

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcels 11 and 12, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, Formerly 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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Project Information Form: P449-0458-2020

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 20PL-192

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville II Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcels 11 and 12, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property encompasses approximately 44.51 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 field assessment was completed June 8-9 and November 16, 2021, and May 9-10 and 18-19, 2022 by means of a pedestrian survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment, one Indigenous findspot and one Indigenous site (ALGw-207) were identified. The findspot (P1) and site ALGw-207, do not have cultural heritage value or interest and are free of any further archaeological concern. As such, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville II Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcels 11 and 12, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, Formerly Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 44.51 hectares.

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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0458-2020. 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 *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry), 1990) and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture (now the Ministry), 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on June 30, 2020. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to completing fieldwork.

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 (Archaeological Services Inc., 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 assessment area, except for newly added lands along the north part of the property.



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 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020. The current 44.51-hectare subject property is located within the northeast portion of this assessment area. 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

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel. The subject property currently comprises multiple agricultural fields, west of the urban boundary of the community of Bolton, in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

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

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

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 Before Present- 9,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First human occupation of Ontario• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Language Unknown• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations



Period	Description
Archaic 9,000 Before Present – 3,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Early Woodland 3,000 Before Present – 2,400 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Middle Woodland 2,400 Before Present- 1,300 Before Present Transitional Woodland 1,300 Before Present – 1,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) <i>Anno Domini</i> 900 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity



Period	Description
Late Woodland (Late) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complex agricultural society• Villages, specific and special purpose sites• Politically allied regional populations

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Treaty Information

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, 2012:18).

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 1819-1820 to take up their lands. History has recorded the names of the first settlers in 1819 as William Downey, Joseph Hudson, and William Roadhouse Senior and Junior. They were followed shortly thereafter by George and James Bolton, Thomas Coats, John Grant, and “Messrs. Wilson, Squires and Shevins.” Other very early settlers were Jacob Rawn and Mary Horan who was later married to Simon Scully (Pope, 1877:64; Heyes, 1961:20–33; Armstrong, 1985:141; Winearls, 1991:455–466).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Albion took place in 1822. Although the township had been settled a few years earlier, there does not appear to have been a sufficiently large population to warrant holding a meeting. The first township meetings, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, were held in conjunction with neighbouring Caledon Township. 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, 1877:59; 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 and assessed at £26,279. The northern part of the township was “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 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, 1851:282).

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 5,078 in 1861, but by 1871, this number had decreased slightly to 4,875 (Walton, 1837:59; Smith, 1851:282; Pope, 1877:59).

The extant census returns from 1851, 1861 and 1871 provide a detailed picture of Albion Township during those decades. These returns contain “personal” census schedules, which list the names of all individuals present in the household on the day of enumeration. The personal census also lists the age, birthplace, year of immigration, marital status or relationship to the head of the household, religious affiliation, ethnic origin, occupation and degree of literacy for each person recorded. The personal census was augmented by a number of separate schedules, referred to as the “agricultural census,” which provided details about the quantity of crops harvested, livestock raised, additional farm products (e.g., cloth, butter, cheese, honey, maple sugar, etc.), the type of farm



equipment that each family owned, the number of barns and sheds, and the assessed value of the real estate, tools and livestock. The 1871 census also contains a schedule that provides data with respect to the various small businesses within the rural areas, such as blacksmith shops, mills, coopers, etc. This kind of statistical information was also collected for the 1842 census, which has not survived for the majority of the province (aside from an “aggregate” return or summation). The census returns also note the existence of schools and churches within each enumeration district, as well as incidental remarks (for example, if the crops were damaged by frost or attacked by insects).

The 1851 and 1861 census returns in particular 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.

During this period families no longer struggled to eke out an existence, and thoughts turned towards domestic comforts and the visual appearance of their properties. The front yards of many farms were landscaped with ornamental trees, shrubs and flower gardens, and were often enclosed with ornamental wood or iron fences. A number of properties in Caledon were enclosed by dry stone fences, built without the use of mortar. The lanes or driveways leading to these family homes were frequently tree-lined, which provided shade, shelter and visual appeal. Some of these century old heritage trees still survive within the Town of Caledon. As the various farms prospered and diversified, larger frame “gambrel” style barns were constructed. These permitted extra storage for farm tools and equipment, as well as for feed and livestock during the winter months.



