

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AlGw-201 and AlGw-202, Bolton Residential Expansion Study 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, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Argo Macville I Corporation

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Archaeological Licence: P1128 (Hamilton)

PIFs P1128-0006-2022 and P1128-0007-2022

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Executive Summary

ASI was retained by Argo Macville I Corporation to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Parcel 1, located within Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property in 2021.

The Stage 3 assessment of ALGw-201 was conducted under the field direction of Andrew Lawson (R1313) between May 25-30, 2022 and consisted of a controlled surface pickup followed by test unit excavation. Six test units were excavated across an area measuring 10 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west. No artifacts were recovered during this assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment of ALGw-202 was conducted under the field direction of Russell Holland (R1210) between May 25-30, 2022 and consisted of a controlled surface pickup followed by test unit excavation. Six test units were excavated across an area measuring 10 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west. No artifacts were recovered during this assessment.

ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 both represent individual Early Archaic (7,500-6,900 BCE) single loss episodes possibly during hunting or other resource procurement activities. The results of this Stage 3 assessment indicate that the sites exhibit no further cultural heritage value or interest, and no further work is recommended.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Sara Cherubin, MSc. (P223), Senior Archaeologist, Manager, Indigenous Sites, Mitigation Division
- **Project Manager:** Nikki McConville, MSc., Archaeologist, Project Manager, Mitigation Division
- **Project Director:** Cassandra Hamilton, MA, (P1128), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Mitigation Division
- **Project Administrator:** Tara Guitard, BA, Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Mitigation Division.
- **Fieldwork Coordinator:** Rob Wojtowicz, BSc. (R291), Senior Archaeologist, Field Operations Coordinator and Fleet Manager, Operations Division
- **Indigenous Engagement:** Nikki McConville
- **Project Archaeologists:** Andrew Lawson, MA (R1313), Archaeologist, Field Director, Mitigation Division; Russell Holland, MA (R1210), Archaeologist, Field Director, Mitigation Division.
- **Field Archaeologist:**

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Project Personnel	2
1.0 Project Context	5
1.1 Development Context	5
1.2 Historical Context	6
1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement	6
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	8
1.3 Archaeological Context	10
1.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment	11
1.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Official Plan Amendment	11
1.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment	11
1.3.2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment	12
2.0 Field Methods	13
3.0 Record of Finds	15
3.1 Site Stratigraphy	15
3.1.1 AlGw-201	15
3.1.2 AlGw-202	15
3.2 Potential Features	16
3.3 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	16
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	17
5.0 Recommendations	18
6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice	18
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	20
8.0 Images	22
9.0 Maps	24



List of Tables

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.	6
Table 2: Registered Sites within one kilometre of the Subject Property	12
Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	16

List of Images

Image 1: AlGw-201 view northwest of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.	22
Image 2: AlGw-201 view southeast of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.	22
Image 3: AlGw-201 view northeast of crew excavating unit 500-195.	22
Image 4: AlGw-201 view northwest of crew excavating unit 495-200.	22
Image 5: AlGw-201 unit 505-200 north profile, showing typical site stratigraphy.	23
Image 6: AlGw-202 view southeast of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.	23
Image 7: AlGw-202 view east of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.	23
Image 8: AlGw-202 view northwest of crew excavating unit 495-200	23
Image 9: AlGw-202 view southeast of crew excavating unit 500-205.	24
Image 10: AlGw-202 unit 500-205 east profile, showing typical site stratigraphy	24

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Subject Property.	25
Figure 2: AlGw-201 Stage 3 Results	26
Figure 3: AlGw-202 Stage 3 Results	27



1.0 Project Context

ASI was retained by Argo Macville I Corporation (henceforth the proponent) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AlGw-201 and AlGw-202 as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Parcel 1, located within Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 39.55 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under the project management of Nikki McConville and project direction of Cassandra Hamilton (P1128), under PIFs P1128-0006-2022 and P1128-0007-2022. All archaeological activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision application (Supplementary Documentation Figure 3), as required by the Town of Caledon, the Regional Municipality of Peel and the Planning Act (Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990). All activities carried out during the assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990) and the Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (henceforth the Standards) administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (henceforth the Ministry) (MHSTCI, 2011).

