

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1148 and 1154 Mona Road, Part of Lots 99 and 100, Registered Plan 323, Part of Lots 4-5, Range 1 Credit River Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Project Information Form P449-0791-2024

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24PL-188

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Queenscorp (Mona II) Inc. to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1148-1154 Mona Road, Part of Lots 99 and 100, Registered Plan 323, Part of Lots 4-5, Range 1 Credit River Indian Reserve. The subject property is approximately 0.3 hectare.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed earlier in 2024 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2024), 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 and a review of available aerial imagery. This research suggested that there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on approximately 20% of the subject property. It was recommended that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted in all areas of potential.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey on July 17, 2024, at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological materials were identified during the survey. In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required on the subject property.



Project Personnel

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- **Project Manager:** Robb Bhardwaj, Master of Arts (P449), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Queenscorp (Mona II) Inc. to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1148 and 1154 Mona Road, Part of Lots 99 and 100, Registered Plan 323, Part of Lots 4-5, Range 1 Credit River Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.3 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0791-2024. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of site plan application, as required by the City of Mississauga 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 [now Citizenship and Multiculturalism], 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the *Standards*”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011 [now the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism]).

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 March 13, 2024. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

Archaeological Services Inc. previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under Ministry Project Information Form P449-0771-2024 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2024). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that the subject property retained potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Background information pertinent to the current assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.



1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 11,000 years Before Common Era (B.C.E.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking 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 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E. and is indicative of 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 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By approximately 50 B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the



seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By 450 Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 350 B.C.E. suggests that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). It is probable that these bands, most likely Algonquian speakers, retreated to interior camps during the winter.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 950 C.E., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the practice (Williamson, 1990:317), however by 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic dispersal waned and populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. 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. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

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 and then the Neutral. 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 Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas, 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

The Head of the Lake Purchase (Treaty 13A and 14)

Treaty 13a was signed on August 2, 1805, between the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve.

On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown for lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase to what is now Oakville (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creek. The remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered in 1820, except approximately 81 hectares along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga, 2012). The Credit Indian Village was established in 1825-26 as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga, 2019; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2014), but by 1840, the village was under such pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans began to relocate the settlement. In 1847, the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate to the Grand River and within the same year, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit approximately 23 kilometres southwest of Brantford. In 1848, a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Reverend William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre, 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississauga Tract



had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould, 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel and for resource extraction (Ambrose, 1982).

Township of Toronto

At the conclusion of the American War of Independence (1774-1783), the British were forced to recognize the emergence of a new political frontier, one that had to be maintained by a strong military presence. In addition, several British loyalists travelled north and crossed the border in order to remain in British territory. Many of them were given land grants by the Crown in exchange for loyal service. These new developments ultimately led to the purchase of Mississauga land by the Crown in 1787 (although boundary disputes were not resolved until the signing of a treaty in 1805).

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first settler in this Township (and also the County of Peel) was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families, scattered along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased until the war broke out in 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, the Township's growth revived, and the rear part of the Township was surveyed and called the "New Survey". The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City, who suffered persecution during the war.

The first transportation routes to be established followed early Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers. Local roads were initially cleared by the grantees of adjacent land as part of their settlement duties although the many rivers and creeks posed a challenge to the gridded road system, and nineteenth-century maps detail the many jags and detours necessary to avoid bad crossing points.

The Credit River runs through the western portion of the Township and proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as it was not only a good watering stream, but there were seemingly endless mill privileges along the entire length of the river. Communities began to emerge, usually along the river or at crossroads



along Dundas Street, which developed into the villages of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville, as well as the hamlet of Lakeview and numerous other settlements, which later disappeared. In 1821, the township's population was 803. By 1851, over 7,500 people lived in the township and more than 36,000 acres were being farmed to produce barley, wheat, oats, vegetables, and fruit. Small industries were located throughout the township, manufacturing products ranging from hosiery to ploughshares (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, railways were built, and the markets shifted. Water-powered industries in the rural areas could no longer compete with those in larger centres, which were run by electricity. By 1901, the township's population had dropped considerably to 4,690. The economy did not recover until the 1950s, when new industries moved into the township and spurred massive growth. When the Township of Toronto became the Town of Mississauga in 1968, it had a population of 107,000 and covered 70,598 acres. It grew very quickly, and the rural township transformed into an urban area, with over 1,200 industries locating in Mississauga by the 1970s. In 1974, the towns of Port Credit, Streetsville and Mississauga were amalgamated to become the City of Mississauga (Mika and Mika, 1981).

