1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:	18726
MHSTCI Project Number:	P058-1832-2020
Investigation Type:	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment
Project Name:	Streetsville
Project Location:	Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel
Project Designation Number:	Not Currently Available

MHSTCI FILING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Form(s):	N/A
Date of Report Filing:	15 June 2020
Type of Report:	**ORIGINAL**

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael B. Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on April 4, 2020. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

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4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHY
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5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on April 4, 2020. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 240 stacked townhouse units, two amenity areas, an underground parking garage for residents and visitors, and further visitor parking at ground level. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The County of Peel was created in 1851, however European settlers have been living in Toronto Township within Peel since 1807. Peel County was named after Sir Robert Peel who

was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The County of Peel consists of several townships and villages; the most notable municipalities within Peel are Brampton, Mississauga and Caledon. Peel County in 1973 was renamed as the Regional Municipality of Peel (Wikipedia 2012).

The Township of Toronto was founded on August 2, 1805, by the City of York who purchased 84,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract from the Mississaugas and by 1806 the entire township was open for settlement. Several small communities were formed throughout such as Cooksville, Clarkson, Erindale, Port Credit and Summerville. A majority of the land was given to settlers by the Crown in the form of land grants to United Empire Loyalists who emigrated from the US after the American Revolution. In 1820, additional land was purchased to allow for more settlement in the area. This led to the relocation of the Mississauga peoples. By 1847 they were moved to a reserve in the Grand River Valley. Due the expansion of the Township in 1873 the Toronto Township Council was formed and was responsible for various affairs of the community. (mississaugakiosk.com).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine 1859). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1859. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and there are no structures near the study area. However, the developed part of the town of Streetsville is nearby to the northeast. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates that a stream named Mullet Creek is situated adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the study area and a settlement road is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the south. This road is the current Thomas Street.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Toronto map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Walker & Miles 1877). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone, but it is shown to be within the settled part of the town of Streetsville. Additionally, there are two strucutures shown to be nearby to the southwest and two orchards are nearby to the south. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates that a stream named Mullet Creek is situated adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the study area and two settlement roads are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the south and northeast. These roads are the current Thomas Street and Tannery Street, respectively.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as a commercial area with multiple businesses. The study area is roughly 2.75 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly developed commercial lands. There are six structures within the study area, including three two-storey commercial buildings; two at the southern end, and one near the northeastern boundary. The fourth structure is a small auto repair garage at the northwestern end of the study area. There are also two temporary fabric shelters standing just to the southeast of the auto repair garage standing on concrete foundations. There is a paved lot surrounding the two-storey commercial buildings, and a second smaller paved lot around the auto repair garage. Between these two paved lots is a disturbed dirt or gravel lot that also extends around the northern side of the auto repair garage. At the eastern end of the study area is an area of steep slopes that descend down towards Mullet Creek. This sloped area is also entirely wooded. There are two small grass lawns, one to the east of the auto repair garage and the other to the south of the temporary shelters. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Mullet Creek and another commercial property, on the southeast by Turner Street, on the southwest by Joymar Drive and on the northwest by Tannery Street. The study area is adjacent and to the north of the intersection of Joymar Drive and Thomas Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research also indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) indicates that there is ten (10) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

Background research shows that one (1) previous study has taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2017). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 51, 57 Tannery Street and 208 Emby Dr, Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario St (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel) City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel*. Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, Ontario. PIF # P1024-0241-2017.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 2 Property Assessment is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

> *"Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area,* ***as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands****."*
>
> (MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MHSTCI for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, *"archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project"*, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MHSTCI File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

> *"4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available* ***reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands."***
>
> *"5.* ***If previous findings and recommendations are relevant*** *to the current stage of work, provide the following:*
>
> a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
> b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*

c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work"*

(Emphasis Added)

The above-noted reports do not have any relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, do not include fieldwork or recommendations relevant to the study area, and do not document any sites within 50 metres of the study area. Therefore, there is no requirement to include any summary data for the previous reports.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that four (4) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. One (1) of these sites (AjGw-213) is a multi-component site listed as both a Pre-Contact and a Post-contact site. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 1:

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Monners	AjGw-6	Othercamp/ Campsite	Indeterminate Pre-Contact
	AjGw-76	Findspot	Early Archaic
Park Point Estates #1	AjGw-213	Findspot	Indeterminate Pre-Contact
	AjGw-229	Findspot	Indeterminate Pre-Contact

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

The study area is adjacent to, and contains a part of Mullet Creek, which is a source of potable water. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