ASI has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed an interest in the archaeological work within the project area. A detailed account of all First Nations engagement can be found in the Record of Indigenous Engagement submitted with this report. Stage 3 fieldwork was carried out in the presence of an archaeological liaison representing the Haudenosaunee Development Institute, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the Huronne-Wendat Nation, with full engagement with Six Nations of the Grand River who were unable to send a representative (see Record of Indigenous Engagement).



Permission to access the property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 3 assessment was granted by the proponent on September 29, 2021.

1.2 Historical Context

As per Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2 of the Standards this section will include a discussion of both the pre- and post-contact settlement of the subject property.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

The following includes a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and vicinity.

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 13,500 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a brief review of the area's prehistory is provided for an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are encountered today.

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

Period	Description
Paleo > 11,500 BCE – 9,500 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First human occupation of Ontario• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Language Unknown• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations



Period	Description
Archaic 9,500 BCE – 1,000 BCE	<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
Early Woodland 1,000 BCE – 200 BCE.	<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 200 BCE – 700 CE Transitional Woodland 600 CE – 900 CE	<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) 900 CE – 1,300 CE	<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



Period	Description
Late Woodland (Middle) 1,300 CE – 1,400 CE	<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) 1,400 CE – 1,650 CE	<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

A comprehensive review of the Euro-Canadian occupation of the region surrounding the subject property is presented in the original Stage 1 report (ASI, 2014). A summary is provided below.

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 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).

The present Town of Caledon includes the geographic townships of Albion, Caledon, and Chinguacousy. These townships were originally included within the limits of the “District of Nassau,” which was governed from Niagara between 1788 and 1796. This name was changed to that of the “Home” District upon the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe in Upper Canada in 1792. The “Niagara District” was separated away from the Home District in 1800, and thereafter York (Toronto) became the administrative centre for Home and the provincial capital. In 1851-52, a new county named “Peel” was created, which retained a judicial union with York and Ontario Counties. This judicial union was dissolved in 1866-67, at which time Peel was elevated to independent county status. In 1973-74, Peel County was abolished and replaced by the Regional Municipality of Peel (Armstrong, 1985, pp. 137–140; Jonasson, 2006, pp. 191–209)



Albion Township

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Albion on May 15, 1819. This work appears to have been completed before October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers arrived in the township in 1819-20 to take up their lands. History has recorded the names of the first settlers in 1819 as William Downey, Joseph Hudson, and William Roadhouse Sr. and Jr.

The first census and assessment records show that the population of Albion numbered 110 inhabitants in 1821, and that 62 acres (25 ha) had been cleared which was assessed at £1,631 (Pope, 1877, p. 59; Trimble, 1975, p. 129). By 1842, the township then contained two saw mills, four grist mills and two distilleries (Smith, 1846, p. 2).

By the early 1850s, Albion was described as being an “English township,” although “there are natives of other countries scattered in amongst the English emigrants.” By 1851, the township contained four grist mills and six sawmills. The primary crops included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and turnips. Important farm produce included maple sugar and wool. Records such as census data and maps from the 1870s show that there was some fruit (“orchard and garden”) production in this region. The census generally listed data for crops of apples, pears and plums and, to a lesser degree, grapes (Smith, 1851, p. 282).

The 1851 and 1861 census returns note the kind of house occupied by each family, and refer to the number of storeys and the construction material. Many families around the mid-nineteenth century still occupied the original settler’s log cabin or frame dwelling. During the third quarter of that century, many prosperous farmers either built their “second” house—which was often of brick construction using locally sourced material—or the original house was enlarged and given an exterior veneer of clapboard or brick. The houses built during this period often utilized the popular Italianate style of architecture, or the more modest “Ontario cottage” or “Carpenter’s Gothic” style. The Classical Revival and Second Empire styles were also popular during the 1870s and 1880s.



