

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 14396 Humber Station Road, Parcel 22, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, 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

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville V Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 14396 Humber Station Road, Parcel 22, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The project area encompasses approximately 0.40 hectare.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, as part of the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, completed in 2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a), entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of its study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that the current project area retained the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. It was recommended that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted in all areas of potential.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on April 19, 2023, by means of a test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals across in all undisturbed areas within the project area. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the project area be required.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours, Bachelor of Arts, (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville V Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 14396 Humber Station Road, Parcel 22, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, formerly Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The project area encompasses approximately 0.40 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0707-2023. 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 *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990; now the Ministry) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter referred to as the Standards) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011; now the Ministry).

Permission to access the project area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on February 15, 2023. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to completing fieldwork.

In 2014, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES), under Project Information Form P049-0691-2014 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014). The study area comprised approximately 347 hectares, and the portion known as ‘Option 3’ contained the current 0.40-hectare project area.

In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising



approximately 185 hectares, under Project Information Form P449-0438-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a). The current 0.40-hectare project area is located within the northeast portion of this assessment area, consisting of Parcel 22 of the Bolton Residential Expansion Option 3 Secondary Plan (Figure 2). Background information pertinent to the current assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

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

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites, which would have been located on those former shorelines were now submerged. This period produced the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, which is evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P., demonstrating increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broadened (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). Evidence exists for small



community camps focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources by approximately 2,000 B.P., and by 1,500 B.P., there is macro-botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet at this time, there is phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. It is possible that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence may be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that populations during these millennia were Algonquian-speakers.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to those described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site was replaced by the village focused on horticulture, although seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., however, this episodic community disintegration was replaced with populations occupying sites communally throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). By the mid-sixteenth century, small villages had coalesced into larger communities and through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed (Birch *et alia*, 2021).

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s, however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Treaty 19 - The Ajetance Purchase

The project area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016). This treaty 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).

Albion Township

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Albion Township 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 1819-1820 to take up their lands (Pope, 1877:64; Heyes, 1961:20–33; Armstrong, 1985:141; Winearls, 1991:455–466). The first census and assessment records show that the population of Albion numbered 110 inhabitants in 1821, and that only 62 acres (25 hectares) had been cleared which was assessed at £1,631 (Pope, 1877:59; Trimble, 1975:129).

By 1842, a total of 41,829 acres (16,928 hectares) of land had been taken up in Albion. Approximately one quarter of that, or 10,000 acres (4,047 hectares), was under cultivation. The northern part of the township was described as “hilly and broken, with a great deal of pine land.” The southern part of the township contained better land and farms. The township then contained two sawmills, four grist mills and two distilleries (Smith, 1846:2).

By the early 1850s, Albion was described as 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 also some fruit (“orchard and



garden”) production in this region, likely apples, pears and plums and, to a lesser degree, grapes (Smith, 1851:282).

The population of Albion continued to increase, and by 1837, it contained 1,233 inhabitants and by 1841, it had risen to 2,015. That number more than doubled within one decade, and the 1851-1852 census returns show a population of 4,281. This increased yet again to just over 5,000 in 1861, before plateauing in the 1870s (Walton, 1837:59; Smith, 1851:282; Pope, 1877:59).

Bolton

This town situated upon the Humber River was originally named Bolton Mills, and was first settled around 1819 by James Bolton and his family, who emigrated from Norfolk, England. The growth of the village generally began after James and George Bolton erected the first grist mill in the area on Lot 9, Concession 7 in 1824. A store and distillery were also 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. By the 1850s, the principal street network of the village had been established, and was described as being a picturesque looking village and deemed to be a busy place on account of its various shops and factories.

Bolton was elevated to the status of an independent town in 1872, and the first municipal elections were held in 1873. By the late 1870s, the industries and principal businesses in Bolton included an agricultural works, a woollen factory, a saw mill, a grist mill, a store, a bakery, a carriage and wagon factory, a cooperage, a soap and candle factory, a tannery, a furniture factory and shop, a pump factory, a drug store, a harness shop, five hotels, a town hall, a Masonic Temple, an Orange Hall, a Temperance Lodge, four churches (Anglican, Congregational, Primitive Methodist and Canada Methodist), a printing establishment and two physicians.

