

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES) Option 3 Parcel 1, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

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PIF P449-0451-2020

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 20PL-191

27 July 2021



Executive Summary

ASI was retained by Argo Macville I Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES) Option 3 Parcel 1, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 39.55 hectares.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed in 2020, 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 led to the conclusion that the entirety of the subject property retained the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at three metre intervals and a test pit survey at five and ten metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of 12 Indigenous isolated finds and 2 Indigenous sites. Of these, a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is recommended for two sites: AlGw-201 and AlGw-202, both of which yielded Early Archaic artifacts, dating to ca. 9500 BP – 8900 BP.

The remaining isolated finds do not meet the evaluation criteria indicative of cultural heritage value or interest and are considered free of any further archaeological concern.



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1.0 Project Context

ASI was retained by Argo Macville I Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES) Option 3 Parcel 1, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 39.55 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Ms. Beverly Garner, project management and direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj under Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (henceforth the Ministry) PIF P449-0451-2020. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision application, as required by the Town of Caledon, the Regional Municipality of Peel and the Ontario Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (the Standards) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries).

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 June 30, 2020. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to completing the assessment.

In 2014, ASI completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES), comprising approximately 347 hectares, under PIF P049-0691-2014 (ASI 2014). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 2, 2015. The current 39.55-hectare subject property is largely located within the original assessment, area with the exception of newly added lands along the north.

In 2020, ASI completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising approximately 185 hectares, under



PIF P449-0438-2020 (ASI 2020). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020. The current 39.55-hectare subject property is located within the northwest portion of this assessment. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted and expanded upon from the original Stage 1 research.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the 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 historic Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lot 12, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel. The subject property currently comprises a largely rural landscape west of the urban boundary of the community of Bolton, in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

1.2.1 Review of Historic Map Sources

The previous Stage 1 assessment included a review of historical mapping in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites. The following review of historical mapping has been amended from the original Stage 1 discussion to address the Stage 2 subject property specifically.

Historic 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) as various sources, 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 historic 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.

The 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel (Figure 2) depicts the subject property within the western portion of Lot 12 (Tremaine 1859). Jason H. Newlove is shown as the owner of the entire lot. A structure is illustrated within the western portion of the subject property, fronting present-day The Gore Road. The subject property is located north the Village of Macville.

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Figure 3) indicates the landowners of Lot 12 as J.H.R.W and T.T.T. Newlove (Walker and Miles 1877). As on the 1859 mapping, the sole residence is within the western portion of the subject property, which is now accompanied by an orchard. The map also depicts the subject property as fronting The Gore Road along the west, with an extension of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway to the south. Lindsay Creek, a tributary of the Humber River, is now illustrated to the east of the subject property.

Twentieth-century topographic maps show features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. The 1914 DMD Bolton sheet (Figure 4) shows a brick structure in the western portion of the subject property, fronting present-day The Gore Road (DMD 1914). The majority of the subject property is comprised of open land with a small, treed area being illustrated around a brick structure. A railway line linking Toronto to Parry Sound and Sudbury had been laid along the north and south limits of the subject property, branching off from the older Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway line to Owen Sound. By this time, both lines were operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.



1.2.2 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the previous land use of the subject property, available aerial photography from 1954 (University of Toronto 1954) was reviewed (Figure 5).

At this time, the subject property comprises a rural landscape with a patchwork of agricultural fields. Both the Owen Sound and Parry Sound/Sudbury branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway are clearly shown and have been overlaid by hand-drawn lines, however the dashed line over the latter suggests it was out of use and possibly removed by this time. The photo also identifies the community of Macville to the south and the wooded path of the Humber River to the north. Given the excellent resolution of the photograph, additional water sources are clearly identifiable within the subject property, and appear to correspond, in part, with the tributary of Lindsay Creek shown on the 1877 map (Figure 3). Within the subject property, one farmstead is clearly visible fronting The Gore Road. This farmstead corresponds with the structure found on the 1858, 1877 and 1919 mapping (Figures 2 – 4).