Table 2 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 2 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that seven (7) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. One (1) of these sites (AjGw-213) is a multi-component site listed as both a Pre-Contact and a Post-contact site. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Timothy Street Mill	AjGw-67	Distillery, Mill, Tannery	Post-Contact
	AjGw-80	Cabin	Post-Contact
	AjGw-129	Not Determined	Post-Contact
Park Point Estates #1	AjGw-213	Homestead	Post-Contact

AjGw-502 – H1	AjGw-502	House, Scatter	Post-Contact
AjGw-503 – H2	AjGw-503	House	Post-Contact
Wyndham H1 Site	AjGw-574	Homestead	Post-Contact

Two of the above noted archaeological sites (AjGw-502 & AjGw-503) are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

5.3.3 Location and Current Conditions

The study area is described as Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as a commercial area with multiple businesses. The study area is roughly 2.75 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly developed commercial lands. There are six structures within the study area, including three two-storey commercial buildings; two at the southern end, and one near the northeastern boundary. The fourth structure is a small auto repair garage at the northwestern end of the study area. There are also two temporary fabric shelters standing just to the southeast of the auto repair garage standing on concrete foundations. There is a paved lot surrounding the two-storey commercial buildings, and a second smaller paved lot around the auto repair garage. Between these two paved lots is a disturbed dirt or gravel lot that also extends around the northern side of the auto repair garage. At the eastern end of the study area is an area of steep slopes that descend down towards Mullet Creek. This sloped area is also entirely wooded. There are two small grass lawns, one to the east of the auto repair garage and the other to the south of the temporary shelters. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Mullet Creek and another commercial property, on the southeast by Turner Street, on the southwest by Joymar Drive and on the northwest by Tannery Street. The study area is adjacent and to the north of the intersection of Joymar Drive and Thomas Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6. Maps showing the archaeological potential within the study area are included within this report as Maps 7 & 8.

5.3.4 Physiographic Region

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region, which extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. Conditions in the region vary greatly. The area in which the study area lies is described as a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows. The South Slope lies across the limestones of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations, the grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation and the reddish shales of the Queenston

Formation. A till consisting nearly of red and grey shale is reached west of the Credit River. The soil is only slightly acidic, ranging from sandy in the east to clayey in the west (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172-174).

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

Mullet Creek passes through the northeastern part of the study area. This stream is a source of potable water and indicates potential for archaeological resources of a Pre-Contact origin.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

There are six structures within the study area, including three two-storey commercial buildings; two at the southern end, and one near the northeastern boundary. The fourth

structure is a small auto repair garage at the northwestern end of the study area. There are also two temporary fabric shelters standing just to the southeast of the auto repair garage standing on concrete foundations. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the location of these features.

5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

> *"Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level,* ***the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.*** *The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. The* ***fill material should not contain organic elements,*** *and possess a low index of plasticity. Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation.* ***The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage."*** *[Emphasis Added]*
>
> (Goel 2013)

The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material, which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering

value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

There is a paved lot surrounding the two-storey commercial buildings, and a second smaller paved lot around the auto repair garage. Between these two paved lots is a disturbed dirt or gravel lot that also extends around the northern side of the auto repair garage. The areas viable for test pitting (on the top of the steep slopes and the small lawn areas) were disturbed, as there was a layer of fill under the topsoil. This disturbance is likely from the construction of the industrial complex and creation of the concrete parking lots and driveways. Test pits were excavated well below topsoil depth in order to ensure disturbance extended below even deep topsoil layers to ensure that the depth of disturbance was sufficient to remove archaeological potential in most contexts. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the location of these features.

5.3.6.3 Low-Lying and Wet Areas

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The northeastern part of the study area contains a part of Mullet Creek. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the location of this feature.

5.3.6.4 Steep Slope

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably

subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

At the eastern end of the study area is an area of steep slopes that descend down towards Mullet Creek. This sloped area is also entirely wooded. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the location of these features.

5.3.6.5 Wooded Areas

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Property Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

There are small wooded areas on both sides of Mullet Creek. These wooded areas also contain steep slopes that descend towards the stream. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the location of these features.

5.3.6.6 Ploughable Agricultural Lands

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

5.3.6.7 Lawn, Pasture, Meadow

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

There are two small grass lawns, one to the east of the auto repair garage and the other to the south of the temporary shelters. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins, proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include areas under existing structures, paved parking lots, gravel lots, and areas that are not accessible due to the presence of streams and steep slopes. A portion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required. These areas include the grass lawns at the western end of the study area, and any part of the wooded area at the eastern end that does not have a steep slope.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

This report confirms that the study area was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by test pit survey at ten-metre intervals to confirm disturbance on 04 April 2020.