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. By the mid-1870s, this street had been renamed as David Street, possibly in honour of the brickmaker David Norton. The principal buildings, in addition to several houses, then included: Christ Church, Congregational Church, Dr. Hickman's house, a tin shop, a tannery, two inns, George Evan's Hotel, a school, store, the town hall, Wesleyan Methodist Church, a cabinet shop and a steam sawmill. Other businesses in Bolton at that time included: a real estate conveyancer (L.R. Bolton), a boot and shoe maker (John J. Bell), a merchant tailor (Thomas Mills), a builder (Samuel Bolton), merchants (Samuel Elliott, W. Jaffery, Edward Lawson), butcher (John Tinsdale), leather manufacturer (J.F. Warbuck), the land surveyor T.C. Prosser, Dr. John C. Warbrick (coroner), weavers (John Donnelly, Duncan Taylor), two plasterers, painters, book store (Samuel Walford, who was also a teacher and municipal clerk), a brick maker (John Norton) and baker (Edward Lawson).

During the early 1850s, Bolton was described as being a picturesque looking village and it was deemed to be a busy place on account of its various shops and factories. Many of the settlers in the village are emigrants from England and brought with them the old country fondness for horticulture; consequently, gardening is the amusement of the inhabitants, and the appearance of the village in summertime is much improved by the refined and cultivated taste of the residents.

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 (plough and farm



equipment manufactory) operated by William Dick, Buist's Woollen Factory, Buist's saw mill, the Guardhouse grist mill, Guardhouse's store, bakery, Dodd's carriage and wagon factory, McDonald's cooperage, Walford & Son soap and candle factory, Warbrick's tannery, Alexander's furniture factory and shop, Graham's pump factory, Stork's drug store, Pearcy's harness shop, five hotel, town hall, Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, Temperance Lodge, four churches (Anglican, Congregational, Primitive Methodist and Canada Methodist), a printing establishment and two physicians.

The population of the town numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. One settlement centre, named Glasgow was eventually amalgamated and formed part of Bolton. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the County Atlas. This plan also shows the location of four mill or factory buildings (one on Slancy Street, a second on the Humber between James and John Streets, and two in the Glasgow neighbourhood just off Francis Street). One of the structures at Glasgow is identified as a sawmill, while a small nearby structure is labelled as a shop.

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; Crossby, 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 (Crossby, 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 (later extended to Owen Sound) (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 on the property.

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 subject property specifically.

The 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel (Figure 2) depicts the subject property within the eastern portions of Lots 12 and 13 (Tremaine 1859). Jason H. Newlove is shown as the owner of Lot 12 and Richard Shore is depicted as the owner of Lot 13. There are no structures illustrated within the subject property. The subject property fronts a concession road, now Humber Station Road to the east and is depicted approximately north of the historic Village of Macville.

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Figure 3) indicates the landowner of Lot 12 as J.H.R.W and T.T.T. Newlove, while Lot 13 was owned by Richard Shore (Walker and Miles 1877). As on the 1859 mapping, there are no structures depicted within the subject property. The map also depicts the



subject property fronting Humber Station Road to the east, with an extension of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway to the south. Lindsay Creek, a tributary of the Humber River, is now illustrated traversing the southeast portion of the subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. The 1914 Bolton sheet depicts the subject property as within a cleared open agricultural landscape (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914) (Figure 4). As previously, no structures or watercourses are depicted in or within the immediate vicinity of the subject property. A Canadian Pacific Railway line, linking Toronto to Sudbury and Parry Sound, is depicted approximately 120 metres north of the subject property, branching from the old Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway line to Owen Sound. Contour lines indicate a high 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 subject property, a series of twentieth and twenty-first century aerial imagery was reviewed (University of Toronto, 1954) (Figure 5).

