

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 376 and
390 Derry Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 West
of Hurontario Street, City of Mississauga,
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

Submitted to

Mike Wang

390 Derry Development Inc.
Mississauga, ON, L5W 1N6

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

Prepared by

Bluestone Research Inc.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA RPA
PIF P344-0137-2017

May 2017

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	III
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1.1
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	1.1
1.1.1 Objectives	1.1
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	1.2
1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources	1.2
1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources	1.4
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	1.4
1.3.1 The Natural Environment.....	1.4
1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys.....	1.5
1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m	1.6
1.3.4 Archaeological Potential	1.6
2.0 FIELD METHODS	2.8
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	3.9
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	4.1
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	5.1
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	6.1
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES.....	7.1
8.0 IMAGES	8.2
8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS	8.2
9.0 MAPS.....	9.8
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area	9.9
Figure 2: Study Area.....	9.10
Figure 3: Portion of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County.....	9.11
Figure 4: Assessment Strategies.....	9.12

Executive Summary

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by 390 Derry Developments Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a draft plan approval. The study area measures approximately 2.5 hectares in size and is located at 376 and 390 Derry Road in Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 376 and 390 Derry Road has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 23rd, 2017 under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln, of Bluestone by the MTCS. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Field Technicians:	Jeff Ferguson, BA
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Senior Review:	Allan Morton, PhD (P229)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Shoayong Shen, Project Manager, Time Development Group
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by 390 Derry Developments Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a draft plan approval. The study area measures approximately 2.5 hectares in size and is located at 376 and 390 Derry Road in Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Shoayong Shen of Time Development Group.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Bluestone archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 2.5 hectares of mixed use urban development. There are two houses, a barn and a detached garage with large areas of paved and gravel parking lots and small areas of manicured lawns surrounding the houses. The study area is located in part Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street, in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in the Mississauga area is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within the Regional Municipality of Peel

Period		Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early	9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late	8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peels* Map of North Toronto depicts a well developed rural landscape with numerous landowners, structures, and early transportation routes, and early town sites. A portion of the 1877 historic map of North Toronto is depicted in Figure 3, and one Samuel Brown owned Lot 10 Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street. There are a few structures listed right in the northeast corner of the Lot, though nothing within the study area which lies a distance to the West across a stream. It must be noted that historic maps are not always accurate representations of historic land use, but Lot 10 is void of settlement save for the eastern edge.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 2.5 hectares of mixed use urban development. There are two houses, a barn and a detached garage with large areas of paved and gravel parking lots and small areas of manicured lawns surrounding the houses. The study area is located in part Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street, in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the South Slope Physiographic Region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984: 172-174).

The South Slope is situated between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine; this physiographic region is higher than the glacial Lake Iroquois Plain and extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172). The South Slope is primarily a ground

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

moraine with irregular knolls and hollows with Chinguacousy clay loam soil (Chapman and Putnam 1983: 174).

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest potable water source to the study area is a tributary of the Credit River which passes 200 meters east of the study area and is also present on the historic map. The Credit River drains into Lake Ontario to the South.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AjGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 29 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, April 21st, 2017; Government Ontario n.d.). Table 3 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study area. None of the listed sites fall within the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AjGw-554	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-490	James Cracker	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-489	De Zen	Campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-452	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-379	Wiggins	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-367	Derry West Anglican Church	Church	Euro-Canadian

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AjGw-298	-	Campsite	Archaic, Late
AjGw-290	-	Campsite	Archaic, Middle
AjGw-262	-	Campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-258	Ulsterman	homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-256	Meadowvale	Campsite	Woodland, Late
AjGw-255	McKillip	homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-221	Manhattan #7	findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-220	Manhattan #6	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-219	Manhattan #5	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-218	Manhattan #4	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-217	Manhattan #3	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-216	Manhattan #2	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-215	Manhattan #1	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-208	-	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-166	-	homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-164	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-163	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-162	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-161	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-160	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-152	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-151	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-150	-	Homestead	Euro-Canadian

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no other documented archaeological investigations within 50 metres of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Bluestone applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Project Context
May, 2017