The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report. Upon completion of the property inspection of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 Property Assessment.

It must be noted that AMICK Consultants Limited has been retained to assess lands as specified by the proponent. As such, AMICK Consultants Limited is constrained by the terms of the contract in place at the time of the Archaeological Assessment and can only enter into lands for which AMICK Consultants Limited has received consent from the owner or their agent(s). The proponent has been advised that the entire area within the planning application must be subject to archaeological assessment and that portions of the planning

application may only be excluded if they are of low potential, are not viable to assess, or are subject to planning provisions that would restrict any such areas from any form of ground altering activities.

6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 & 6.

The documentation produced during the property assessment conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 36 digital photographs.

6.2 TEST PIT SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, test pit survey is required to be undertaken for those portions of the study area where deep prior disturbance had not occurred prior to assessment or which were accessible to survey. Test pit survey is only used in areas that cannot be subject to ploughing or cultivation. This report confirms that the conduct of test pit survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:

a. wooded areas
[All wooded areas were test pit surveyed at an interval of 10 m between individual test pits to confirm disturbance where there was no steep slope.]

b. pasture with high rock content
[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any pastures with high rock content]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth
[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth]

d. orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey
[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any of the above-mentioned circumstances]

e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.
[The study area includes within it mostly developed commercial lands. There are six structures within the study area, including three two-storey commercial buildings; two at the southern end, and one near the northeastern boundary. The fourth structure is a small auto repair garage at the northwestern end of the study area. There are also two temporary fabric shelters standing just to the southeast of the auto repair garage standing on concrete foundations. There is a paved lot surrounding the two-storey commercial buildings, and a second smaller paved lot around the auto repair garage. Between these two paved lots is a disturbed dirt or gravel lot that also extends around the northern side of the auto repair garage. This urban density context demonstrates that ploughing and cultivation was not possible due to the concrete and existing structures.]

f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any linear corridors]

2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[All test pits were spaced at an interval of 10m between individual test pits to confirm disturbance.]

3. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[The entirety of the test pitted areas of the study area were assessed using test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits to confirm disturbance.]

4. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
[Test pits were not able to be placed within 1m of all built structures because of the concrete between structures.]

5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]

6. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
   [Regardless of the interval between individual test pits, all test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil where possible and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. In areas where topsoil was not present, test pits were excavated well below topsoil depth to ensure that suspected subsoils, if present, were not layers of fill or waterborne materials overlying buried topsoil. If these areas consisted of fill soils, test pits were also excavated well below topsoil depth in order to ensure disturbance extended below even deep topsoil layers such as those encountered in agricultural fields to ensure that the depth of disturbance was sufficient to remove archaeological potential in most contexts. Where other evidence indicates locations of potentially significant archaeological sites that may include cultural deposits below fill soils, alternative strategies to explore beneath the fill layers found in some areas may be necessary to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment. In such cases, further Stage 2 Property Assessment may be recommended following completion of the property survey under conventional methodologies.]

7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
   [All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]

8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
   [Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered]

9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
   [All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

"*A combination of property inspection and test pitting may be used when initial Stage 2 results determine that all or part of the project area may in fact be disturbed. The Stage 2 survey may then consists of a detailed inspection (equivalent to Stage 1), combined with test pitting."*

The Stage 1 Property Inspection was conducted prior to the Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment.

1. *Place Stage 2 test pits throughout the disturbed areas according to professional judgment (and where physically viable) as to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed.*
   *[*An area of suspected disturbance was identified during the Stage 1 Property Inspection. This consists of an area identified as a probable disturbance from the construction of the industrial complex and concrete parking lots and driveways. Test pits were excavated every 10 metres across the entirety of this portion of the study area. The intensity of test pit survey conducted is far in excess of the minimum standard required. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected

> disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. There is no requirement to systematically examine such areas. The Standards and Guidelines require only judgmental testing based on the professional judgment of the investigating archaeologist. In most typical archaeological assessments the entire area of presumed disturbance will be written off as an area of no archaeological potential without thorough testing to demonstrate that the entire area is disturbed or it will be tested at subjective, irregular and inconsistent intervals, and consequently such testing cannot verify that the entire area contained within the presumed limits of disturbance are, in fact, disturbed. The methodology employed here by AMICK Consultants Limited exceeds any requirements of the Standards and Guidelines and that which is generally applied within the industry.
>
> The excavated soil and the profiles of these test pits were examined to determine if each represented an area of disturbance. Test pits were excavated well below the grade order to ensure that test pits were excavated to depths below the surrounding natural grade. This procedure demonstrated that the entire study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.]
>
> (MTC 2011: 38)

7.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 2 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 2, provide the following:*
    a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
    b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
    c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
    d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
    a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*

maps showing detailed site location information.