Town of Port Credit

Around 1804, Colonel Ingersoll, the first settler, built a trading store. At around the same time, a Government Inn was established on the east bank of the river to accommodate and direct new settlers. Port Credit was officially surveyed and established as a village in 1834. The land on the west side of the Credit River was the first to be surveyed and developed, however, a disastrous fire in 1855 halted its growth. In 1856, a survey of the land on the east side of the river was undertaken, and surveyed lots between the lakefront and the railway were quickly occupied (Hicks, 2007). The first train station opened in 1855 just north of the town limits to accommodate the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. While the railway boosted the local economy, it led to the decline in use of the port. The original station was destroyed by fire in the early twentieth century, and the former Western Hotel was built in its place on Stavebank Road (Heritage



Mississauga, 2009). Port Credit attained status as a police village by 1909, and in 1961, it was incorporated as a town. In 1974, Port Credit amalgamated with the City of Mississauga (Hicks, 2007).

Hamilton and Toronto Railway

The Hamilton and Toronto Railway was formed in 1852, and in 1855, completed its lake shore route. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and then in 1923, it became part of the Canadian National Railway (Andreae, 1997). As the City of Toronto grew after World War II and populations in the Greater Toronto Area rose, the need for public transportation became more urgent. In 1965, a commuter train along the Canadian National's Lakeshore line was proposed and two years later, the first GO train travelled along the railway corridor, stopping at several stations, including Pickering, Union, Oakville, and Hamilton (Go Transit, 2017). The subject property is located north of the present Port Credit station, which was one of the original stops on the Lakeshore West line.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

The following review of historical mapping was completed as part of the previous Stage 1 assessment (Archaeological Services Inc., 2024) in order to determine if these sources depict any historical Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property.

On the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1859) (Figure 2), the subject property is within a parcel owned by Robert Cotton, north of the settlement of Port Credit. While there are no settlement features or watercourses depicted on the subject property, the Hamilton and Toronto Railway corridor passes the property to the southeast and Mary Fix Creek is illustrated immediately east. A settlement road (present-day Stavebank Drive) is indicated to the west of the subject property.



On the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Walker & Miles, 1877) (Figure 3), the subject property overlies parcels now owned by James W. Cotton. Mary Fix Creek is illustrated north of the property and Kenollie Creek is now shown further south of the property limits.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features (Figure 4). Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. The 1918 Brampton Topographic Map (Department of Militia and Defence, 1918) displays the subject property on the 280-foot (85-metre) elevation contour in an area without trees immediately northeast of Kenollie Creek. The railway corridor, now controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway, extends southeast of the subject property, with an associated embankment abutting the property limits. A bridge on the railway corridor, under which Kenollie Creek flows, is immediately south.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth- and Twenty-First Century Aerial Imagery

Aerial imagery spanning from 1954 to 2005 was reviewed to better understand the previous land use and development of the subject property (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; City of Mississauga, 2020).

Figure 5 displays the subject property on the 1954 aerial photograph of southern Ontario (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954). The property now forms the southern part of a residential subdivision in the northwest of Port Credit. There are two houses, surrounded by grading in the north and centre of the property, both fronting Mona Road to the northeast, and lawn in the southwest of the property. A third house is immediately southeast of the property, abutting the centre of the southeast boundary, and there is an area of lawn to the southwest and a woodlot to the northwest.

In the photo from 2005, the house at 1154 Mona Road in the north of the property now includes a sunroom extension to the rear of the structure, and there is a detached garage in the centre of the subject property, associated with



the house at 1148 Mona Road. The backyard areas consist of lawn dotted with trees.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

There are 23 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry, 2024). All sites are presented in Appendix A. The nearest site is AjGv-83, a multi-component Indigenous campsite, which is immediately west of the subject property.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that five previous archaeological assessments have been completed within 50 metres of the subject property. No previous archaeological assessments were found to have been completed within the subject property.