Bolton

This town situated upon the Humber River was originally named Bolton Mills. It was first settled around 1819 by James Bolton and his family, who emigrated from Norfolk, England. The growth of the village commenced after 1824, when James and George Bolton erected the first grist mill in the area on Lot 9 Concession 7. A store and distillery were built here by the Boltons during the early 1840s, followed by the first school which was opened in 1842 and a Congregationalist Church in 1843. In 1859, the principal streets in the community included: King, Queen, Glasgow, Mill, Willow, Elm, Hemlock, Anne and a smaller street named Brick Lane.

Bolton was elevated to the status of an independent town in 1872, and the first municipal elections were held in 1873. The population of the town numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. One settlement centre, named Glasgow was eventually amalgamated and formed part of Bolton.

Macville

The original name for this settlement located on part of Lots 10 and 11, Concession 4 in Albion Township was “McDougall’s Corners.” It was named after Daniel and John McDougall, who settled here during the 1820s. This “flourishing” nineteenth-century settlement once contained a school, store, church, shoemaker, wagon maker, blacksmith and tavern. John Toase was the blacksmith, and Robert H. Booth was the innkeeper and auctioneer in the village. The first settler in the village was said to have been John “Macdougald,” who arrived in 1829. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby, 1873; Heyes, 1961, 1961; Lovell, 1857; Pope, 1877).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The following provides archaeological project context as per the Standards Section 7.5.8, Standard 1-7, including the previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the property, conducted by ASI (ASI, 2014; ASI 2020; ASI, 2021). ASI conducted two Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments that incorporate, in whole or in part, the current 39.55-hectare property.



1.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological 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 this study area, with the exception of newly added lands along the north.

As a result of the BRES Stage 1 study, it was determined that the entirety of the study area required a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, with the exception of obviously disturbed, steeply sloped and permanently low and wet areas.

1.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Official Plan Amendment

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 Stage 1 background assessment indicated pre-contact and post-contact archaeological potential based on the proximity to a water source, known Indigenous sites in proximity to the subject property and multiple historical settlement features on historical mapping.

1.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

In 2021, ASI completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3 Parcel 1 area, comprising of 39.55 hectares under PIF P449-0451-2020 (ASI, 2021). The Stage 2 assessment involved a pedestrian survey at three metre intervals and a test pit survey at five and ten metre intervals. This resulted in the identification of 12 Indigenous isolated finds and two Indigenous sites, AlGw-201 and AlGw-202, both of which sites yielded a single Early Archaic Nettling projectile point (7,500-6,900 BCE) (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Both AlGw-201 and AlGw-202 exhibited cultural heritage value or interest as per the Standards Section 2.2 Standard 1 b (iii) AlGw-201 and AlGw-202 were recommended for Stage 3 assessment as per the Standards Table 3.1 for small pre-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the



level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in the recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation.

It was recommended that Stage 3 assessment commence with a controlled surface pick-up. Test units were then to be placed at five-metre intervals across the site area, with an additional 20% of the grid total placed within areas of interest. Since both sites were single-component Early Archaic sites, it was recommended that the soil from 20% of the units be screened with three-millimetre mesh screens.

ASI is also currently in the process of completing a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the associated Draft Plan of Subdivision 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.

1.3.2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

The subject property consists of 39.55 hectares of agricultural fields and a residential property with agricultural buildings, fronted by The Gore Road to the southwest and additional farmland to the northwest, north and east (Figure 1). The municipal address of the buildings is 14275 The Gore Road.

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Ministry was consulted on May 24, 2022, to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the subject property. Five sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius. An updated listing is provided in Table 2. Cultural heritage value or interest is abbreviated as CHVI.