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest potable water source to the study area is a tributary of the Credit River which passes 200 meters east of the study area and is also present on the historic map.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are sandy loam that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 29 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area; none of which are located within the study area.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County, Ont.* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 376 and 390 Derry Road has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Field Methods
May, 2017

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of 376 and 390 Derry Road was conducted on April 23rd, 2017 under PIF # P344-0137-2017 issued to Derek Lincoln, of Bluestone by the MTCS. The study area consists of approximately 2.5 hectares of mixed use urban development. There are two houses, a barn and a detached garage with large areas of paved and gravel parking lots and small areas of manicured lawns surrounding the houses. The study area is located in part Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street, in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were appropriate for field work and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photos 1 to 10 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
April 23 rd , 2017	Test Pit survey	Mostly cloudy, cool	Soils dry and friable

Approximately 10% of the study area consists of manicured lawn, garden, or light bushlot. These portions were subject to test pit survey at a 5-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pitting was also conducted within one meter of built structures (remaining foundations) in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 65% of the study area consisted of a gravel driveway being used for transport truck parking and was considered entirely disturbed and was not assessed.

Approximately 15% of the study area consisted of over grown gravel parking lot mixed with topsoil, which appears to have had significant machine work at some point. This area was subject to test pit survey at 20 meter intervals to confirm disturbance throughout. This area was considered disturbed and did not retain archaeological potential.

The final 10% of the study area was comprised of the buildings, including 2 houses, a detached garage, and a barn. These areas did not retain archaeological potential and were not assessed.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Record of Finds
May, 2017

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
2 Pages of field notes	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 maps provided by Client	Bluestone office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
35 Digital photographs	Bluestone office, London	Stored digitally in project file

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Analysis and Conclusions
May, 2017

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario (2011). The subject property was assessed using standard test pit survey at 5 meter intervals for areas retaining archaeological potential and 20 meter intervals for disturbed areas. A portion of the study area was visually disturbed, where the existing structures and gravel driveway are located. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Recommendations
May, 2017

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As no archaeological resources were found on the subject property, no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, 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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard 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 fieldwork 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 Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Bibliography and Sources
May, 2017

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

- Adams, Nick. 1994. *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., Archaeological Stewardship Project.
- Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam. 1984. *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. 3rd ed. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors). 1990. *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.
- Feest, Johanna E. and Christian F. Feest 1978. The Ottawa. In *Handbook of North American Indians*. Vol.15 Northeast, pp. 772-786. B.G. Trigger, ed. Washington: Smithsonian Institute.
- Ferris, Neal. 2009. *The Archaeology of Native-Lived Colonialism: Challenging History in the Great Lakes*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Government of Ontario. 1990a. *Ontario Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER P.13. Last amendment: 2011, c. 6, Sched. 2.
- Government of Ontario. 1990b. *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18. Last amendment: 2009, c. 33, Sched. 11, s. 6.
- Government of Ontario. 2011. *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Government of Ontario.n.d. *Archaeological Sites Database Files*. Toronto: Archaeology Programs Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Konrad, Victor. 1981. An Iroquois Frontier: the North Shore of Lake Ontario during the Late Seventeenth Century. *Journal of Historical Geography* 7(2).
- Middleton, Jess Edgar and Fred Landon. 1927. *Province of Ontario – A History 1615 to 1927*. Toronto: Dominion Publishing Company.
- Morris, J.L. 1943. *Indians of Ontario*. 1964 reprint. Toronto: Department of Lands and Forests.
- Rogers, Edward S. 1978. Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15 Northeast, pp. 760-771. B.G. Trigger, ed. Washington: Smithsonian Institute Press.
- Schmalz, Peter S. 1991. *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Walker & Miles 1877. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County*. Toronto

Images
May, 2017

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Images
May, 2017



Photo 1: Disturbed Area Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 20 meter Intervals, Facing East



Photo 2: Gravel Driveway and House, Not Assessed, Facing North

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Images
May, 2017



Photo 3: Gravel Lot and Barn, not Assessed, Facing East



Photo 4: Gravel Lot, Not Assessed, Facing South

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Images
May, 2017



Photo 5: Manicured Grass Area Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 5 meter Intervals, Facing East