By this time, the population of the town numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. One adjacent settlement centre, named Glasgow, was eventually amalgamated and became part of Bolton. Due to its location on the Humber, Bolton has been susceptible to periodic flooding. One of the most notable of



these spring freshets flooded part of the town on April 7, 1912 (MacKay, 1851:32; Smith, 1851:281-282; Prosser, 1854; Lovell, 1857:63; Tremaine, 1859; Crosby, 1873:38-39; Pope, 1877:18, 56-57, 64; Heyes, 1961:59-61, 236-255, 303-348; Rayburn, 1997:37; Scott, 1997:29).

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. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crosby, 1873:181; Heyes, 1961:277–280; Lovell, 1857:292; Tremaine, 1859).

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

Opened in 1871, the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway was the first railway to arrive in the area, and operated between Toronto and Orangeville ((Caledon Community Map, 2016). It was extended to Owen Sound in 1873 to facilitate commerce between the agricultural and forest resources of Grey and Bruce counties and the Toronto markets (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2016). By 1884 it was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

The previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment included a map review of nineteenth and early twentieth century map sources to determine the potential of encountering Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within its study area.

It should be noted that 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 following review of historical mapping has been amended from the original Stage 1 discussion to address the current Stage 2 project area specifically.

On the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, the project area is depicted within the north corner of Lot 12, Concession 4, under the ownership of James H. Newlove in 1859, and J.H.R.W and T.T.T. Newlove in 1877 (Figures 3 and 4) (Pope, 1877; Tremaine, 1859). No structures are illustrated within the project area on either map. The project area fronts a concession road to the east, now Humber Station Road.

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. The 1919 Bolton sheet depicts the project area within a cleared, open agricultural landscape, fronting onto modern-day Humber Station Road, shown as an unmetalled road (Department of Militia and Defence, 1919) (Figure 5). As previously, no structures or watercourses are depicted within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The Muskoka and Sudbury Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, linking Toronto to Sudbury and Parry Sound, is depicted approximately 120 metres north of the project area. By 1978, the Bolton sheet shows a house in the project area, which remains to the present-day at 14396 Humber Station Road (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1978). Contour lines indicate an elevation of 875-900 feet (267-274 metres) above sea level.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the project area, twentieth century aerial imagery was reviewed (University of Toronto, 1954) (Figure 6).

Aerial imagery from 1954 shows the project area within a rural, agricultural landscape, set amongst a patchwork of larger agricultural fields. The Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is clearly shown to the north. No structures are visible within the boundaries or immediate vicinity of the project



area, which is shown to be composed of the northern corner of an agricultural field.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the project area, 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 project area is located in the centre of the ALGw Borden block.

A total of 10 archaeological sites had been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the project area (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2023). A summary of these sites is available in Appendix A. The closest registered site is ALGw-207, an Indigenous Late Archaic findspot (with a Crawford Knoll Projectile Point), approximately 250 metres to the southeast of the project area.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

A total of four previous archaeological assessments were identified on or within 50 metres of the project area.

Within the Project area

In 2014, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES), comprising approximately 347 hectares under Project Information Form P049-0691-2014



(Archaeological Services Inc., 2014). The current 0.40-hectare project area is entirely located within this assessment area. This study concluded that approximately 95% of the study area retained archaeological potential, which included the current project area. It was recommended that any future development within these lands be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising 347 hectares, under Project Information Form P449-0438-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a). The purpose of this assessment was to update and expand upon the previous Stage 1 research within the refined Option 3 study area. The current 0.40-hectare project area is located within the northeast portion of this assessment area, consisting of Parcel 22 of the Bolton Residential Expansion Option 3 Secondary Plan (Figure 2). The Stage 1 assessment concluded that approximately 97% of the study area retained archaeological potential and would require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development. These lands included the current project area.

In November 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. also completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study, under Project Information Form: P1030-0059-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020b). The large study area covered approximately 8311.1 hectares, and fully incorporated the current project area. Approximately 91.4% (7600 hectares) of the study area was identified as retaining potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended for any of these lands impacted by future development. The current project area was identified as retaining archaeological potential.