In 2016, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1142 Mona Road, which bounds the current subject property to the southeast and southwest (Archaeological Services Inc., 2016; P046-0139-2016). The background research determined that approximately 90% of the study area retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 survey was recommended.

In June 2016, Archaeological Services Inc. completed the Stage 2 test pit survey of the areas identified as retaining archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc., 2016b; P046-0158-2016). During the survey, one Indigenous site, AjGv-83, comprising 12 lithic artifacts from three positive test pits and two test units, was identified in the north of the property, adjacent to the west boundary of the current subject property. Stage 3 mitigation was recommended to identify the extent and character of the site ahead of development.

In August 2016, a Stage 3 site-specific Archaeological Assessment was conducted at AjGv-83, consisting of 13 test units (Archaeological Services Inc., 2016c; P223-0103-2016). A total of 55 lithic artifacts, including two non-diagnostic biface fragments, 53 pieces of debitage, and five Indigenous ceramic sherds and one



calcined faunal fragment were retrieved from 11 of the units. Three potential features were also identified during the excavation. These results indicated that the site met the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation.

The Stage 4 excavation was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2017, consisting of block excavation and mechanical topsoil removal (Archaeological Services Inc., 2017; P223-0107-2016). A total of 126 contiguous units were excavated during which 779 pre-contact artifacts were recovered, consisting of 748 lithic artifacts, 24 ceramic sherds, and seven faunal artifacts (see Supplementary Document: Figure 1). One feature was determined to be cultural and was fully excavated and found to contain two lithic artifacts. AjGv-83 was determined to be the result of many occupations spanning the Middle-Late Archaic to the Woodland periods. Following the complete excavation of AjGv-83, it was cleared of further archaeological concern.

In 2017, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of several GO Transit rail corridors ahead of the electrification of the network (Archaeological Services Inc., 2017a; P057-0834-2016). The Lakeshore West corridor was included in the study, which passes approximately 50 metres south of the current subject property. It was determined that within the area adjacent to the current subject property, the Go Transit corridor retained no archaeological potential and was cleared of further archaeological concern.

In 2024, Archaeological Services Inc. completed the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the current subject property under the Project Information Form P449-0791-2024 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2024). The background research and field review determined that 80% of the subject property was disturbed and the remaining 20% would require Stage 2 assessment by means of test pit survey.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the sand plains of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The Iroquois Plain is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late



Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 kilometres (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The surficial geology of the subject property is mapped as coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of sand, gravel, minor silt, and clay from foreshore and basinal deposits (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The subject property is within the Mary Fix Creek sub-watershed of the Credit River watershed (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). Mary Fix Creek flows approximately 33 metres south of the property, meeting Kenollie Creek approximately 80 metres west. The stream empties into the Credit River approximately 375 metres west of the property, although this drainage is the product of modern engineering. Both creeks originally drained into Lake Ontario.

The Credit River Watershed drains an area of approximately 860 square kilometres from its headwaters in Orangeville, Erin, and Mono, passing through part of the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine, and draining into Lake Ontario at the town of Port Credit (Credit Valley Conservation, 2009). The river was named “Mis.sin.ni.he” or “Mazinigae-zeebi” by the Mississaugas, and surveyor Augustus Jones believed this signified “the trusting creek” or could also be translated as “to write or give and make credit”, while the French name used when the river was first mapped in 1757 was “Rivière au Credit”. These names refer to the fur trading period, when French, British, and Indigenous traders would meet along this river (Gibson, 2002; Jameson, 1838; Rayburn, 1997; Robb *et alia*, 2003; Scott, 1997; Smith, 1987). The Credit River was historically considered to be one of the best potential power sources for milling in all of southern Ontario, which led to the development of early saw and grist mill industries, and later textile mills, distilleries, bottling plants, and hydro-electric plants, which spawned communities throughout the river valley, and typically close to the Niagara Escarpment (Town of Caledon, 2009: Figure 7.1).