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources of any description were encountered anywhere within the study area.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 36 digital photographs.

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on April 4, 2020. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
   Previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

2) *Water Sources*
   Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. Mullet Creek passes through the eastern part of the study area. Mullet Creek is a source of potable water, which indicates potential for archaeological resources of a Pre-Contact origin.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The soil conditions are unknown, and will be determined as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

8) *Resource Areas*

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement*

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

The study area is situated in close proximity to a historic community, in addition to historic houses and orchards identified on the historic atlas map.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated within 100 metres of two early settlement roads that appear on the Historic Atlas Map of 1859 and 1877. These historic roads correspond to the roads presently known as Thomas Street and Tannery Street, which are adjacent to the study area.

11) *Heritage Property*

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study area.

12) *Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites*
This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.
The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that *"Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include:"*

1) *Quarrying*
There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

2) *Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil*
Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Post-contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of

occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

Based on the current satellite imagery, there is a paved lot surrounding the southern and northeastern structure, and a second smaller paved lot at the northwestern corner of the study area. Between these two paved lots is a disturbed dirt or gravel lot. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

3) *Building Footprints*

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are four buildings within the study area; two at the southern end, one near the northeastern boundary and one more at the northwestern end of the study area based on the current satellite imagery. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro,

communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

"Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential."

(MTC 2011: 18)

"Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment."

(MTC 2011: 18)

SUMMARY

Table 4 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to previously registered archaeological sites, proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures, orchards and communities, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

TABLE 4 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	**Y**			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area			**X**	If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)			**X**	If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		**N**		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-contact, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 138-139) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 2 Property Assessment.

1. *Summarize all finding from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*
2. *For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:*
   a. *A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.*
   b. *A comparison against the criteria in 2 Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required*
   c. *A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.*

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.2 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 139) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 2 Property Assessment are described.

1) For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:
   a. Borden number or other identifying number
   b. Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest
   c. Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies

2) Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.

3) If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 and Culture, 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.*

b. *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 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.*

c. *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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