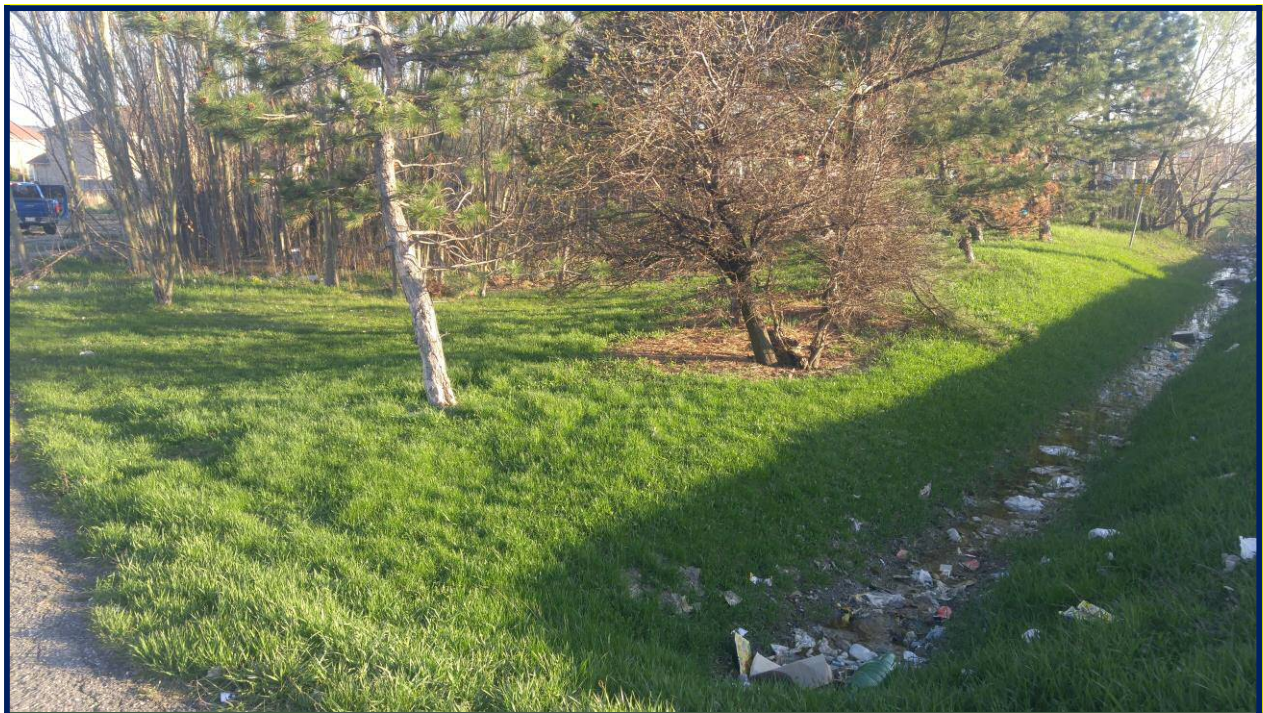


Photo 6: Bush Lot Area Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 5 meter Intervals, Facing Southwest

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Images
May, 2017



Photo 7: Manicured Grass Area Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 5 meter Intervals, Facing East