The 1954 aerial imagery shows the subject property is located within a rural agricultural 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 shows the community of Macville, Lindsay Creek, and the wooded path of the Humber River to the north. Given the excellent resolution of the aerial image, 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). No structures are visible within the boundaries of the subject property, and the area within the subject property entirely comprises agricultural fields.



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 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 subject property is located in the centre of the AIGW Borden block.

A total of 24 archaeological sites had been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (the Ministry, 2022). The closest site is Mary (AIGW-204), a Euro-Canadian site, approximately 216 metres to the west of the subject property.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

A total of six archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

Within the Subject 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 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 2, 2015. The current 44.51-hectare subject property is largely located within this assessment area, with the exception of newly added lands along the north side of the property.

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 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020. The current subject property is located within the northeast portion of this assessment area. This report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020.

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, which included the subject property. 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. This report has been filed with the Ministry.

Within 50 metres of the Subject Property

In 2020, Irvin Heritage Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 14166 and 14196 Humber Station Road, a 16.31-hectare property located immediately southeast of the subject property, under Project Information Form: P379-0339-2020 (Irvin Heritage Inc., 2020). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. No archaeological resources were encountered, and the property was cleared of further archaeological concern. This report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on August 30, 2021.



In July 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study for Option 3, Parcel 15, Part of Lot 12, Concession 5, under Project Information Form: P449-0476-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021a). The study area was approximately 1.45 hectares, and is immediately east of the subject property, on the opposite side of Humber Station Road. An isolated lithic artifact was identified during the course of the pedestrian survey; however, it was not considered of further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report cleared the property of further archaeological concern.

In 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study for Option 3, Parcel 1, Part of Lot 12, Concession 4, under Project Information Form: P449-0451-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021b). The study area was approximately 39.55 hectares and immediately southwest of the subject property fronting The Gore Road. The Stage 2 Assessment was conducted by pedestrian survey at three metre intervals and documented 12 Indigenous lithic findspots, and two isolated diagnostic Nettleing projectile points, sites ALGw-201 and ALGw-202. As these two sites contain artifacts of special interest, which date to one of the earliest periods of human settlement in southern Ontario, both were recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

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 44.51 hectares and is located within a rural agricultural landscape on the outskirts of the Town of Caledon. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the south, west and north, and by Humber Station Road to the east (Figure 7). The subject property consists of agricultural fields fronting Humber Station Road (Images 1-2). A seasonal tributary of Lindsay Creek is located within the boundaries of the subject property, traversing its southeast side.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment pedestrian survey was completed on June 8-9 and November 16, 2021, and May 9-10 and 18-19 2022, to identify, inventory, 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) and 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 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Pedestrian Survey

The entire subject property consists of ploughed agricultural fields that were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals (Images 3-4; Figure 7). In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Standards, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of brown clay loam.



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 Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). The location of each artifact was recorded using Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984 and all artifacts were collected according to provenience.

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, one small Indigenous site and one Indigenous isolated findspot was identified within the subject property (P1 and P2). Indigenous findspot P1 does not meet the requirements for registry as defined by the Standards. Site P2 has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as AIGW-207.

The locations of the finds are shown on Supplementary Documentation Figure 1.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

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

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the Standards, Section 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, Global Positioning System Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Digital files stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 20PL-192 7419 Tremaine Road, Milton; Global Positioning System and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are 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 is housed in a



Document/Material	Location	Comments
		standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). The artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 20PL-192 Macville II

3.2 Indigenous Locations

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from a findspot 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.

Two P-numbers were initially assigned in the field (P1 and P2) during the pedestrian survey (see Supplementary Documentation Figure 1).

3.2.1 Findspot P1

Findspot P1 was encountered in the southern portion of the agricultural field within the subject property, approximately 348 metres southwest of Humber Station Road and 130 metres southwest of Site AlGw-207 (see Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Findspot P1 consists of a non-diagnostic Onondaga chert flake fragment (Image 6).