d. *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.*

e. *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 licence.*

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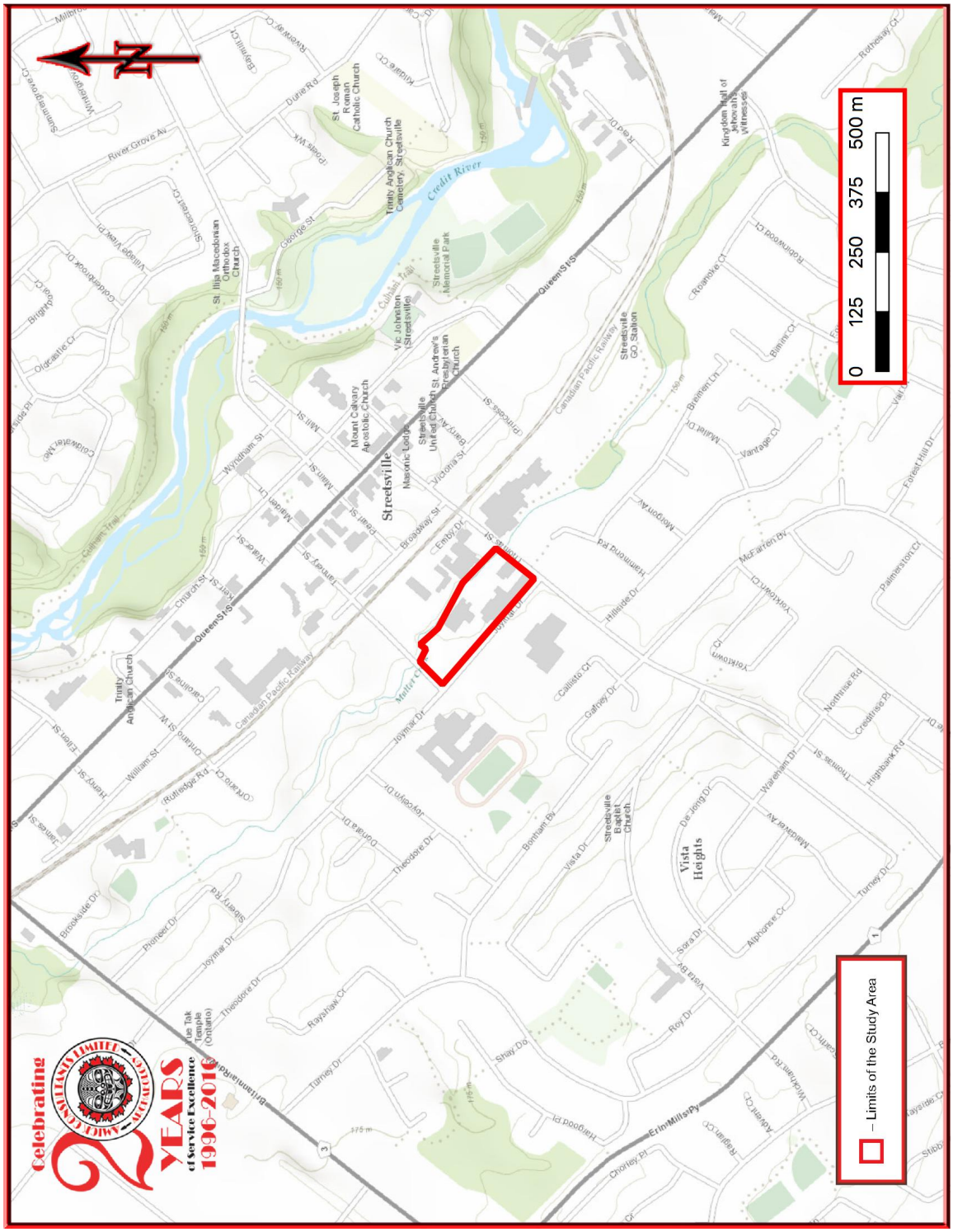
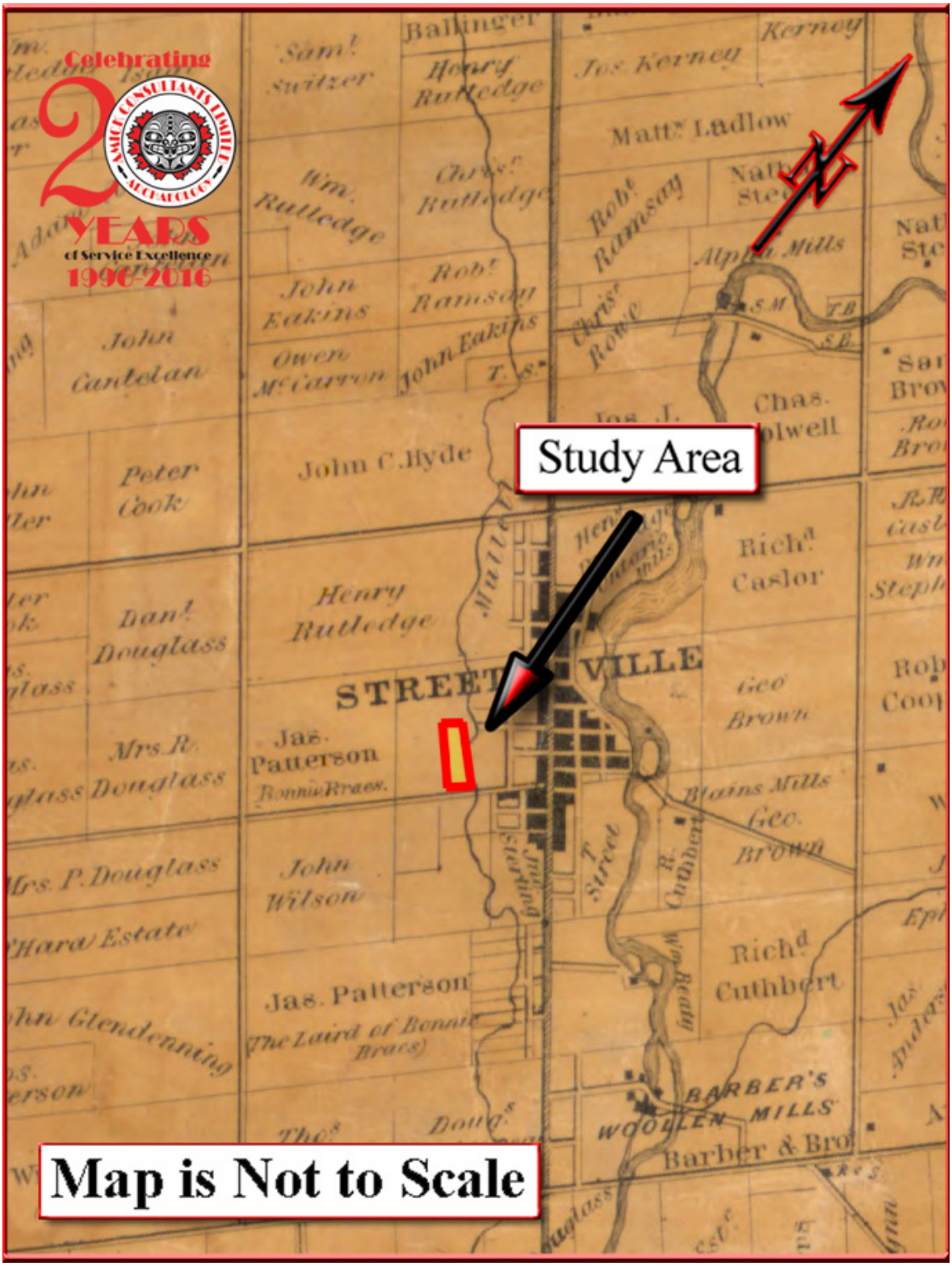
11.0 MAPS