Within 50 metres of the Project area

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study for Option 3, Parcels 11 and 12, Part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, under Project Information Form P449-0458-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2022). The



study area for this assessment was approximately 44.51 hectares and was situated immediately to the northwest and southwest of the current project area. The Stage 2 Assessment was conducted by pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and documented one Indigenous findspot and one Indigenous Late Archaic site (ALGw-207). Neither the Indigenous findspot nor the site met the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest and the study area was cleared of further archaeological concern. The report has been submitted to the Ministry and remains under Ministry Review at the time of writing.

1.3.3 Physiography

The project area 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 project area is located within the Humber River watershed with the majority of the project area 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 project area (Figure 1).

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The project area is approximately 0.40 hectare and is located within a rural agricultural landscape on the outskirts of the Town of Caledon. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the east, south and west, and by Humber Station Road to the northeast (Figure 7). The project area currently consists of a residential lot with a house, a driveway and a maintained treed lawn.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on April 17, 2023 to identify, inventory, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the project



area 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 field fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-4; Figure 8). 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 in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 15% of the project area was identified as disturbed from structural footprints, associated utilities, and past grading (Figure 8). These areas of disturbance consist of a residence constructed in the 1970s with a gravel driveway (Image 1). In accordance with the Standards, Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of extensive land disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the project area, approximately 85%, consists of a maintained lawn (Images 1-2). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey at intervals of five metres. 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 (Image 3). 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.

Intact test pit profiles were consistently observed throughout the maintained lawn portion of the project area. Typical test pit profiles consisted of



approximately 25-30 centimetres of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clayey loam, overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay subsoil (Image 4).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs, and other data related to the archaeological assessment of the project area 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 His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville V Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 14396 Humber Station Road, Parcel 22, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The project area encompasses approximately 0.40 hectare.

The previous Stage 1 assessment as part of the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, completed in 2020, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of its study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that the entirety of the project area retained the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on April 19, 2023, by means of a test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals across the project area. Despite



careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

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

No further archaeological assessment of the project area 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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:

- 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 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Archaeological 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, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery 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: View of the 1970s house, gravel driveway and front lawn with trees at 14396 Humber Station Road.



Image 2: View of the rear lawn and the house in the project area.



Image 3: Field crew conducting a test pit survey at five metre intervals within the rear lawn.