Table 3: P1 Lithic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Quantity	Type	Provenience	Material
P1	1	Flake Fragment	Surface	Onondaga chert



3.2.2 Site ALGw-207

Site ALGw-207 (P2) was encountered in the northeast side of the agricultural field within the subject property, approximately 50 metres southwest of Humber Station Road and 130 metres northeast of findspot P1 (see Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Site ALGw-207 consists of a fragment of a Late Archaic, Crawford Knoll projectile point made from Haldimand chert (Image 7). The point base is broken, and it was made on a flake with ventral flaking limited to its margins, and measures 24 millimetres long, 18 millimetres wide, and 5 millimetres in thickness.

Table 4: Site ALGw-207 Lithic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Quantity	Type	Provenience	Material
P2	1	Projectile Point	Surface	Haldimand chert

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Macville II Corporation to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcels 11 and 12, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 4, Formerly Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 44.51 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 field assessment was completed June 8-9 and November 16, 2021, and May 9-10 and 18-19, 2022 by means of a pedestrian survey in all areas



deemed to have archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment, one Indigenous findspot and one Indigenous site (ALGw-207) were identified.

Due to the location of the subject property in relation to Lindsay Creek, evidence of pre-contact Indigenous activity was possible. The presence of one isolated findspot, P1 and a fragment of a Late Archaic, Crawford Knoll projectile point, site ALGw-207, is evidence of past travel through this area for hunting, resource procurement, or loss events on route to other destinations. These isolated finds represent ephemeral activity and/or casual losses. The dispersed nature of these findspots does not reflect loci of prolonged activity or occupation and as such do not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest outlined in the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1 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 Findspot P1, this findspot do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. Given the isolated nature of Indigenous site ALGw-207, this site does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
3. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, 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 Section 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 Government and 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 ploughed agricultural fields in the subject property.



Image 2: View of ploughed agricultural fields in the subject property.



Image 3: Field crew conducting a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



Image 4: Field crew conducting a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



Image 5: Field crew intensifying site ALGw-207 at one metre intervals.



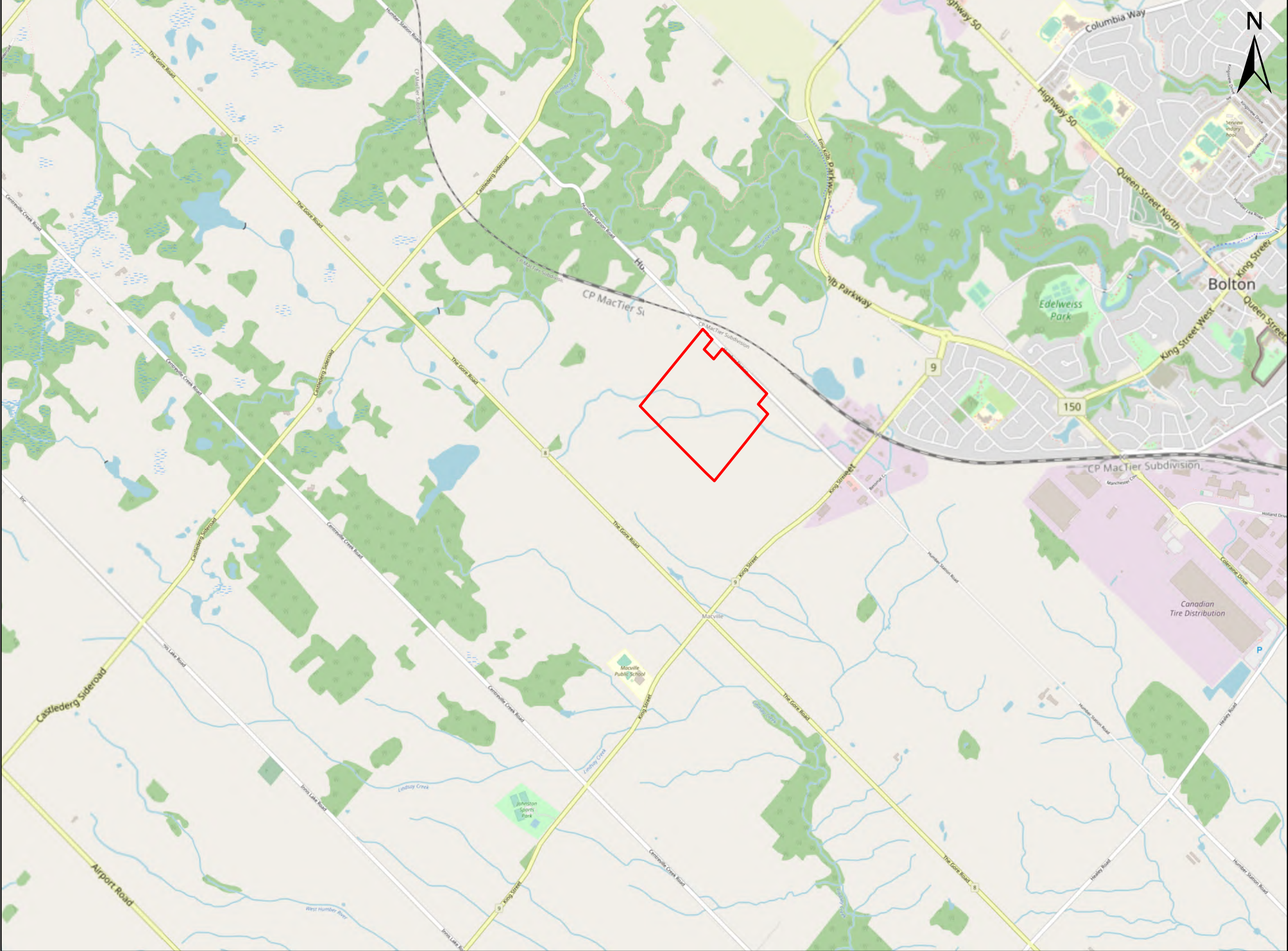
Image 6: Flake fragment from Findspot P1.