Table 2: Registered Sites within one kilometre of the Subject Property

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGw-204	Mary	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AkGw-319	Peel 3-IF.3	Pre-Contact, Indigenous	Findspot	Further CHVI
AkGw-318	Peel 3-IF.2	Pre-Contact, Indigenous	Findspot	Unknown
AkGw-317	Peel 3-IF.1	Pre-Contact, Indigenous	Findspot	Unknown
AfGt-22	Highway 3 1	Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI

The terrain across the subject property is undulating and Lindsay Creek is located to the east of the subject property. The site area of both ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 consists of agricultural field, with the sites being located on the southeast and northwest of the residential building respectively (Supplementary Documentation Figure 2). ALGw-202 is located on level terrain, while ALGw-201 is located approximately seven metres down a gentle slope (Figure 2).

The fieldwork was conducted between May 25-30, 2022, and was conducted under the field direction of Andrew Lawson (R1313) at ALGw-201 and Russell Holland (R1210) at ALGw-202.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of both sites was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990) and the Standards. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the Standards. No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather or lighting conditions (Images 1-10).



Photographs of all field conditions were taken, and the location and direction of each photo is mapped on Figures 2 and 3.

These sites were originally identified during Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the agricultural field. As such, both site areas were subject to controlled surface pick-up as part of this Stage 3 assessment. ASI was informed that both site areas had been ploughed on May 10, 2022, and the field was checked for suitable ground visibility and weathering. Surface visibility was greater than 80% at the time of survey (Images 1-2 and 6-7). In accordance with the Standards Section 3.2.1, the controlled surface pick-up was conducted at one metre intervals, 20 metres around the original Stage 2 Early Archaic Nettling projectile point locations.

Following the controlled surface pick-up of the site areas, a total station was used to set a datum and establish a separate five-metre grid oriented to grid north centred on the Stage 2 artifact location for each site. The site datums were set at 500-200. GPS coordinates for the sites are recorded in the Supplementary Documentation Table 1.

Based on the Stage 2 results, AlGw-201 and AlGw-202 represented small Early Archaic single losses and it was not clear whether Stage 4 mitigation would be required. Therefore, test unit excavation began at five-metre intervals with the requirement for an additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid excavated at strategic locations as infill in accordance with the Standards Section 3.2.2 (Images 3, 4, 8, 9). As per the Standards Section 3.2.2 Standard 7, at least 20% of the total units excavated at each site were to be screened through three-millimetre mesh (Figures 2 and 3).

At AlGw-201, five grid units were excavated at five-metre intervals. A further one unit (amounting to 20% of total grid) was excavated as an infill, at 498-202. Units 500-200 and 498-202 were screened using three-millimetre mesh screen (amounting to 33% of the total units) (Figure 2).

At AlGw-202, five grid units were excavated at five-metre intervals. A further one unit (amounting to 20% of total grid) was excavated as an infill, at 499-201. Units 500-200 and 499-201 were screened using three-millimetre mesh screen (amounting to 33% of the total units) (Figure 3).



Test units were hand-excavated five centimetres into subsoil. All soil not screened through three-millimetre mesh was screened through a six-millimetre mesh screen. All profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. No potential cultural features were identified. Test units were backfilled at the conclusion of excavation.

No artifacts were recovered during the controlled surface pick-up or test unit excavation at either site.

3.0 Record of Finds

All archaeological data was documented following the Standards Section 7.8.2, Standard 1-3. No artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment at either site.

3.1 Site Stratigraphy

During the assessment, a uniform plough-disturbed stratigraphy was identified at both sites.

3.1.1 AlGw-201

At AlGw-201, ploughzone comprising of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sand (Layer 1) overlaid a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay (Layer 2) subsoil (Image 5). Layer 1 thickness ranged from 27-46 centimetres, and units were between 32-51 centimetres deep.

3.1.2 AlGw-202

At AlGw-202, ploughzone comprising of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam (Layer 1) overlaid a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay (Layer 2) subsoil (Image 10). Layer 1 thickness ranged from 15-36 centimetres, and units were between 20-41 centimetres deep.



3.2 Potential Features

Despite careful scrutiny of the subsoil, no potential cultural features were identified during this assessment.