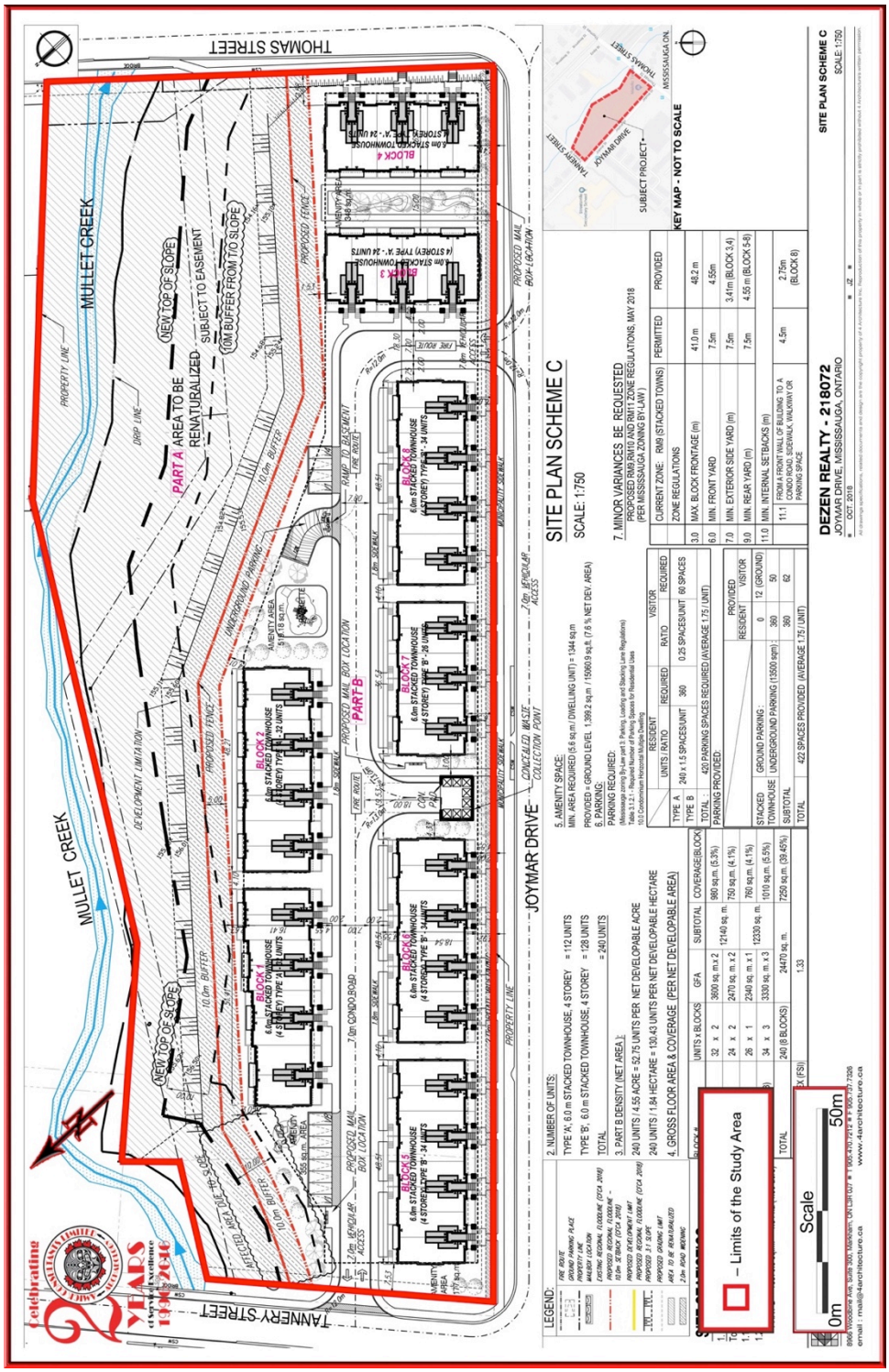


MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2018)