Image 7: Crawford Knoll projectile point from Site AlGw-207.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures

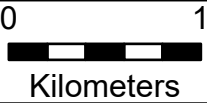


 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA
Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10

Scale: 1:25,000

Page Size: 11 x 17



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Figure 1: Location of Subject Property



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

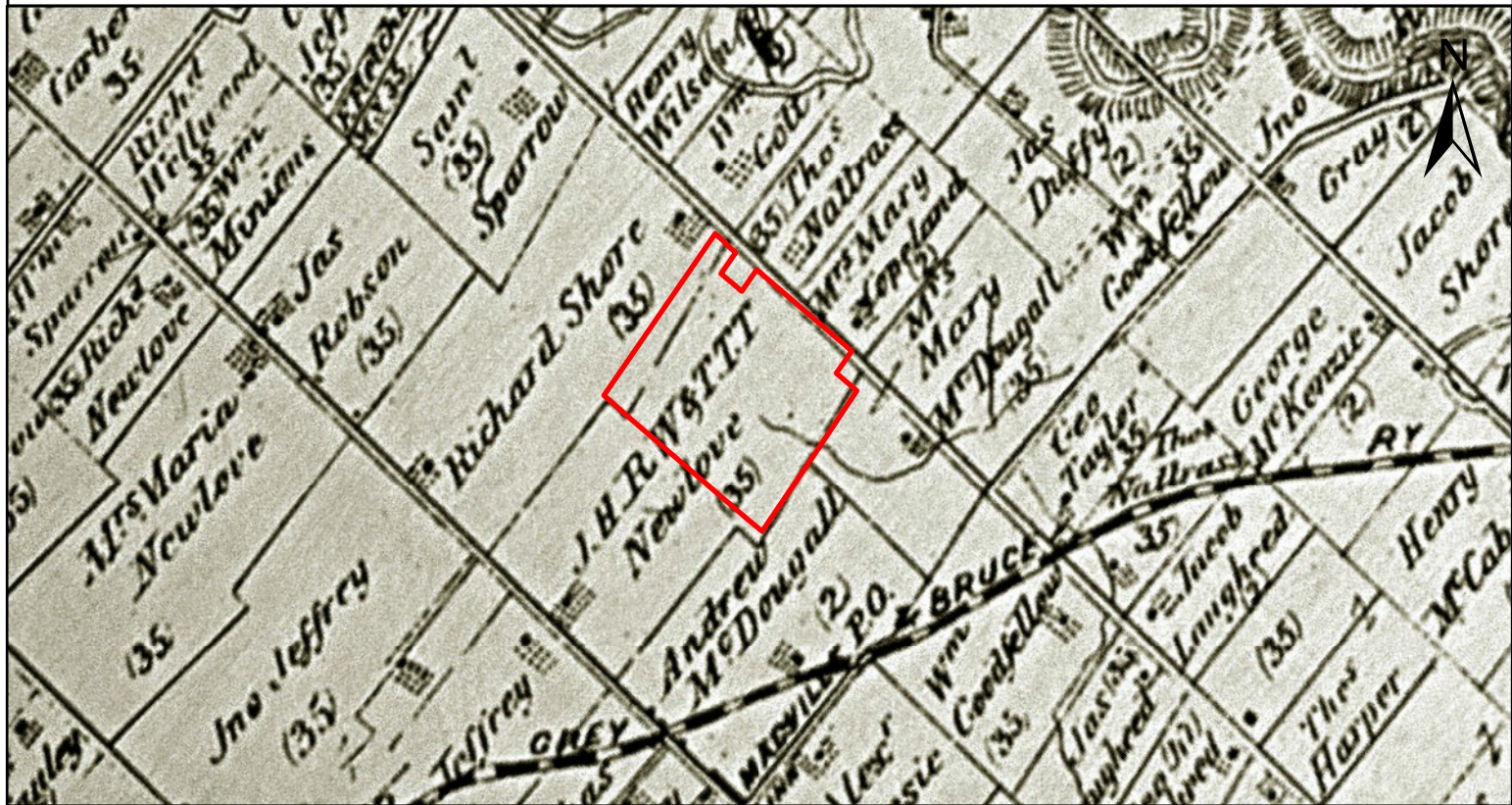


Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of the Peel

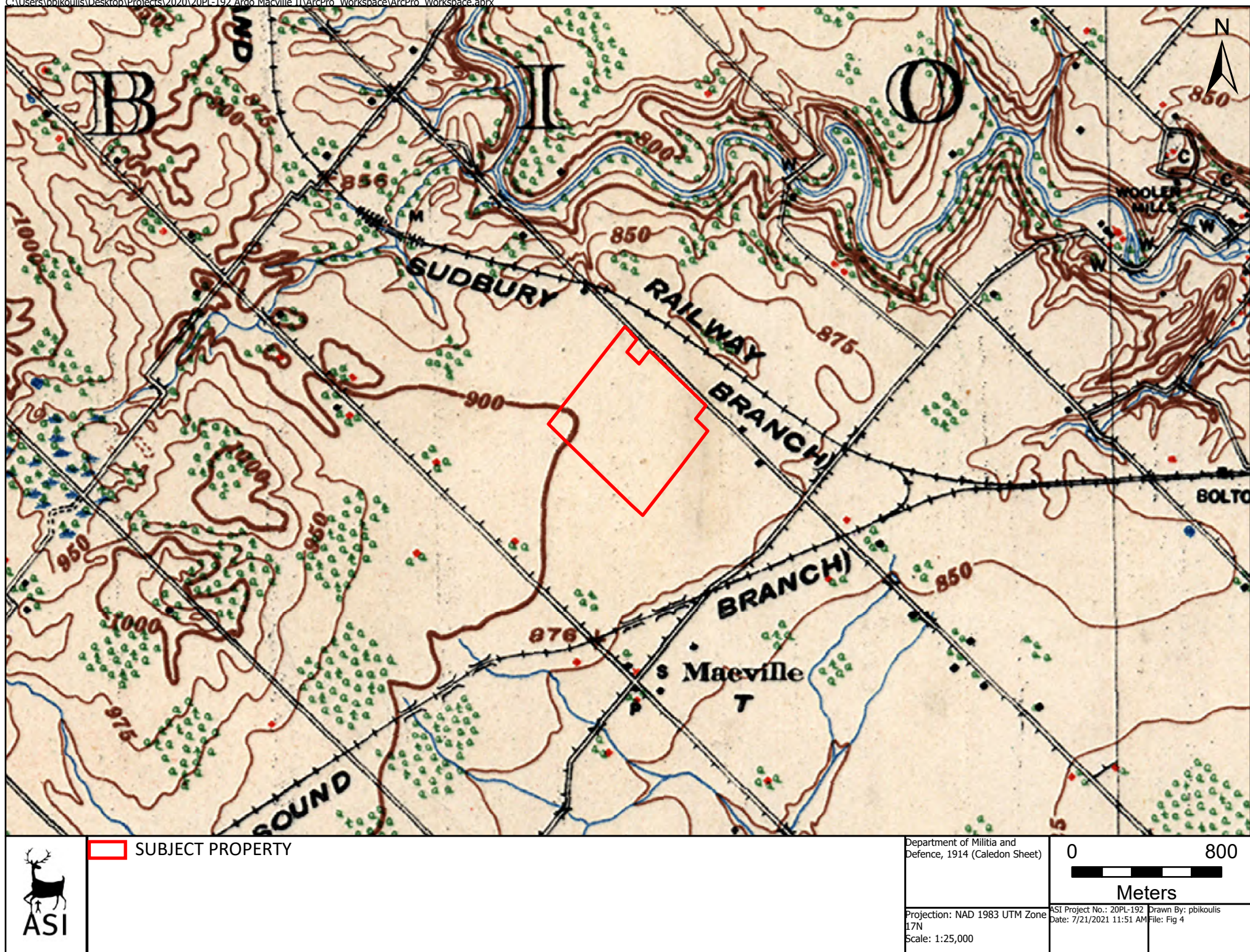


Figure 4: Subject Property Located on 1914 DMD Topographic Mapping Bolton Sheet



Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery



Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

10.0 Appendix A

A total of 24 archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (accessed from Past Portal on June 6, 2022).

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-12	Grogan	Indigenous: Late Archaic	Campsite	University of Toronto, 1979
AlGw-25	Belly	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 1992