1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The field assessment, conducted on July 17, 2024, was initiated with a review of the physical features of the subject property. The subject property, approximately 0.3 hectare, consists of two houses fronting Mona Road to the northeast (Figure 6). The house at 1148 Mona Road includes a detached garage immediately west of the residential structure. The centre and west portions of the subject property comprise backyard areas of maintained lawn and trees. Mona Road bounds the property to the northeast, there are houselots to the northwest and southeast, and an area of scrub to the southwest.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Christian Sladic (R1300) 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 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-5; Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System Global Positioning System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment identified approximately 80% of the subject property as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Archaeological Services Inc., 2024). This area consisted of ground disturbance with the footprints of two houses and extensive grading and was not recommended for further assessment (Figure 7; Images 1-3).



2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 20% of the subject property, consisting of closed lands that could not be ploughed, was subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Test pits were placed in an ungraded pocket in the centre of the property, and in two areas along the west limit (Image 4; Figure 7). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Standards*, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was initiated at five-metre intervals. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five centimetres into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances and/or structures where possible. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

Undisturbed test pit soil profiles were encountered in all three areas surveyed, consisting of approximately 25 centimetres of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam A-horizon, overlying brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand B-horizon (Image 5).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property 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 Queenscorp (Mona II) Inc. to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1148 and 1154 Mona Road, Part



of Lots 99 and 100, Registered Plan 323, Part of Lots 4-5, Range 1 Credit River Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 0.3 hectare.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed earlier in 2024, by Archaeological Services Inc., entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of available aerial imagery. This research determined that there remained archaeological potential on the subject property and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment would be required ahead of future development.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on July 17, 2024. The initial field review resulted in an area representing approximately 80% of the subject property being identified as disturbed and to not retain archaeological potential. The balance of the subject property was assessed by means of a test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological materials were identified during the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*, the following recommendation is made:

1. 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 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:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 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 subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the 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 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, *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.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the front of the residences in the northeast of the subject property.



Image 2: View of extensive grading through the backyard areas of the subject property, looking north from the south corner.



Image 3: View of extensive grading through the south of the subject property.



Image 4: View of field crew test pitting.