3.3 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 Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

As per the Standards Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, G.P.S. Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 21MT-058; G.P.S. and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers and/or C.D.-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers and/or CD-ROM.



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Parcel 1, located within Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

The Stage 3 assessment at each site comprised of a controlled surface pick-up of the site areas, followed by the excavation of six test units across an area measuring 10 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west. No artifacts were recovered from either site during this Stage 3 assessment.

The Stage 2 ALGw-201 assemblage comprised of an Early Archaic Nettling projectile point (7,500-6,900 BCE) with a broken basal corner. The ALGw-202 Stage 2 assemblage comprised of an Early Archaic Nettling projectile point (7,500-6,900 BCE) missing the extreme tip. Both projectile points were manufactured from Onondaga chert. Onondaga chert is a locally available chert type with outcroppings exposed along the shores of Lake Erie and the Niagara Peninsula (Eley & von Bitter, 1989). Breakage patterns on both artifacts are likely to have occurred during hunting activities, where projectile point tips and areas where they are hafted are vulnerable to breaking. Single losses of Early Archaic projectile points are common in southern Ontario, representing a period of time where people travelled far and often for resources.

These two artifacts may have been discarded during hunting, or represent the remaining evidence of hunting activities happening within the ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 site areas. ALGw-201 is located on the side of a gentle slope, the top of which is located 12 metres to the east. It is possible that slope wash moved the artifact further downslope from its original location, however colluvial deposits were not identified in the stratigraphy during the Stage 2 or Stage 3 assessments.

Based on the Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessment results, ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 represent Early Archaic (7,500-6,900 BCE) single loss event, likely during hunting activities. According to the Standards Section 3.4, ALGw-201 and ALGw-202 do not



meet the significance criteria for Stage 4 mitigation. These sites do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is recommended.

5.0 Recommendations

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

1. ALGw-201 represents an Early Archaic (7,500-6,900 BCE) single loss event and does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, this site may be considered cleared of archaeological concern and no further work is recommended.
2. ALGw-202 represents an Early Archaic (7,500-6,900 BCE) single loss event and does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, this site may be considered cleared of archaeological concern and no further work is recommended.

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 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 MHSTCI approval has been received.

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

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.



7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Images



Image 1: ALGw-201 view northwest of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.



Image 3: ALGw-201 view northeast of crew excavating unit 500-195.



Image 2: ALGw-201 view southeast of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.



Image 4: ALGw-201 view northwest of crew excavating unit 495-200.

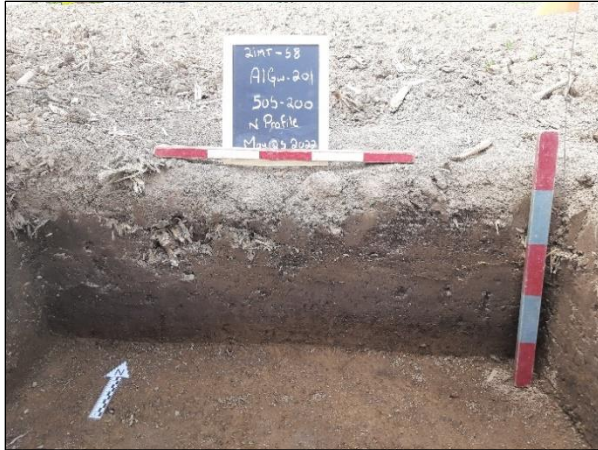


Image 5: ALGw-201 unit 505-200 north profile, showing typical site stratigraphy.



Image 7: ALGw-202 view east of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.



Image 6: ALGw-202 view southeast of crew conducting controlled surface pick-up.