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 MHSTCI, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), which is maintained by the MHSTCI. 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 km east-west by 18.5 km 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 centre of the AIGr Borden block.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, completed in March 2020, identified nine sites within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD); no new archaeological sites have been registered in the vicinity of the current subject property since completion of the Stage 1 assessment (MHSTCI 2021) (Table 1). Each of the sites have been summarized in Table 2 below. The nearest site, the Paleo Westlake site (AIGw-32), is located approximately 130 metres from the subject property.

Table 1: Sites Located Within One Kilometre of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-317	Peel 3-IF.1	Undetermined Indigenous	n/a	n/a
AkGw-318	Peel 3-IF.2	Undetermined Indigenous	n/a	n/a
AkGw-319	Peel 3-IF.3	Undetermined Indigenous	n/a	n/a
AIGw-8	Judge	Early Archaic	Campsite	U of T Scar. 1979
AIGw-25	Belly	Undetermined Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 1992



Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-26	Conolly	Middle Archaic	Campsite	ROM 1987
AlGw-32	Westlake	Paleo-Indigenous	Campsite, Processing	ROM 1988
AlGw-38		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	MIA 1989
AlGw-49	Lougheed	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	D. Poulton 1993
AlGw-194	Lougheed	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	A. Butler 2018
AlGw-196	Nattress	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	A. Butler 2018

It should be noted that Sites AkGw-317, AkGw-318 and AkGw-19 appear within the one-kilometre search for this subject property, however they are located within Borden block AkGw, over ten kilometres from the subject property.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

As previously noted, ASI conducted two Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments that incorporate, in whole or in part, the current 39.55-hectare property.

In 2014, ASI completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES), comprising approximately 347 hectares, under PIF P049-0691-2014 (ASI 2014). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 2, 2015. The current 39.55-



hectare subject property is largely located within this study area, with the exception of newly added lands along the north.

In 2020, ASI completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising approximately 185 hectares, under PIF P449-0438-2020 (ASI 2020). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020. The current 39.55-hectare subject property is located within the northwest portion of this assessment area.

ASI is also currently in the process of completing a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the associated Draft Plan of Subdivision under PIF under PIF P449-0458-2020, immediately east of the current subject property. The study area includes multiple agricultural fields. Fieldwork and reporting are currently in progress (ASI 2021).

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–174), which 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 subject property is located within the Humber River watershed. The majority of the subject property is situated within the West Humber River subwatershed. Tributaries of the West Branch of the Humber River, identified as Lindsay Creek, flow to the east of the subject property (Figure 1).

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 39.55 hectares in size, and is bounded by agricultural fields to the east, north, and south, and by The Gore Road to the west (Figure 7). The property consists of a residence (Image 1), gravel driveway (Image 2), a barn complex (Images 3-4) and associated agricultural field (Images 5-6). The



municipal address of the buildings is 14275 The Gore Road. The terrain across the subject property is undulating and Lindsay Creek is located to the east of the subject property.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on September 24 – 25 and 30, 2020, and June 1 – 8, 2021 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 Sean Haefner (R1253) (September 24 – 25, 30) and Poorya Kashani (R1133) (June 1 – 8) and was carried out in accordance with the S & G. 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 (Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-12; Figure 7).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

Overall, approximately 2.8 % of the subject property was documented during the Stage 2 assessment as having no archaeological potential due to previous ground disturbance. The areas of past disturbance include the existing house, barn complex, and driveways. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standards 2a.iii, these areas were not subject to the Stage 2 field survey (Figure 7).

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 2.5 % of the subject property consists of closed lawns around the structures and driveways. In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, these areas of closed surface visibility were subject to a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals (Figure 7). All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five cm into subsoil, and all soil



was screened through six-mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Images 7-8). All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances where possible. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

Intact soils, accounting for approximately 2% of the subject property, were encountered immediately to the north and northwest of the barns. Intact soil profiles consisted of 25 cm of greyish-brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam A-horizon over a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam B-horizon (Image 9).

The remaining portion of the subject property contained disturbed test pit profiles and was assessed at ten metre intervals. The disturbance is likely due to the construction of the barn complex. Typical disturbed soil profiles consisted of 15 cm of laid A-horizon, over 65 cm of very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) mixed sand fill, over a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sand B-horizon (Image 10).