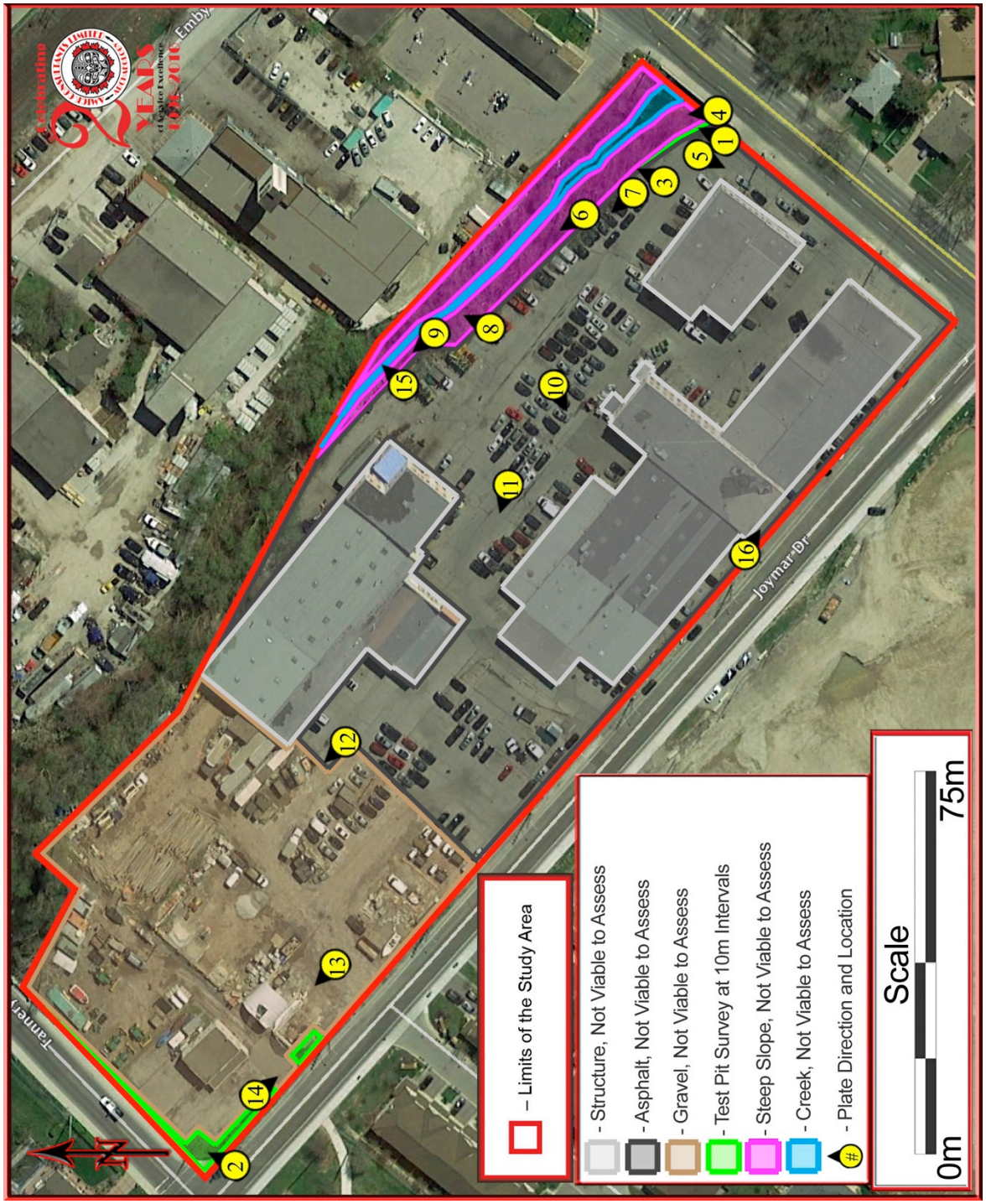


MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL (TREMAINE 1859)