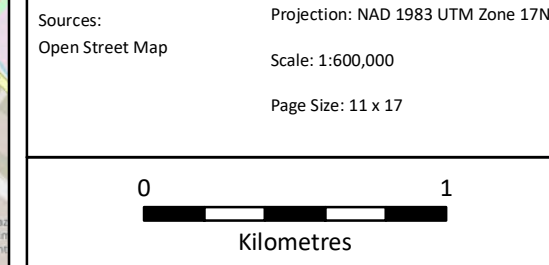
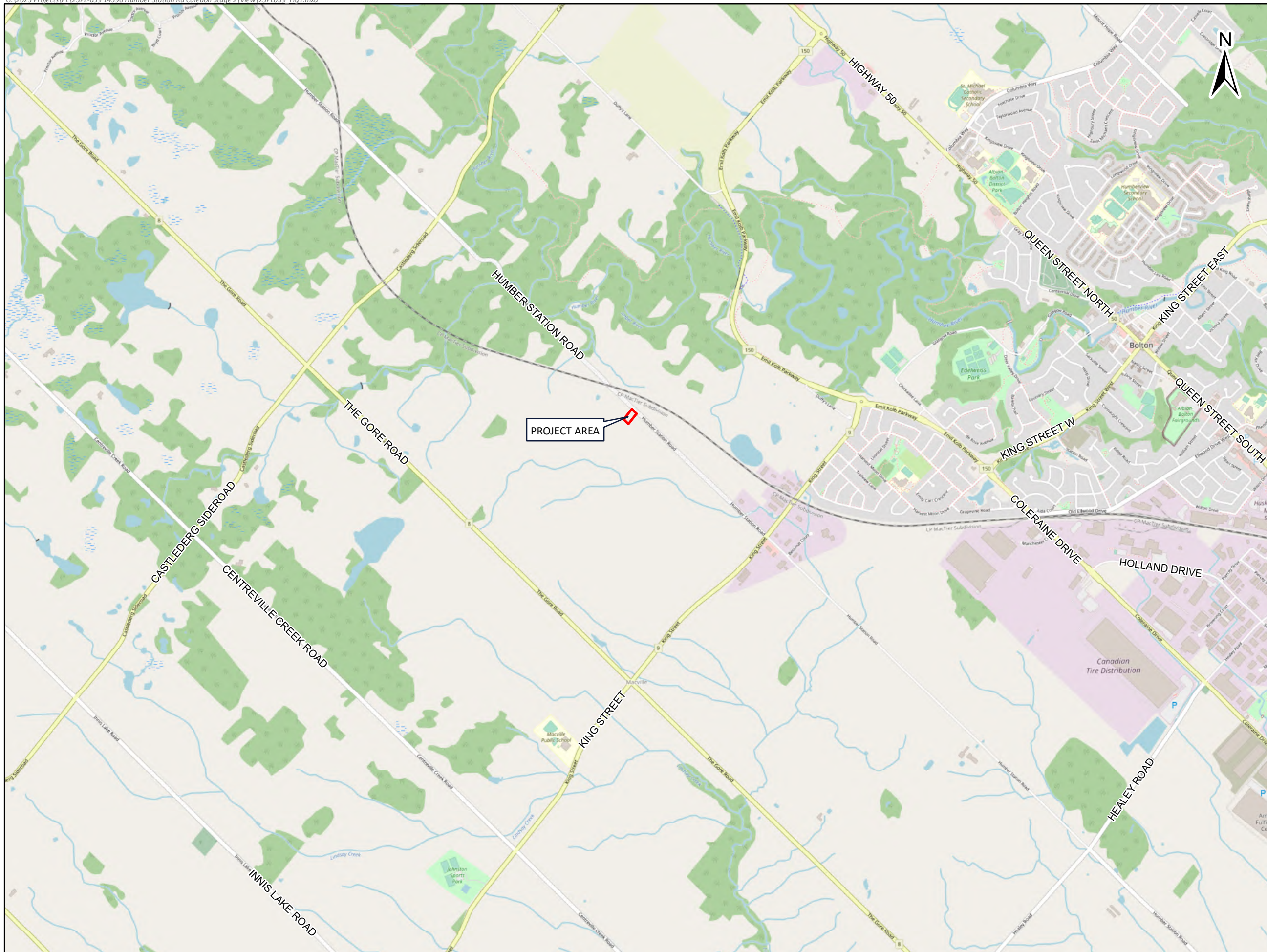


Image 4: A typical undisturbed test pit soil profile.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-059
 DATE: 2023-02-21
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 23PL059_Fig1

ASI 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 Project Area



	 BRES OPTION 3 STUDY AREA LIMITS	Sources:	
	 PROPERTY PARCEL		
 PROJECT AREA		ASI PROJECT NO.:23PL-059 DATE: 4/27/2023	DRAWN BY: RL FILE: ArcPro_Workspace

Figure 2: Project Area located on BRES Option 3 Ownership Map





	 PROJECT AREA	Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 0 500 Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-059 DRAWN BY: A.C. DATE: 2023-04-24 FILE: 23PL059_Fig3
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Figure 3: Project Area located on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel

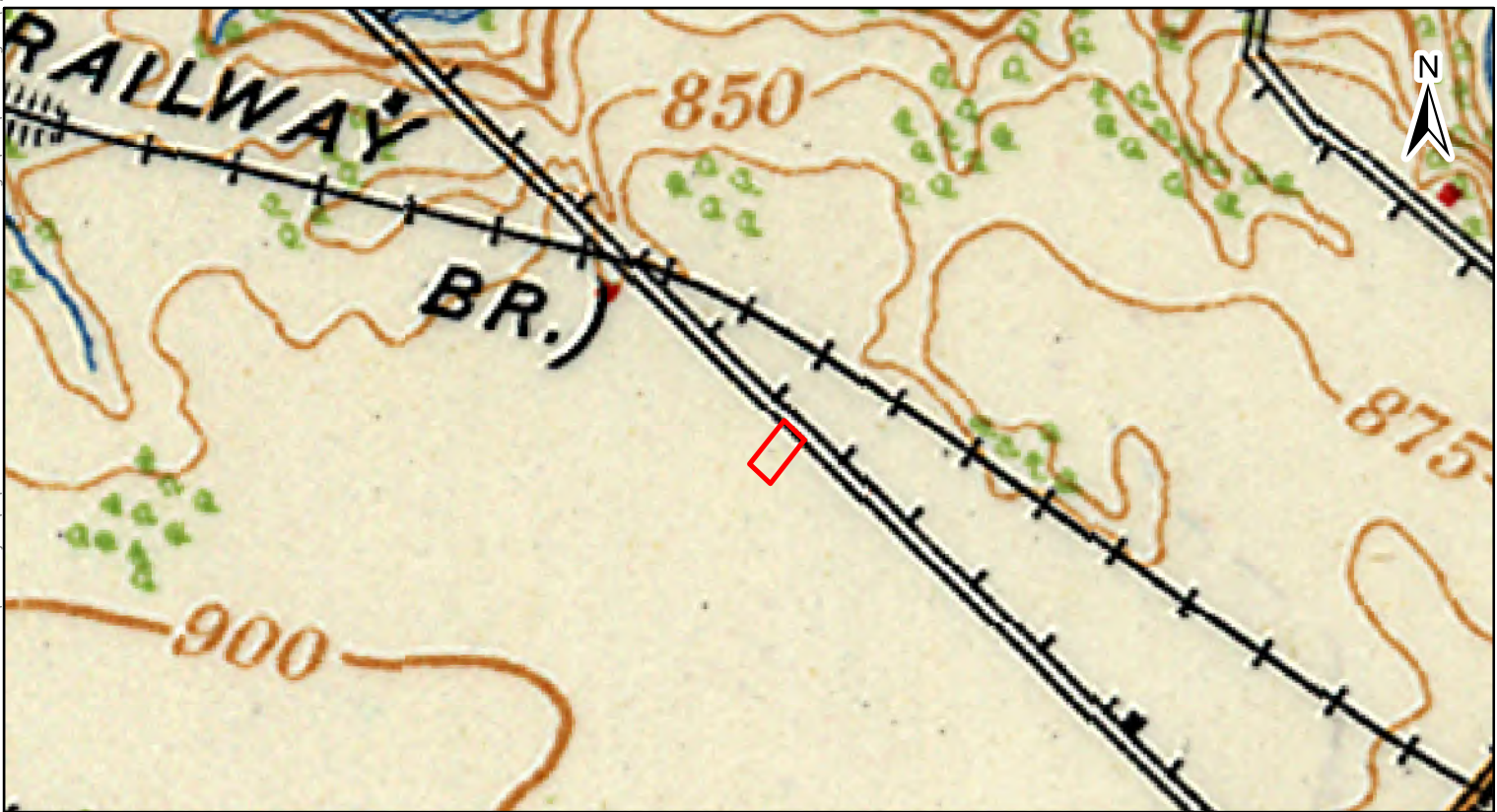


 PROJECT AREA

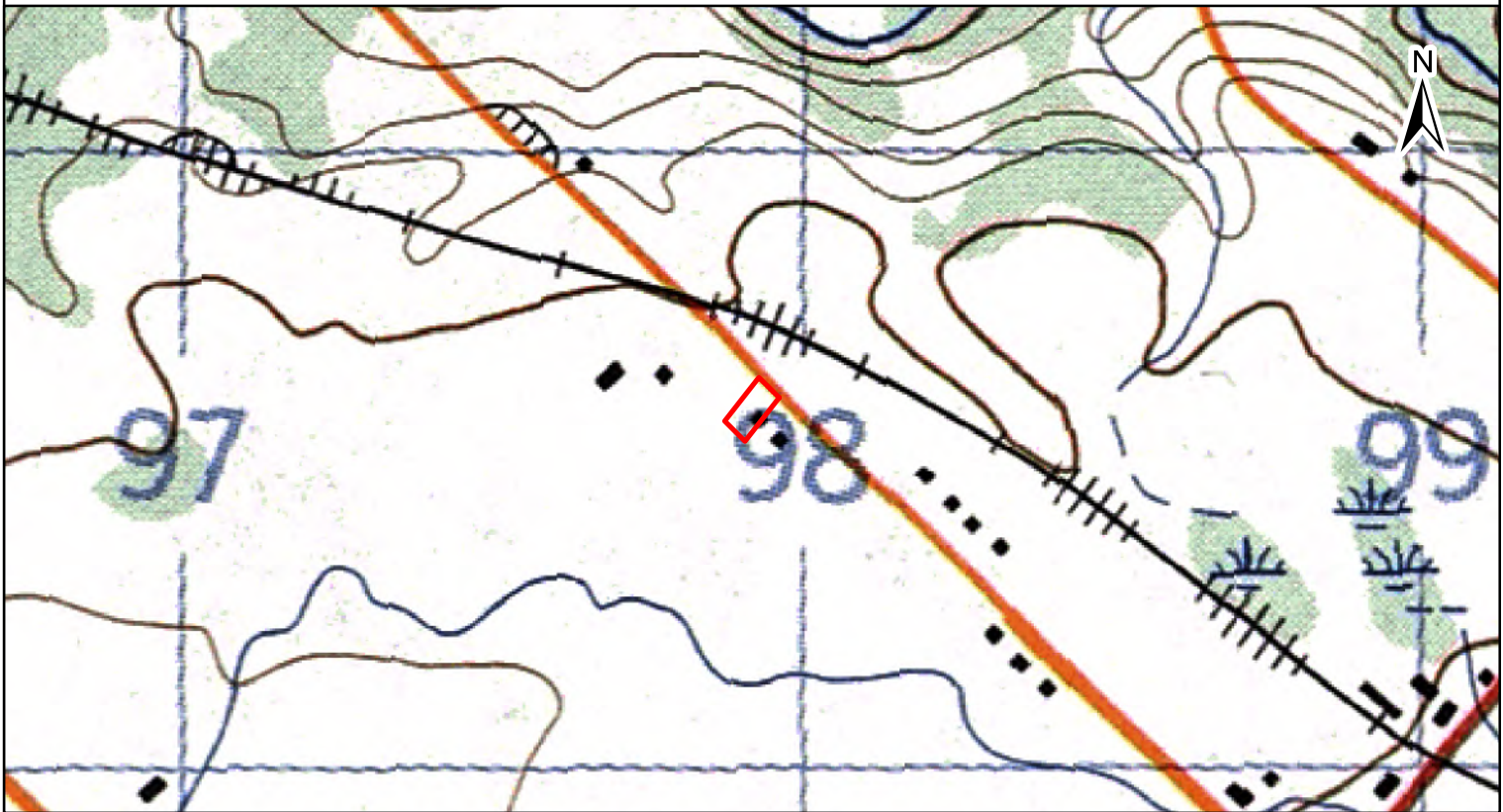
Sources:
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:15,000
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 500
 Metres
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-059 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: 2023-04-24 FILE: 23PL059_Fig4

Figure 4: Project Area located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