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 94.7% of the subject property is active agricultural land. Prior to the initiation of survey, all open areas within the subject property were ploughed and allowed to weather through several rainfalls. All standards under section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey of the S & G were met. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. All ploughed lands were well weathered and ground surface visibility was better than 80 %. Ploughzone soils were primarily clay loam. All ploughed lands were assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 2.5 m transect intervals due to seedling crop growth, even though the plants were not sufficiently advanced to impair surface visibility in any way (Images 11-12). The reduction in transect intervals was an agreement made between ASI's field director and the Indigenous representatives on site.

When archaeological material was found, survey transects were decreased to one-metre intervals over a 20-metre radius around all surface artifacts to determine whether they were isolated finds or part of a larger scatter (Image 13)



(SD Figure 1). The location of each artifact was recorded using Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit and all artifacts were collected according to provenience.

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 field assessment, two small Indigenous sites and twelve Indigenous isolated finds were documented during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed fields. All artifacts observed during the survey were collected according to provenience. The two sites have been registered in the OASD as Site AIGw-201 (P2) and AIGw-202 (P12) but the twelve isolated find do not meet the requirements for registry as outlined by the S & G.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI 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.

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 20PL-191; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers.



Document/Material	Location	Comments
Research, Analysis and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Digital files stored on ASI network servers.
Artifacts	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 20PL-191, Argo Macville 1, Stage 1-2

GPS coordinates for all surface artifacts were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. No correction was used for the coordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover, etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) associated with this project.

3.2 Indigenous Locations

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from an isolated find by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact (for example, a projectile point). Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned. A total of 14 P-numbers were assigned: P1 through P14. A minimum distance of 15 metres separated each location (see SD: Figure 1).



3.2.1 Isolated Finds

In total, twelve isolated, non-diagnostic Indigenous isolated finds were documented across the ploughed fields. The field designation (P-number), artifact yield, artifact type(s), and pertinent comments regarding each are summarized in Table 3. A full catalogue of all material is presented in Appendix A and the artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Image 14). None of the Indigenous isolated finds require further assessment.

Table 3: Summary of Indigenous Isolated Finds

Isolated Find	Quantity	Artifact Type(s)	Comments
P1	1	Flake fragment	Dorsal lateral retouch on flake
P3	1	Flake Fragment	
P4	1	Flake Fragment	
P5	2	Flake Fragment	
P6	1	Biface	Refined edge fragment
P7	1	Secondary Retouch Flake	
P8	1	Flake Fragment	
P9	1	Flake Fragment	
P10	1	Biface	Refined medial fragment
P11	1	Scraper	



Isolated Find	Quantity	Artifact Type(s)	Comments
P13	1	Projectile Point	Non-diagnostic
P14	1	Flake Fragment	

Among the isolated artifacts collected are two non-diagnostic bifacial tools fragments, one scraper and a non-diagnostic projectile point. All artifacts are Onondaga chert. No thermal alteration was observed on any of them.

3.2.2 Site ALGw-201 (P2)

Site ALGw-201 consists of an isolated Nettling projectile point fragment (see SD: Figure 1) (Image 14). The point fragment is diagnostic to the Early Archaic period (ca. 9500 BP – 8900 BP) (Ellis et al. 1990). The site was identified in the western portion of the subject property, approximately 40 metres east of the western property limits. No signs of thermal alteration were observed on the artifact, which is Onondaga chert.

3.2.3 Site ALGw-202 (P12)

Site ALGw-202 is a second isolated Onondaga chert Nettling projectile point fragment (see SD: Figure 1) (Image 14). The site was identified in the western portion of the subject property, approximately 90 metres east of the western property limits and 240 metres north of Site AfHe-201. No signs of thermal alteration were observed on the artifact.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was retained by Argo Macville I Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of 14275 The Gore Road, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 39.55 hectares.



ASI previously completed two Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES) in 2014 and the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment in 2020, in which the current subject property is primarily situated. The purpose of this assessment is to update and expand upon the previous research for the newly refined subject property, including 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.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on September 24 – 25 and 30, 2020, and June 1 – 8, 2021 by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. During the course of the survey, twelve isolated finds (P1, P3-11, P14) and two isolated diagnostic Nettling projectile points were identified, Sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202.