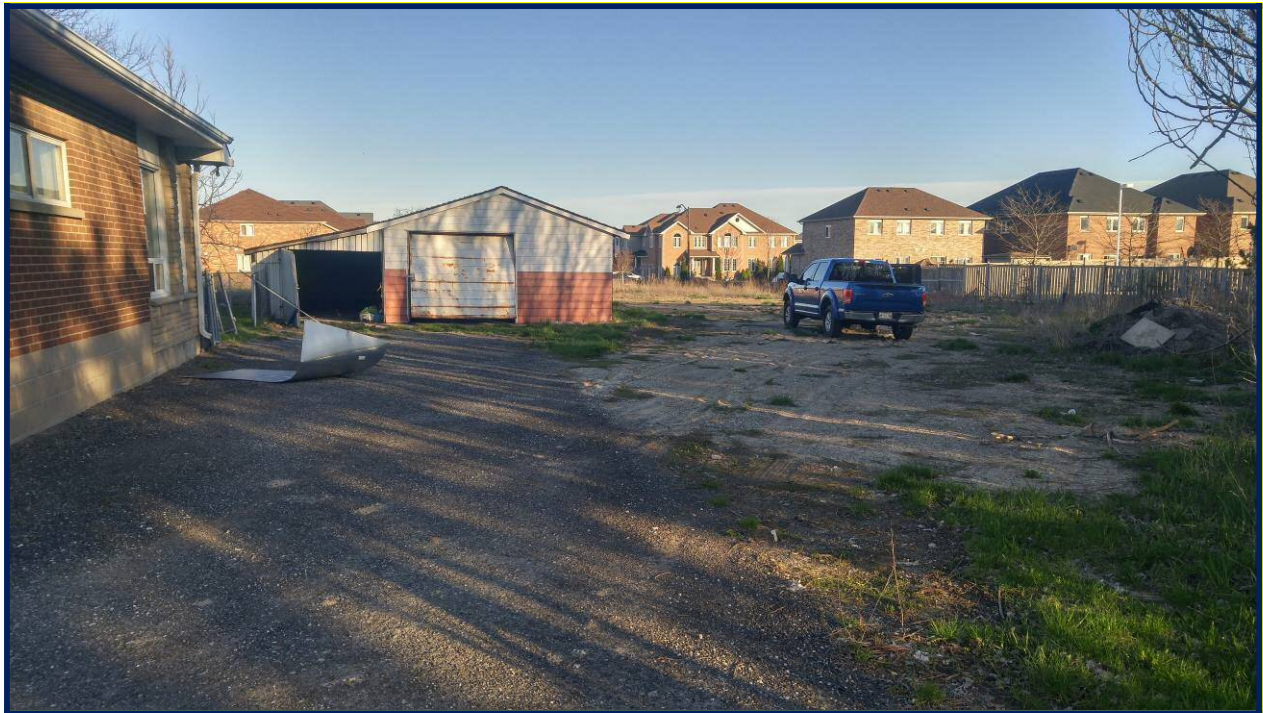


Photo 8: Garage and Driveway, Not Assessed, Facing South

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 376 AND 390 DERRY ROAD

Images
May, 2017



Photo 9: Typical Test Pit from Disturbed Area, Facing South



Photo 10: Typical Test Pit from Manicured Lawn Areas, Facing South

Maps
May, 2017

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.

**Stage 1-2
Archaeological
Assessment of 376 &
390 Derry Road**

**Figure 1:
Topographic Map of
Study Area**

This drawing has been prepared for the use of Bluestone Research's client and may not be used or reproduced by a third party, except as agreed upon by the Bluestone Research and the client, as required by law or for use by governmental reviewing agencies. Bluestone Research does not accept responsibility for any party that modifies this drawing without Bluestone Research's expressed consent.