1919



1978

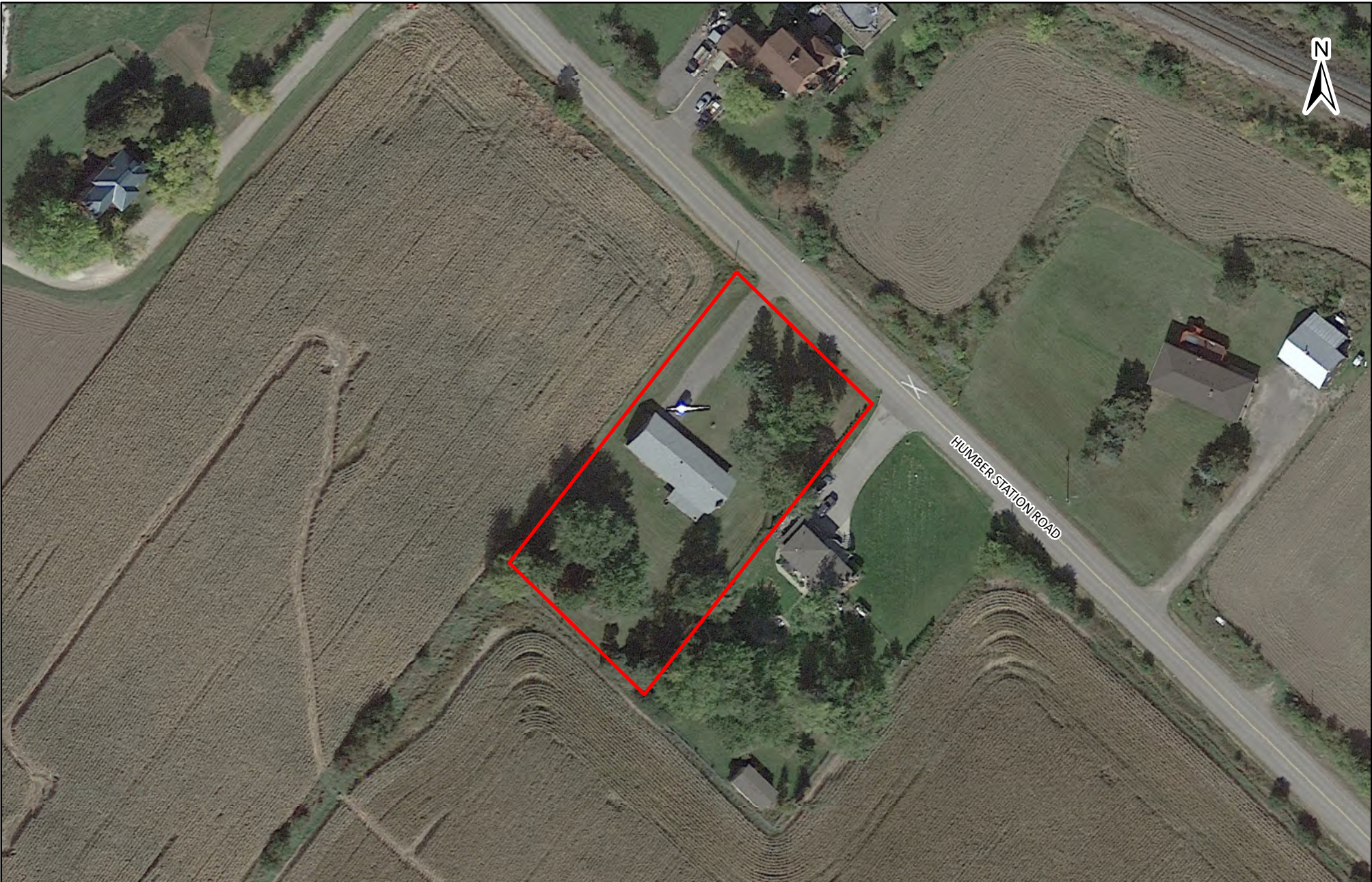
	 PROJECT AREA	Sources:	 0 500 Metres
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:12,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	

Figure 5: Project Area Located on the 1919 and 1978 Bolton Topographic Sheets




	 PROJECT AREA	Sources: University of Toronto Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-059 DRAWN BY: A.C. DATE: 2023-04-24 FILE: 23PL059_Fig6
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Figure 6: Project Area located on the 1954 Aerial Imagery



 PROJECT AREA

Sources: Google Earth
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:1,250
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0  50
 Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-059 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: 2023-04-24 FILE: 23PL059_Fig7

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Project Area



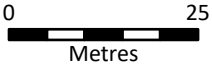

	 PROJECT AREA	 PHOTO	Sources: ESRI and GIS USER COMMUNITY Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:1,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	
	 DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	 TEST PIT PHOTO		
	 INTACT TEST PIT PROFILES - SURVEYED AT 5 METRE INTERVALS			

Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results