Due to the location of the subject property relative to Lindsay Creek, evidence of pre-contact Indigenous activity was probable. The presence of the twelve isolated non-diagnostic lithic finds across the subject property is indicative of past travel through this area for hunting, fishing, or loss events on route to other destinations. These finds represent ephemeral activity and/or casual losses. The isolated nature of these items does not reflect loci of prolonged activity or occupation and as such do not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) outlined in S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1 for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

Sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 are both isolated Early Archaic Nettling projectile points. These two points are also the product of random or casual loss rather than indicative of locations of prolonged occupation or activity. However, given that they date to one of the earliest periods of human settlement in southern Ontario, they are artifacts of special interest and meet the criteria for CHVI outlined in the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1 b.iii for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

5.0 Recommendations

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



1. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous isolated finds P1, P3-P11, P13-P14, they are determined to not exhibit CHVI and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
2. Indigenous sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 are considered to be archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. As such, it is recommended that the sites be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the S & G.
 - a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the sites. This work will require that the site area be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be recorded and a surface map produced for the site.
 - b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the site areas at five-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on each grid must be strategically excavated at five-metre intervals throughout the site area, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the sites. The test units should be excavated five cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - c) Given that sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 both represent finds of Early Archaic projectile points, three mm mesh soil screening will be required for 20% of the total number of units within the grid at each site.
 - d) The results of the Stage 3 assessments will be used to evaluate the significance of the sites and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.



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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries must 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 MHSTCI approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

ASI 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 2005, 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 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, S.O. 2002, c.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.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of residence at 14275 The Gore Road.



Image 2: View of gravel driveway within 14275 The Gore Road barn complex.



Image 3: View of barn complex at 14275 The Gore Road.



Image 4: View of barn complex at 14275 The Gore Road.



Image 5: View of agricultural fields.



Image 6: View of agricultural fields.



Image 7: View of crew test pitting at five metre intervals.



Image 8: View of crew test pitting at ten metre intervals



Image 9: View of typical intact test pit profile.



Image 10: View of typical disturbed test pit profile.



Image 11: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 2.5 metre intervals.



Image 12: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 2.5 metre intervals.



Image 13: Field crew conducting intensifying findspot at one metre intervals.