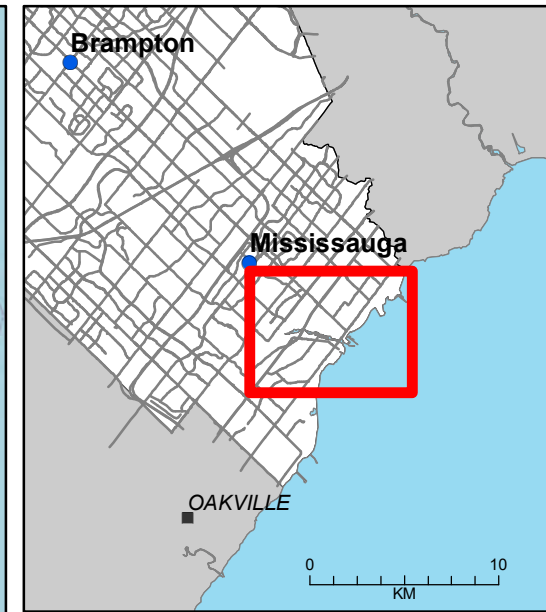
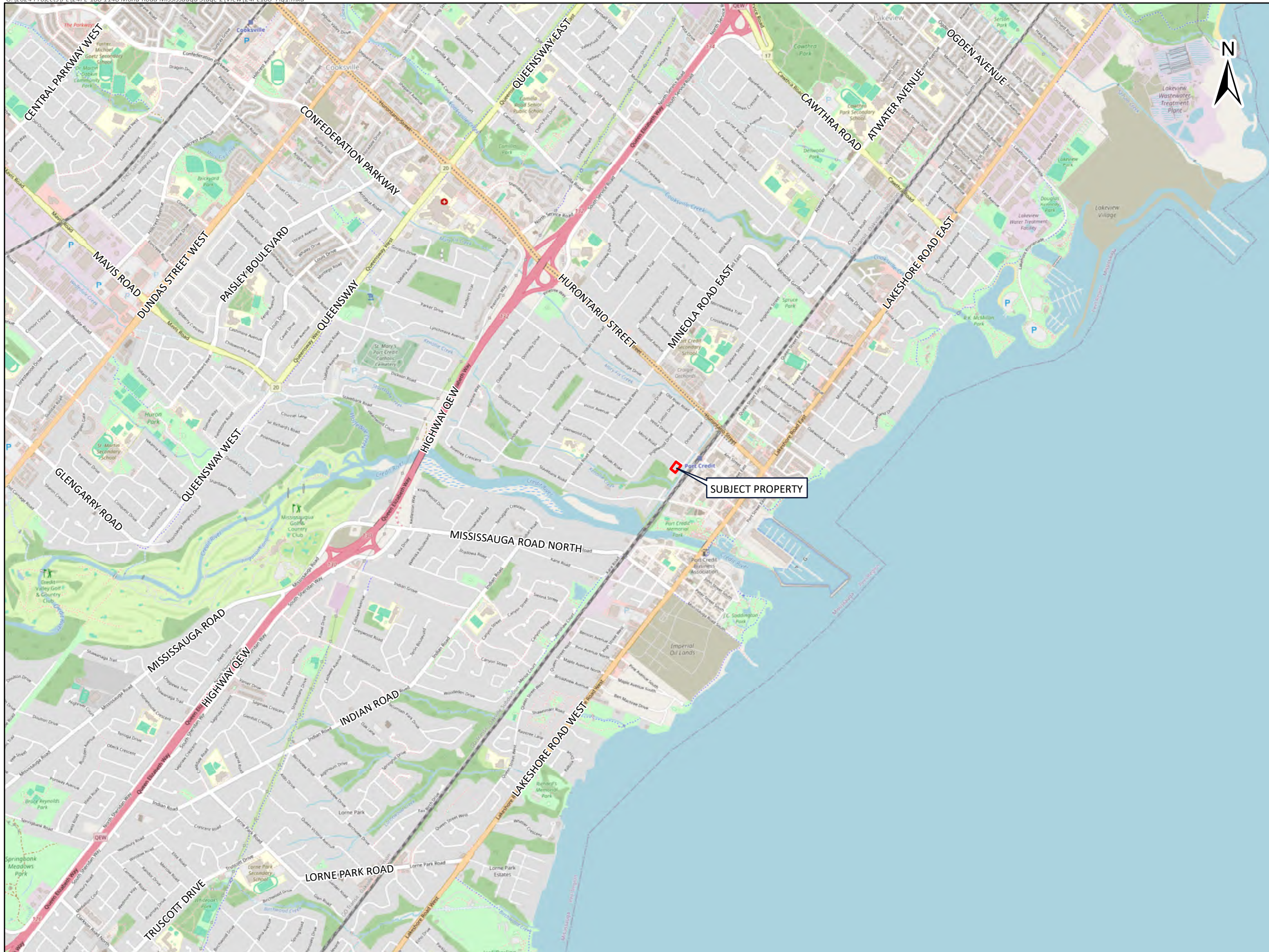


Image 5: View of typical test pit soil profile.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Open Street Map
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 24PL-188
 DATE: 2024-07-10
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 24PL188_Fig1

 **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 the Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1859 Tremain Map of the County of Peel