AlGw-26	Conolly	Indigenous: Middle Archaic/Laurentian	Campsite	Royal Ontario Museum, 1987
AlGw-27	Edge	Indigenous: Paleo-Indian	Lithic Findspot	Royal Ontario Museum, 1987
AlGw-28	Beesting	Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	Royal Ontario Museum, 1987
AlGw-32	Westlake	Paleo-Indian	Campsite	Royal Ontario Museum, 1988

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGw-38		Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1989
ALGw-39		Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1989
ALGw-46	Disanto	Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1993
ALGw-47	French	Indigenous: Late Archaic	Lithic Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1993
ALGw-48	Humberview	Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1993
ALGw-49	Lougheed	Indigenous	Lithic Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1993
ALGw-69		Indigenous: Early Archaic	Lithic Findspot	Archeoworks Inc., 2002
ALGw-121	Sparrow	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2008

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGw-171	Goodfellow Site	Euro-Canadian	Domestic Artifact Deposit	Toronto Region Conservation Authority, 2013
AlGw-194	Lougheed	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Earthworks Archaeology, 2018
AlGw-196	Nattress	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Earthworks Archaeology, 2018
AlGw-201		Indigenous: Early Archaic/Kirk-Nettling	Lithic Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2018a
AlGw-202		Indigenous: Early Archaic/Kirk-Nettling	Lithic Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2018a
AlGw-204b	Mary	Euro-Canadian		
AkGw-317c	Peel 3-IF.1	Indigenous		
AkGw-318c	Peel 3-IF.2	Indigenous		

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-319c	Peel 3-IF.3	Indigenous		
AfGt-22d	Highway 3 1	Indigenous: Early Archaic and Late Woodland		Archaeological Services Inc., 2021a

a: Reports awaiting Ministry review as of June 2022.

b: This Borden form is still pending completion in PastPortal as of June, 2022.

c: It should be noted that sites AkGw-317, AkGw-318 and AkGw-319 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.

d: It should be noted that this site is incorrectly mapped and should be in Wainfleet, and is not within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.