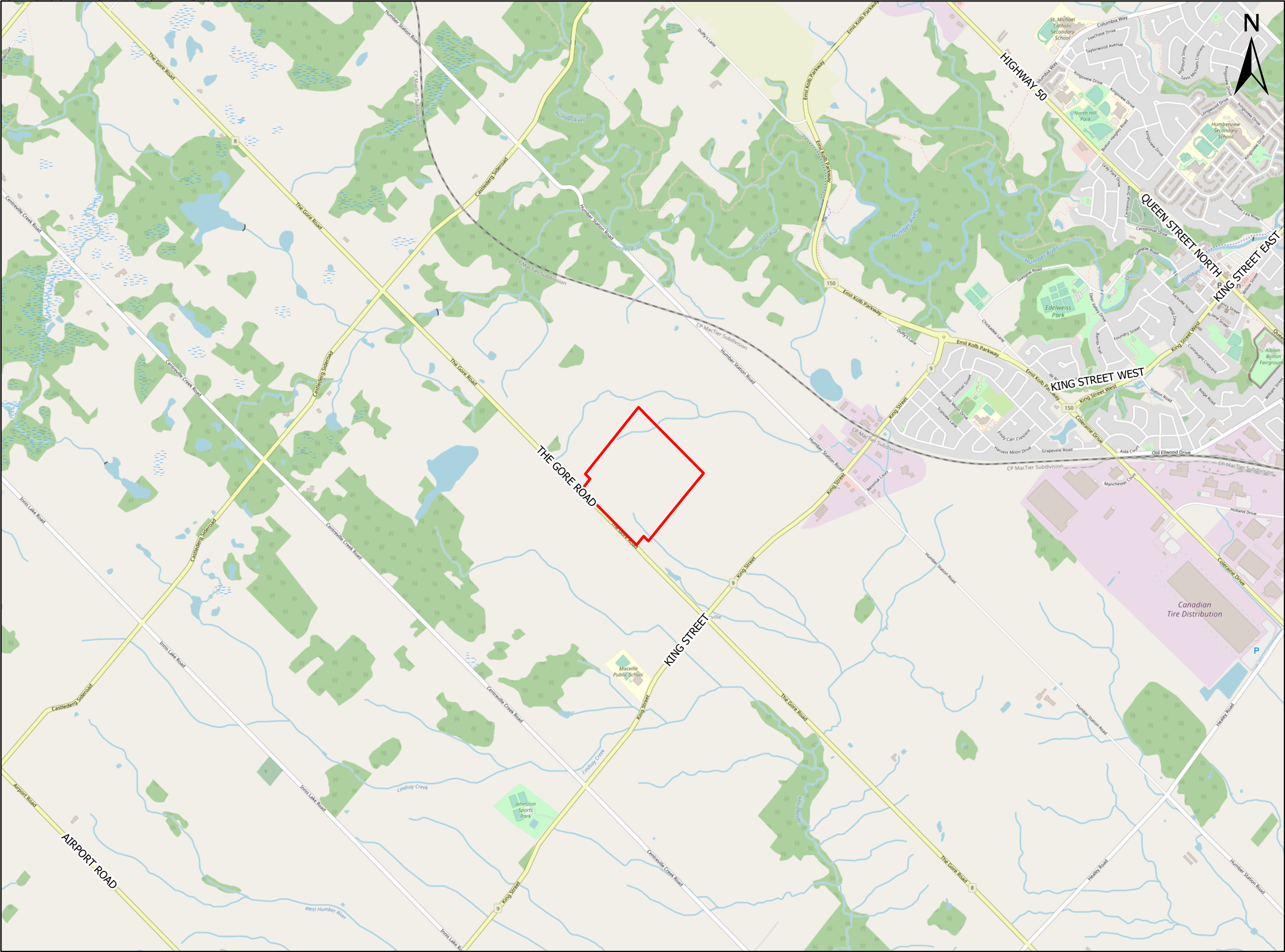


**Image 14: Sample of artifacts from subject property: top: AlGw-201, P6, P10,
bottom: P11, AlGw-202, P13.**

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





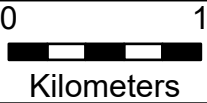
 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:© OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10

Scale: 1:25,000

Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI Project No: 20PL_191
Date:

Drawn By: ESB
File: Figure1



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Figure 1: Location of Subject Property