Image 8: ALGw-202 view northwest of crew excavating unit 495-200



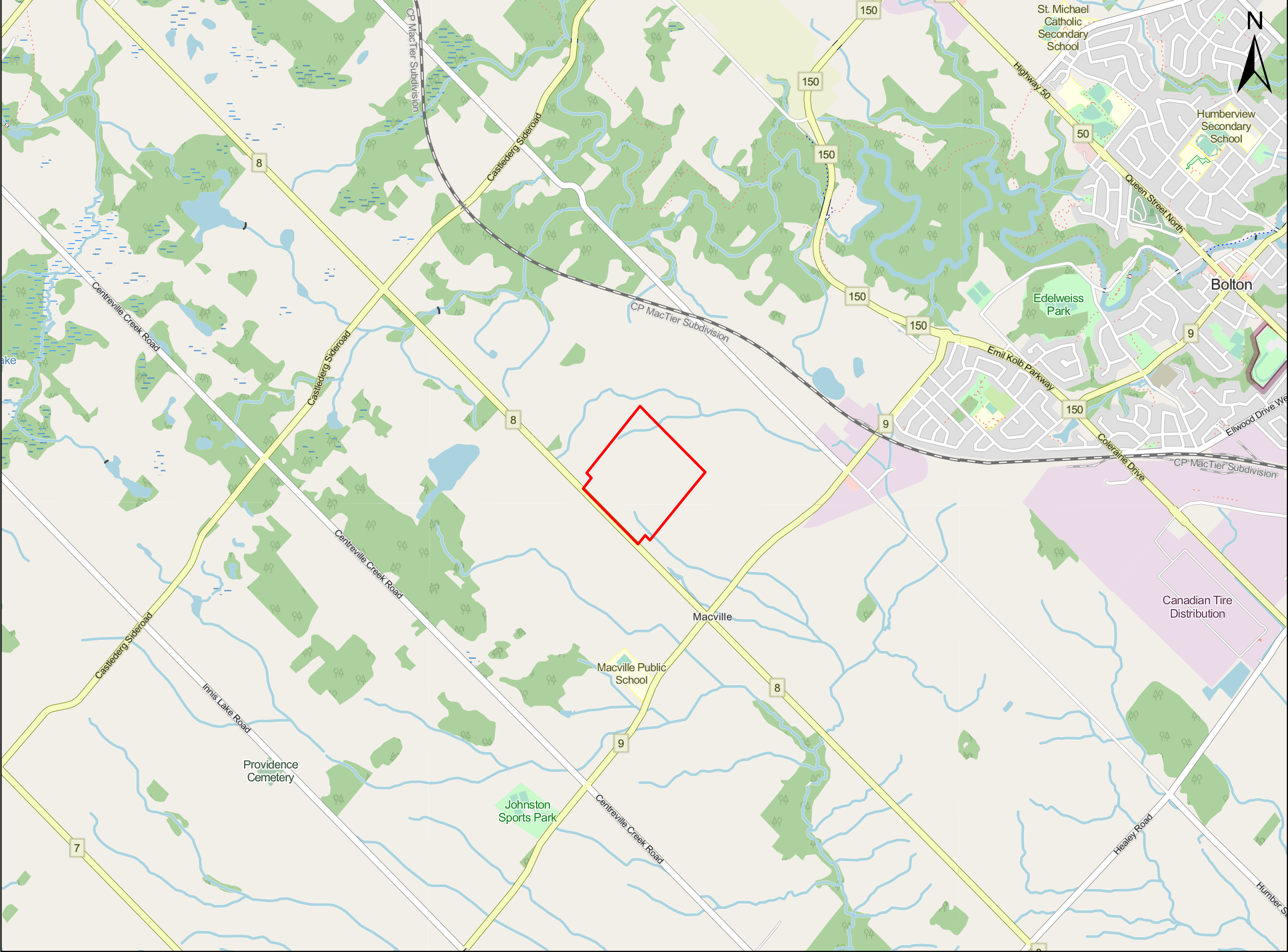
Image 9: AlGw-202 view southeast of crew excavating unit 500-205.



Image 10: AlGw-202 unit 500-205 east profile, showing typical site stratigraphy

9.0 Maps

Please see the following pages for detailed assessment mapping.