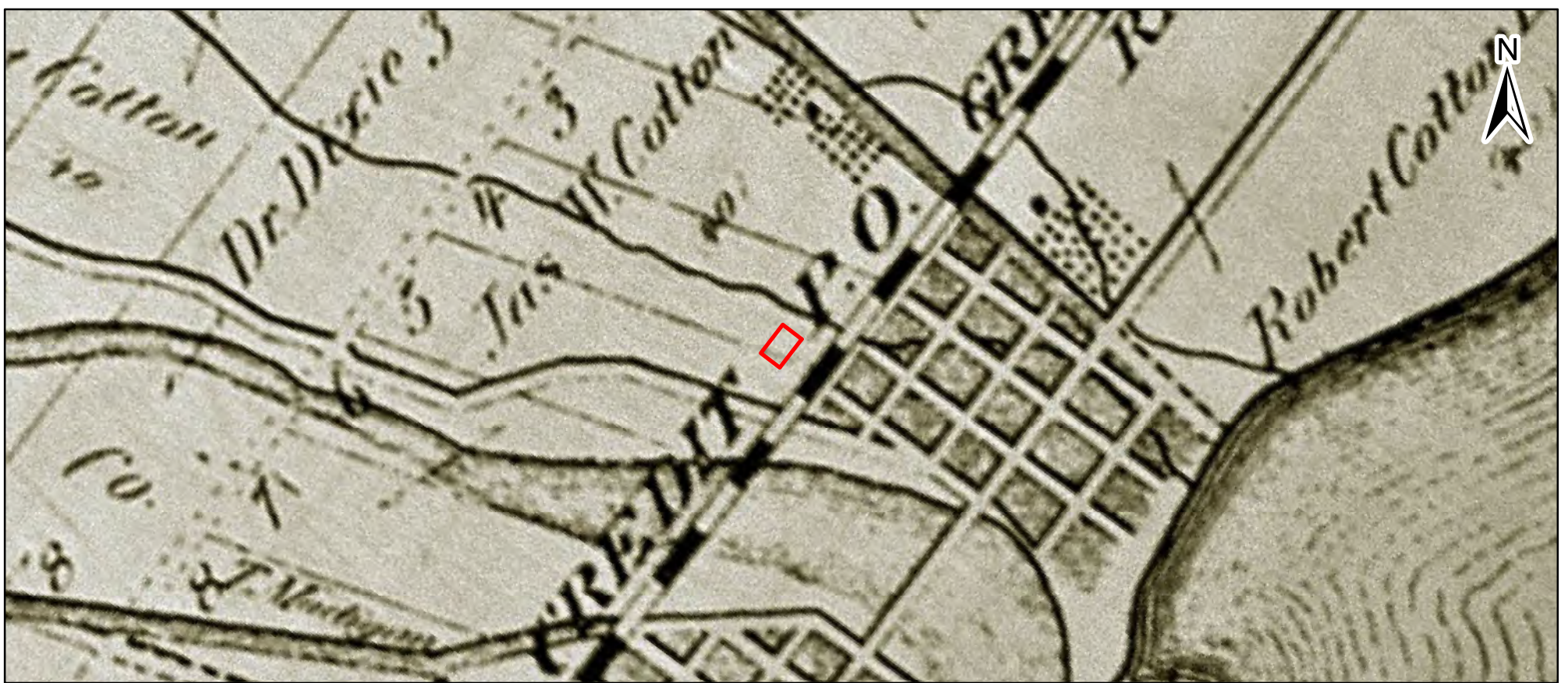


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

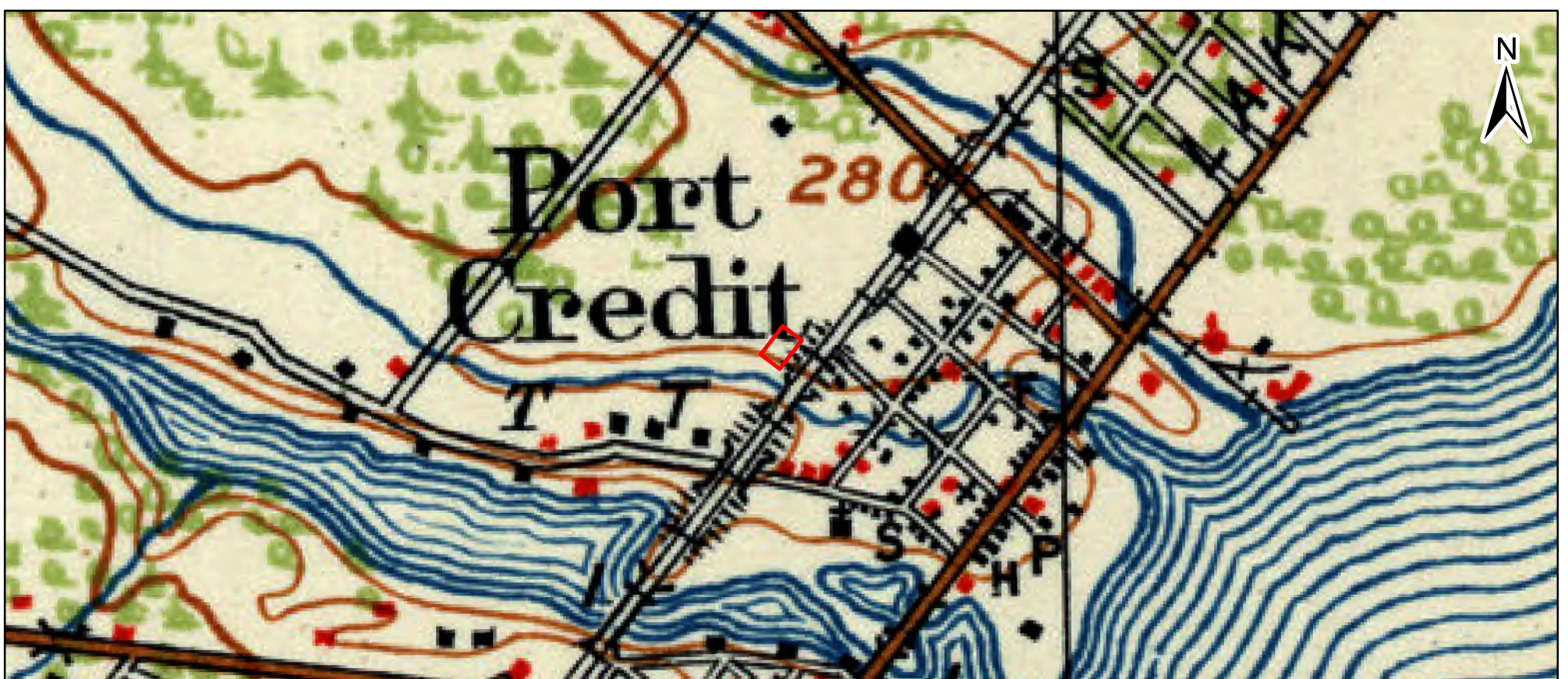


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1918 Brampton Topographic Map



	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Hunting Survey, University of Toronto Google Earth	SCALE AS SHOWN	
	 PROPERTY PARCEL			

Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 and 2005 Aerial Imagery




	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Peel Region, Maxar, Microsoft, ESRI 2022	 0 25 Metres	
	 PROPERTY PARCEL	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:800 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 24PL-188 Date: 7/10/2024	Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL188_Fig6

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



	SUBJECT PROPERTY	AREA OF NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED	Source: Peel Region, Maxar, Microsoft, ESRI 2022			
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION	TEST PIT SURVEY - 5 METRE INTERVALS	TEST PIT PHOTO	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:450 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 24PL-188 Date: 7/22/2024	Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 24PL188_Fig7_Stg2

Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

10.0 Appendix A

Table 1: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre radius of the Subject Property

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-1	Hare	Archaic, Middle Woodland	Campsite	Nurley and Geudebreucg, 1969
AjGv-4	Stillmeadow	Woodland	Campsite	N/A, 1971; Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2022a, 2022b, 2024
AjGv-5	Glenburny	Pre-contact	Campsite	N/A, 1971
AjGv-8	Eley	Archaic	Campsite	N/A, 1971