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

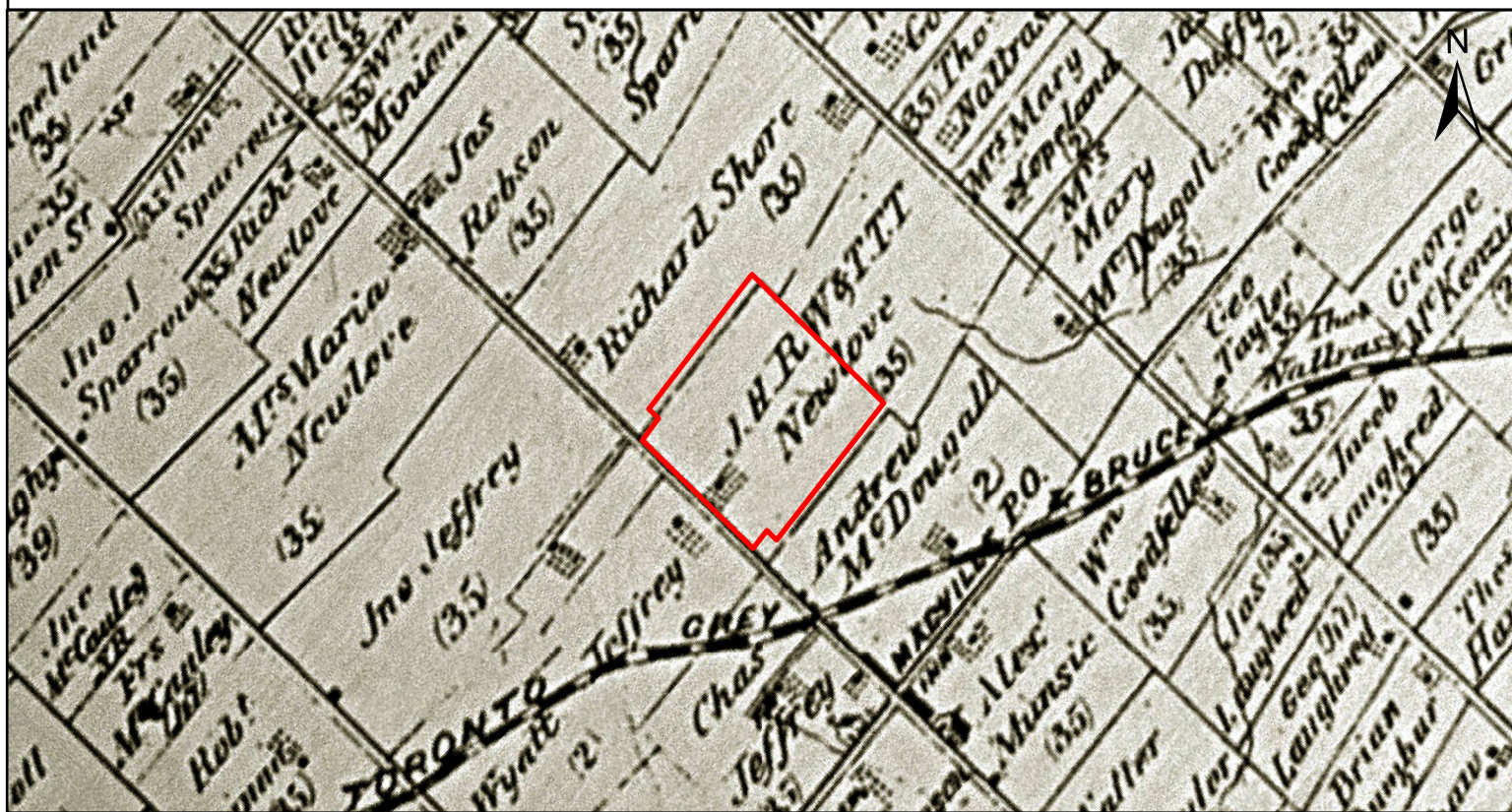


Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of the Peel



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Fig. 2: Tremaine Map of the County of Peel, 1859; Fig. 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