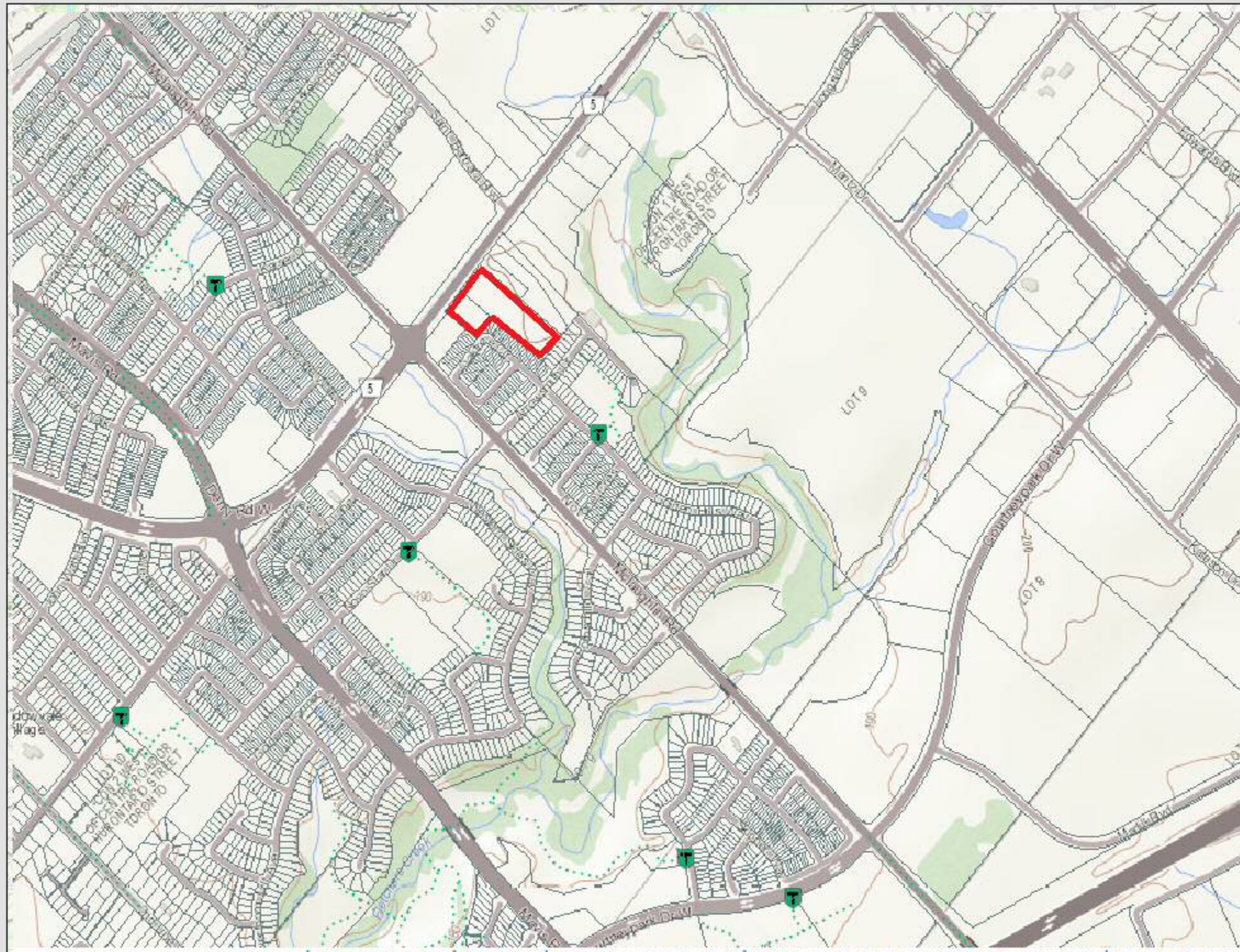
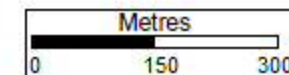
Date: May 4 2017