AjGv-9	Avonbridge	Archaic	Campsite	N/A, 1971
AjGv-10	Stavebank			N/A, 1971
AjGv-11	Port Street			N/A, 1971
AjGv-12	Pinewood Trail			N/A, 1971

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-13	Fort Toronto	Post-contact Mississauga	Village	Peel County Historical Society, 1967
AjGv-17	Nunan			N/A, 1971
AjGv-32	Scott-O'Brien	Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland		Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates, 1988; Archaeological Services Inc., 1991
AjGv-46		Pre-contact	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2000
AjGv-47		Pre-contact	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2000
AjGv-48		Pre-contact	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2000
AjGv-50	Atoka	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2000

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-57			Burial	Archaeological Services Inc., 2003
AjGv-71	James Taylor	Euro-Canadian	Warehouse	Archaeological Services Inc., 2010, 2021
AjGv-73	AjGv-73	Pre-contact, Middle Woodland	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2011
AjGv-74	AjGv-74	Late Archaic, Middle Woodland	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 2011, 2019; New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2012; Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2020; Archaeological Consultants Canada, 2022
AjGv-75	AjGv-75	Pre-contact	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2011
AjGv-83	AjGv-083	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 2016a, 2016b, 2018

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-84	Kane	Woodland, Euro-Canadian	Campsite, homestead	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2016; Archaeological Research Associates, 2021
AjGv-95	Tall Oaks	Pre-contact	Scatter	WSP, 2021