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3.5x11_Historic_x_2

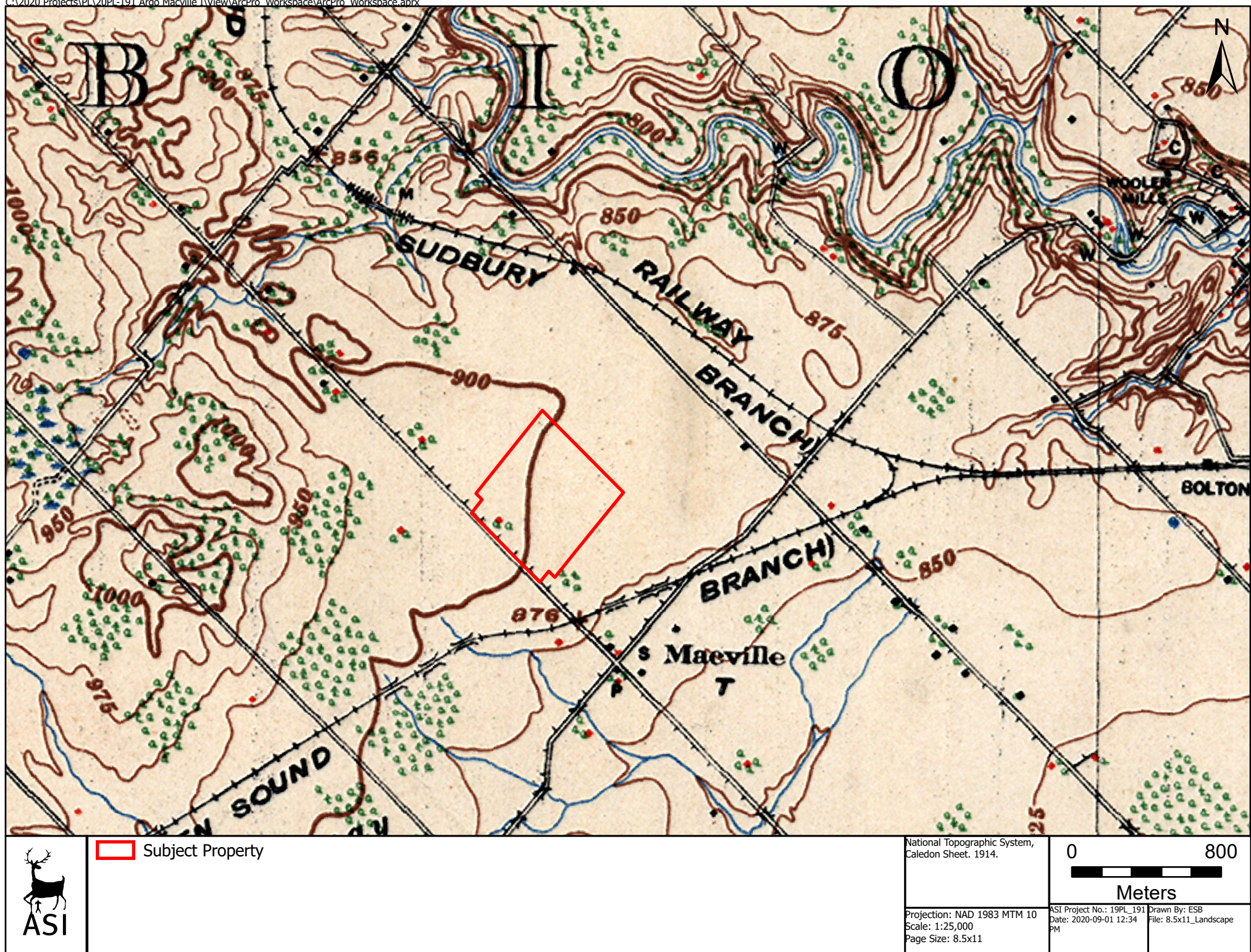


Figure 4: Subject Property Located on 1914 NTS Map



Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Imagery



	<p> Subject Property</p>	<p>USDA FSA, GeoEye, Maxar</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10 Scale: 1:5,807 Page Size: 8.5x11</p>	<p>0 150</p> <p></p> <p>Meters</p> <p>ASI Project No.: 19PL_191 Drawn By: ESB Date: 2020-09-01 12:46 PM File: 8.5x11_Landscape</p>
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Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Subject Property