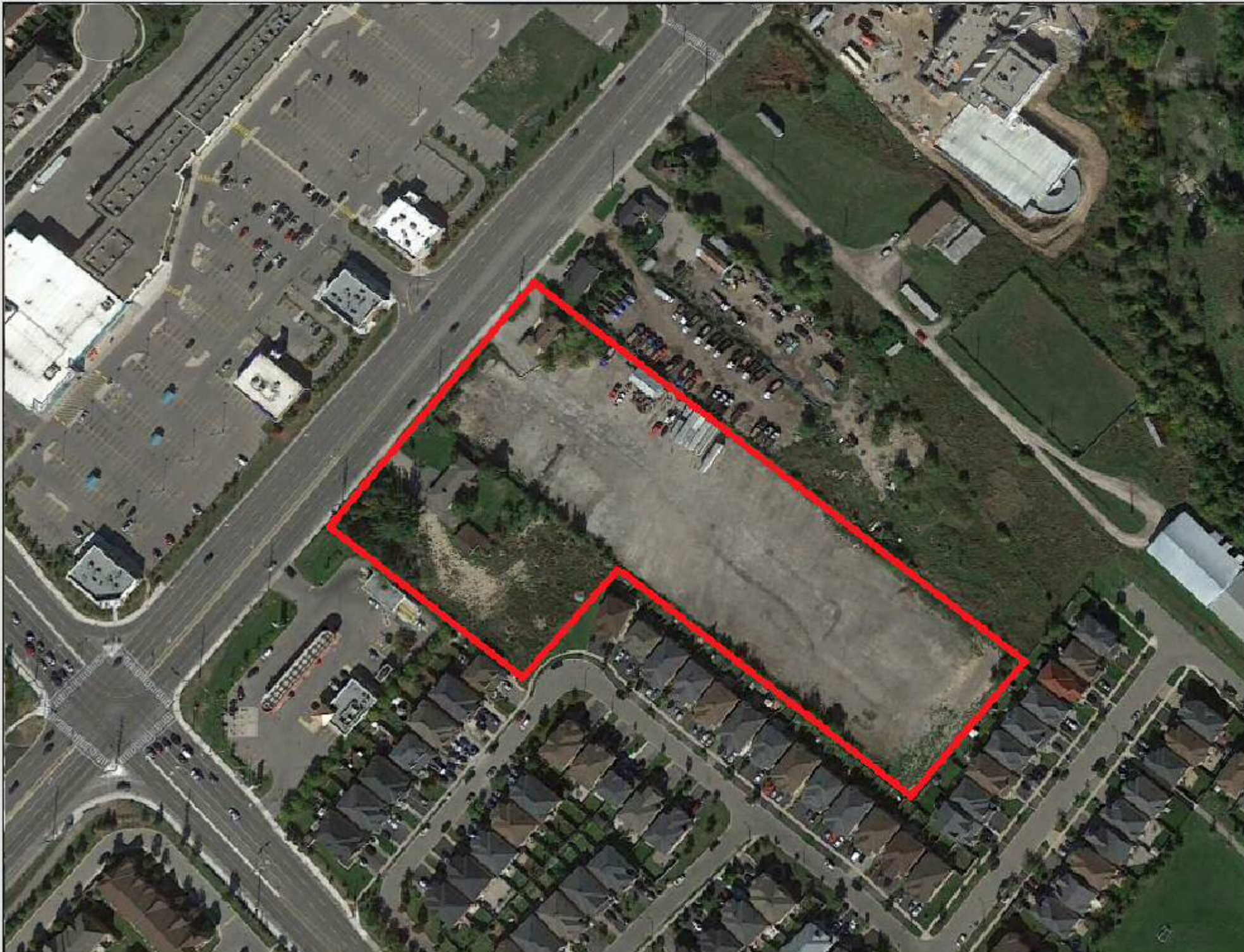
Source: World Topographic Map, Esri

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

-  Local Road
-  Highway
-  Contour Line
-  Wooded Area
-  Water
-  Power Line
-  Study Area





**Stage 1-2
Archaeological
Assessment of
376 & 390 Derry
Road**

Figure 2: Study Area

This drawing has been prepared for the use of Bluestone Research's client and may not be used or reproduced by a third party, except as agreed upon by the Bluestone Research and the client, as required by law or for use by governmental reviewing agencies. Bluestone Research does not accept responsibility for any party that modifies this drawing without Bluestone Research's expressed consent.

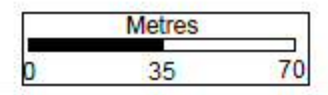
Date: May 4th 2017

Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area





**Stage 1-2
Archaeological
Assessment of 376
& 390 Derry Road**

Figure 3: Portion of 1878 Map of
North Toronto

This drawing has been prepared for the use of Bluestone Research's client and may not be used or reproduced by a third party, except as agreed upon by the Bluestone Research and the client, as required by law or for use by governmental reviewing agencies. Bluestone Research does not accept responsibility for any party that modifies this drawing without Bluestone Research's expressed consent.

