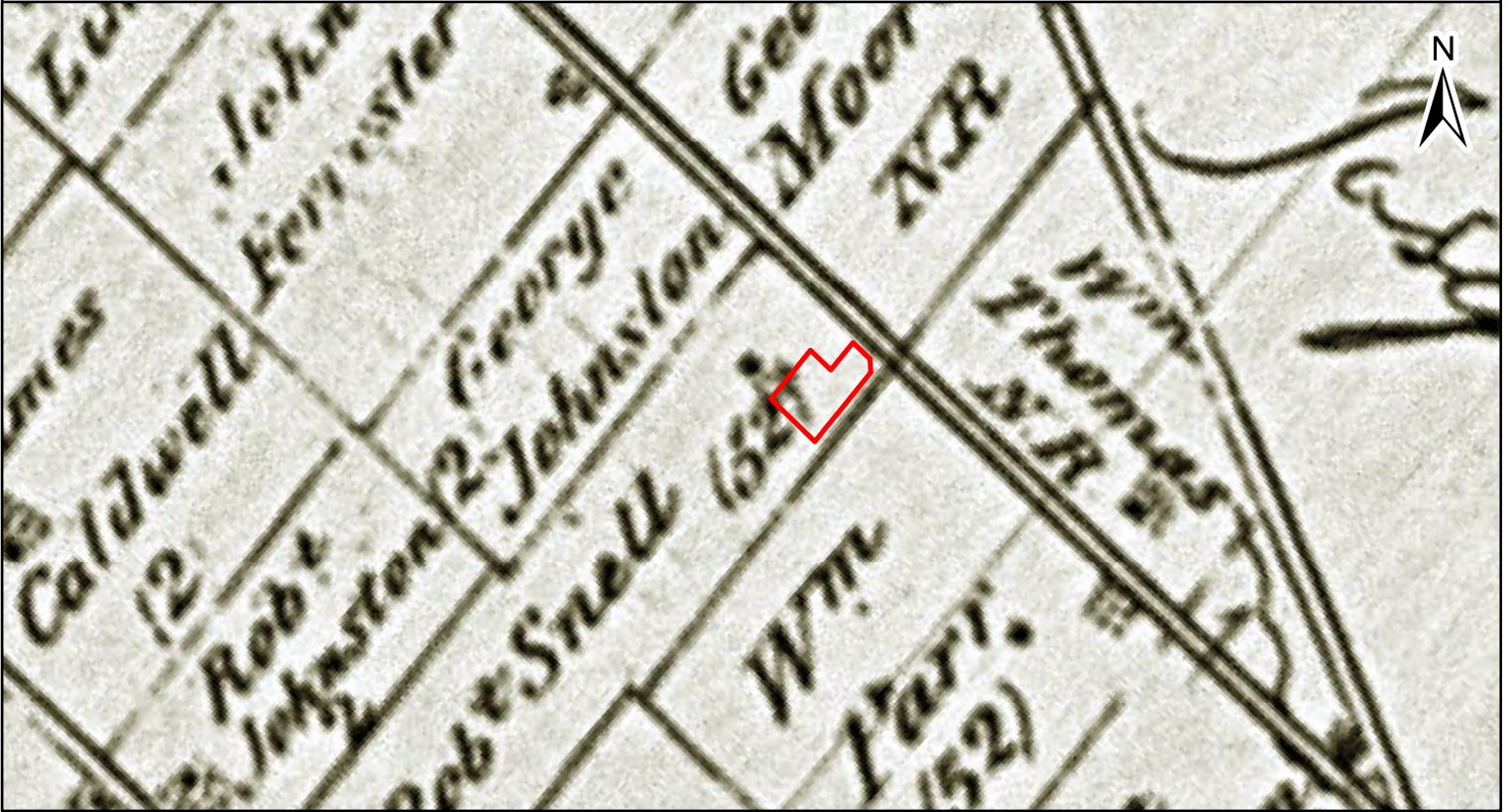





Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

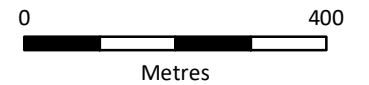
	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:12,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 0 400 Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C. DATE: 2022-03-10 FILE: 21PL360_Fig2-3
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SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-03-10 FILE: 21PL360_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1914 Bolton Topographic Map



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: University of Toronto

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:7,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 250
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-03-10 FILE: 21PL360_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery of Southern Ontario



1999



2002



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:3,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 100
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-03-11 FILE: 21PL360_Fig7

Figure 6: Subject Property Located on 1999 and 2002 Aerial Imagery



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Google Earth

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:1,500
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-04-30 FILE: 21PL360_Fig8

Figure 7: Subject Property Located on 2009 Satellite Imagery



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: ESRI and GIS USER
COMMUNITY

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:1,500
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-03-05 FILE: 21PL360_ ExCon

Figure 8: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUBJECT PROPERTY TEST PIT PHOTO PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION 	<p>Sources: ESRI and GIS USER COMMUNITY</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:1,200 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>0 <div style="width: 100%; height: 2px; background: linear-gradient(to right, black 48%, white 48% 52%, black 52%);"></div></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Metres</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> <p>50</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-360 DATE: 2022-05-04</p> <p>DRAWN BY: A.C. FILE: 21PL360_Fig9</p> </div>
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Figure 9: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results

10.0 Appendix A

A total of 12 archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the Subject Property (accessed from Past Portal on March 9, 2022).

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-40		Early Woodland, Meadowood	Lithic Findspot	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1989
AlGw-41		Euro-Canadian	Domestic Debris	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1989
AlGw-65		Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	Archaeoworks Inc., 2000
AlGw-66		Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	Archaeoworks Inc., 2000
AlGw-80	Graham	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Archaeological Services Inc., 2005
AlGw-81		Early Archaic	Lithic Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2005

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-120	Coleraine	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AMICK Consultants Limited, 2007
AlGw-129	Solmar H5	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2007
AlGw-132	Caldwell	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 2008
AlGw-151	Hart	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2008; 2016
AlGw-152	Graham-Robinson	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 2010; 2016; 2017
AlGw-187	Clark	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2015; 2016