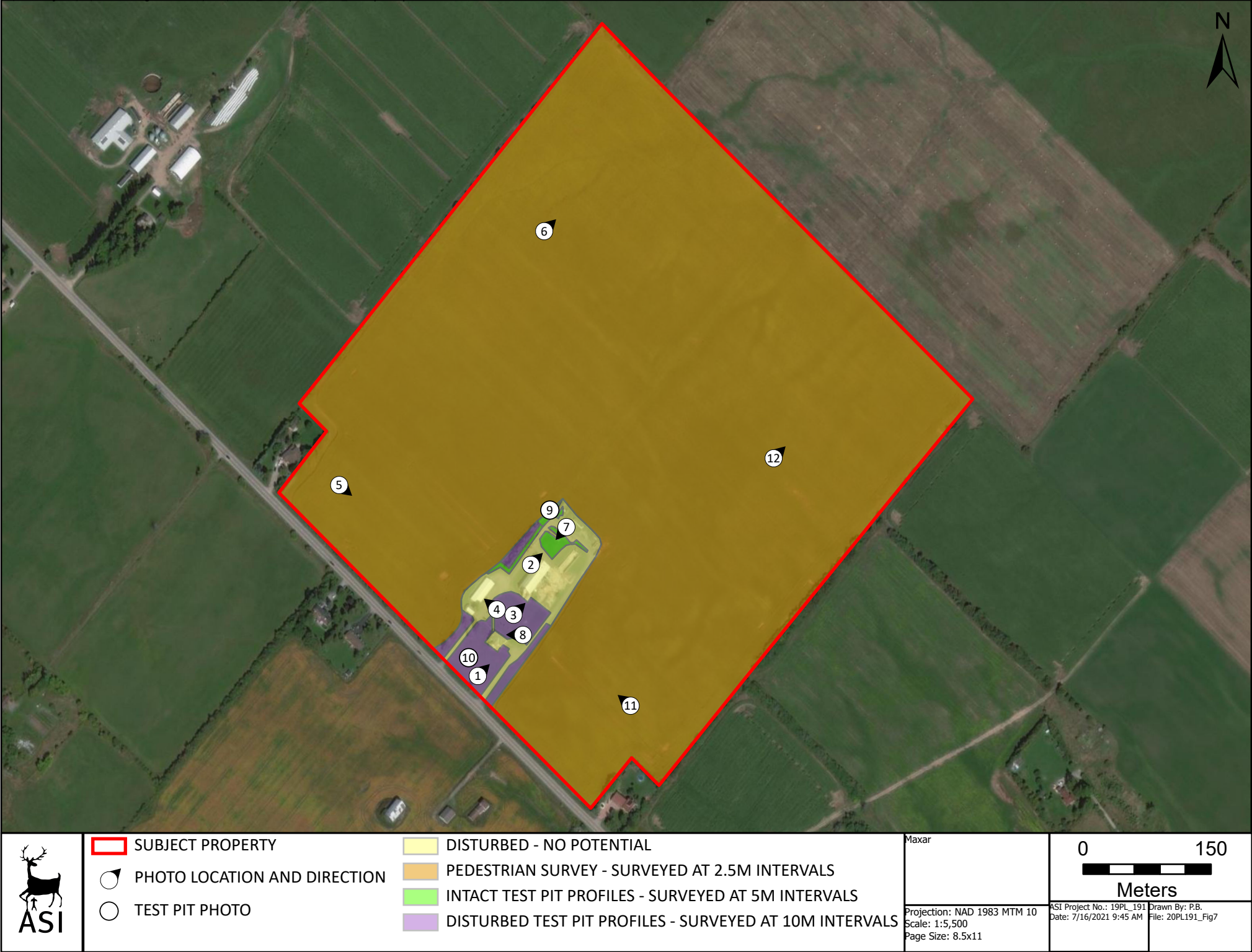


Figure 7: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

10.0 Appendix A: Lithic Artifact Catalogue



Lithic Catalogue: All Sites

Cat #	Context	Type	Stratum	Qty	Material	TA	Notes
AlGw-201							
L1	Surface	Projectile Point	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	Nettling (Early Archaic Period [ca. 9500 BP - 8900 BP]); broken basal corner; L 27 mm W 19 mm T 4 mm
				1	0		
AlGw-202							
L1	Surface	Projectile Point	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	Nettling (Early Archaic Period [ca. 9500 BP - 8900 BP]); missing extreme tip; L 29 mm W 22 mm T 5 mm
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P1							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	dorsal lateral retouch
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P3							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P4							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	distal retouch
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P5							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	2	Onondaga Chert	0	
				2	0		
20PL-191 - P6							
L1	Surface	Biface	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	edge fragment; refined; L 28 mm W 19 mm T 5 mm
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P7							
L1	Surface	Secondary Retouch Flake	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	
				1	0		
20PL-191 - P8							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	

Cat #	Context	Type	Stratum	Qty	Material	TA	Notes
				1		0	
20PL-191 - P9							
L1	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	
				1		0	
20PL-191 - P10							
L1	Surface	Biface	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	medial fragment; refined; L 22 mm W 19 mm T 4 mm
				1		0	
20PL-191 - P11							
L1	Surface	Scraper	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	complete; unifacial; steep distal retouch and dorsal flaking; L 37 mm W 17 mm T 8 mm
				1		0	
20PL-191 - P13							
L1	Surface	Projectile Point	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	Nettling (Early Archaic Period [ca. 9500 BP - 8900 BP]); fragment; non-diagnostic; missing tip and reworked lateral margin missing basal notch; straight base; L 27 mm W 20 mm T 6 mm
				1		0	
20PL-191 - P14							
L2	Surface	Flake Fragment	Ploughzone	1	Onondaga Chert	0	
				1		0	