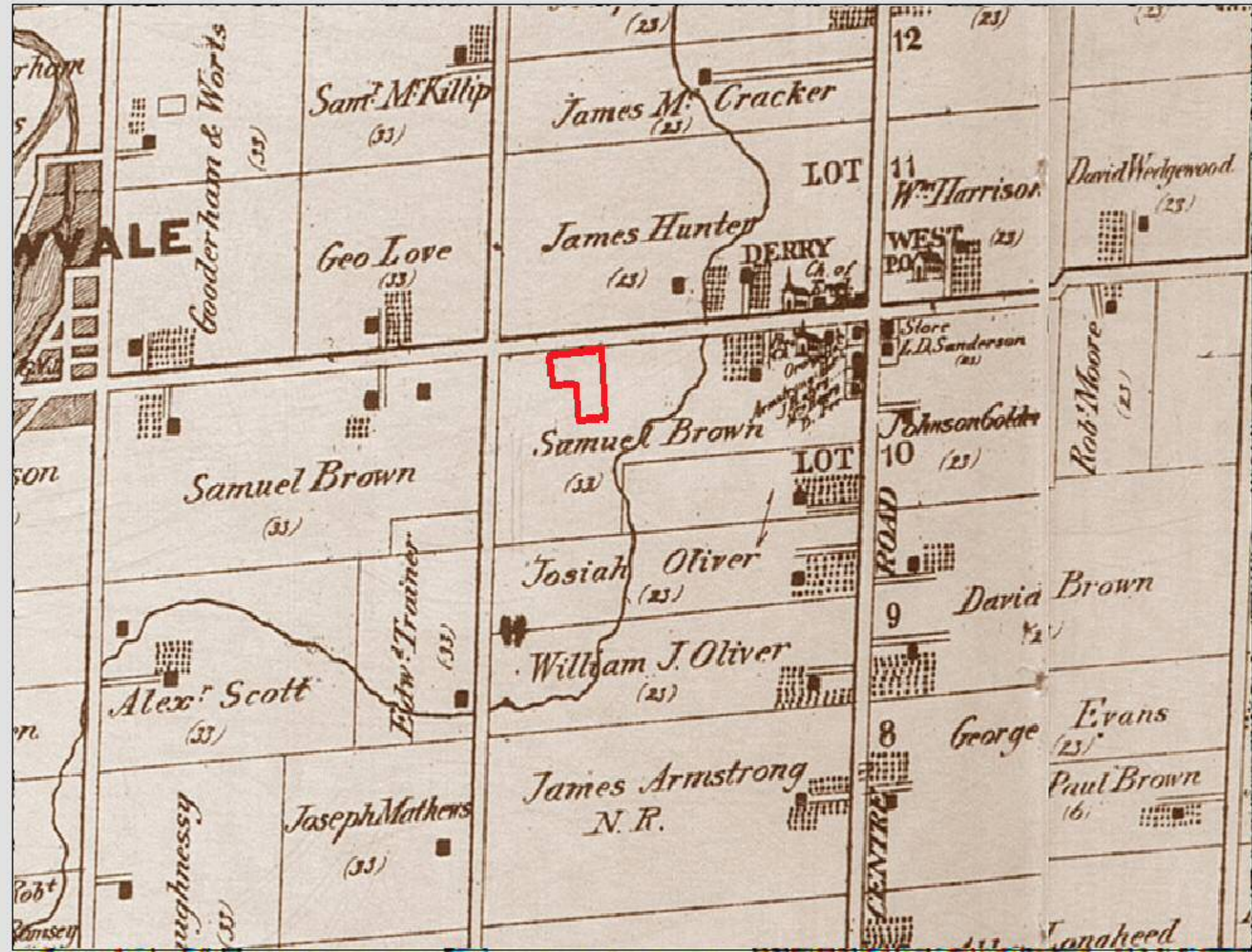
Date: May 4 2017

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



**Stage 1-2
Archaeological
Assessment of
376 & 390 Derry
Road**

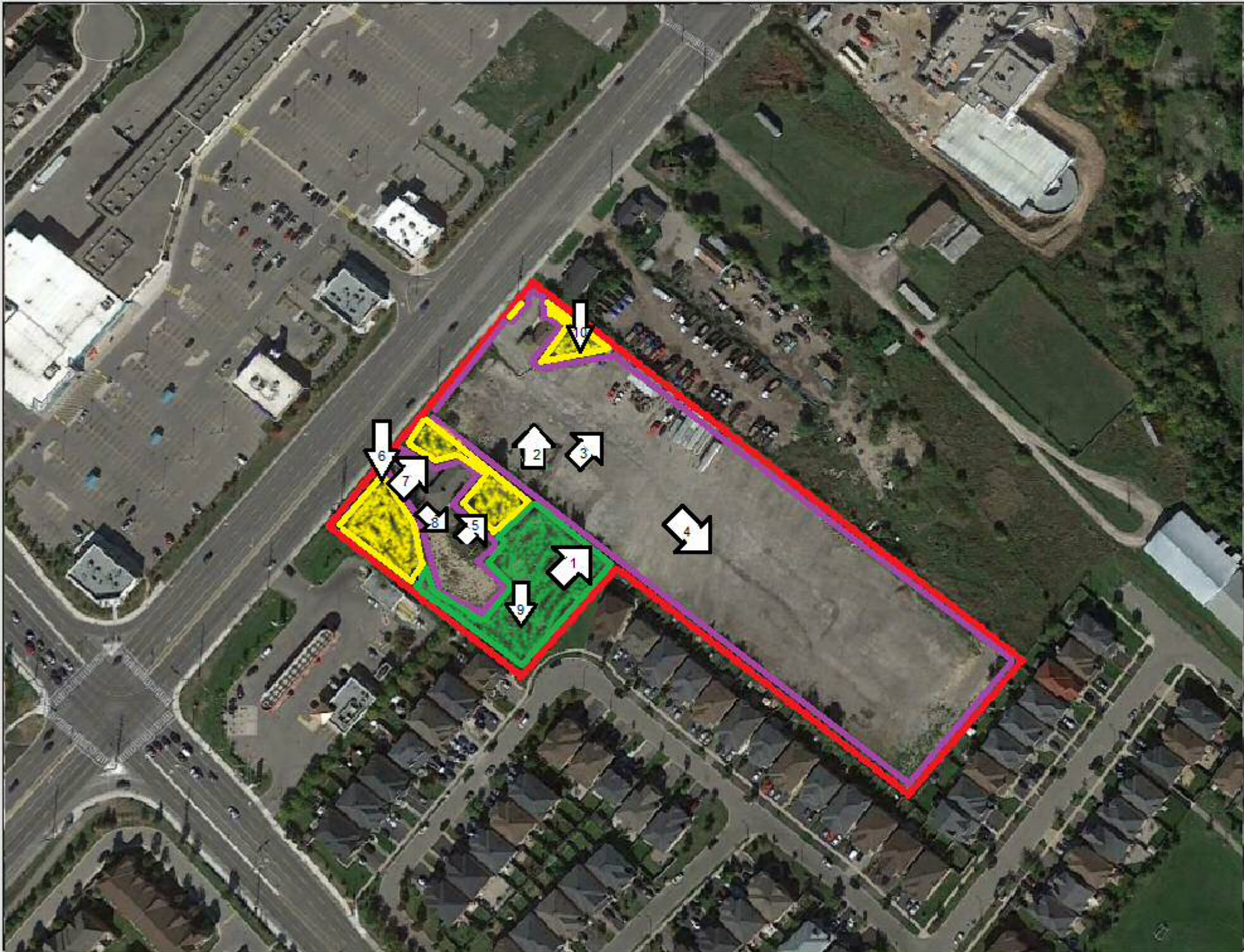
Fig.4 Assessment Strategies

This drawing has been prepared for the use of Bluestone Research's client and may not be used or reproduced by a third party, except as agreed upon by the Bluestone Research and the client, as required by law or for use by governmental reviewing agencies. Bluestone Research does not accept responsibility for any party that modifies this drawing without Bluestone Research's expressed consent.

Date: May 4th 2017

Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Legend

- Study Area
 - Assessed by Test Pit at 20m
 - Assessed by Test Pit at 5m
 - Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed
 - ➔ Photo Location
- Metres
-
- 0 35 70