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



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File: 21MT058_SD_Fig1

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Figure 1: Location of Subject Property

Figure 2: AlGw-201 Stage 3 Results

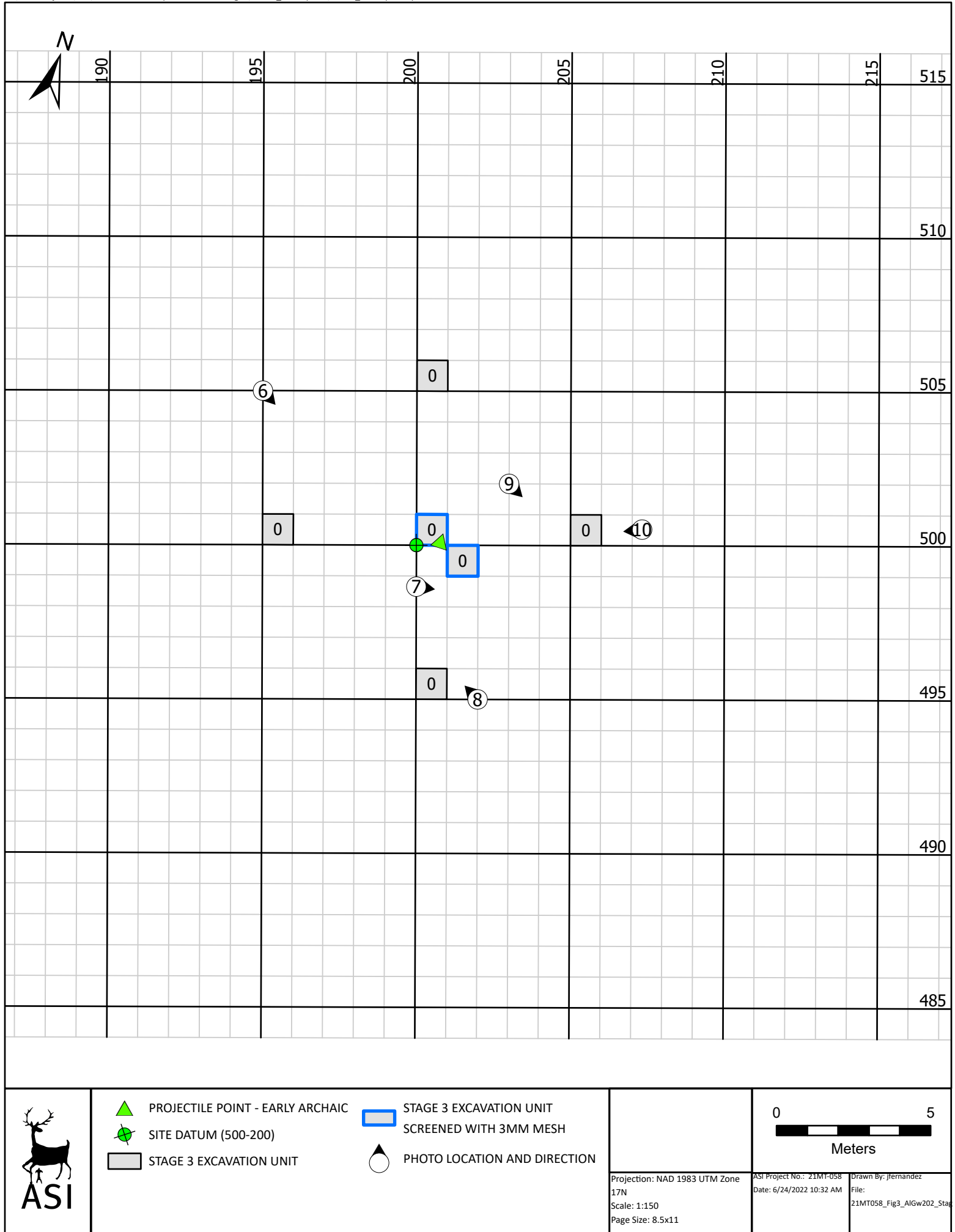


Figure 3: AIGw-202 Stage 3 Results