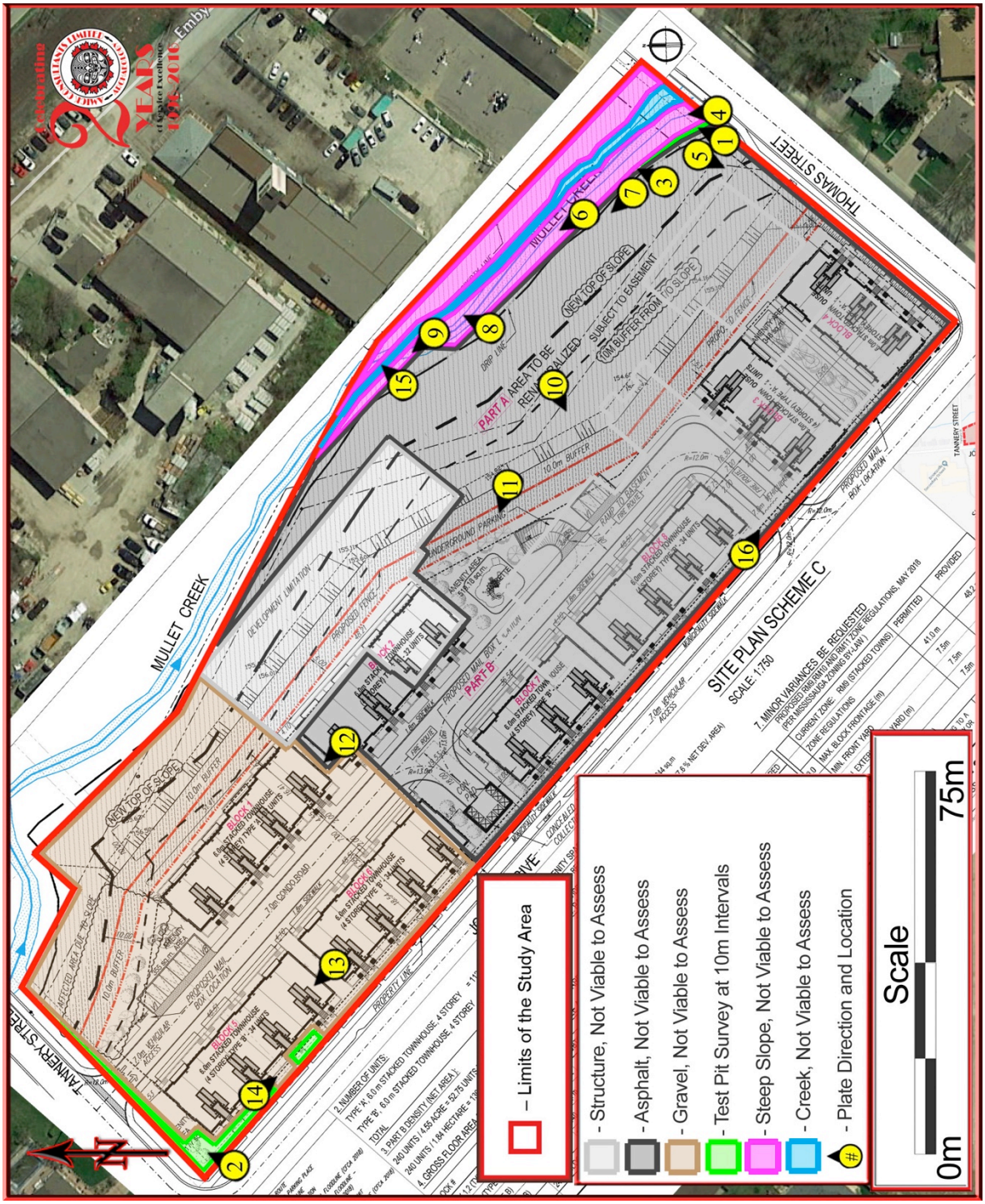
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO (WALKER & MILES 1877)



MAP 4 SITE PLAN (4 ARCHITECTURE INC. 2018)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA

12.0 IMAGES

IMAGE 1 DISTURBED TEST PIT WITH FILL LAYER

IMAGE 2 TEST PIT IN PROGRESS WITH FILL LAYER

IMAGE 3 GRAVEL AND ASPHALT AT TOP OF SLOPE

IMAGE 4 MULLET CREEK AND WOODED STEEP SLOPES

IMAGE 5 CONCRETE PARKING LOT/DRIVEWAY AND MECHANIC SHOP

IMAGE 6 STEEP SLOPE ON SOUTHWEST BANK OF CREEK

IMAGE 7 CONCRETE PARKING LOT AND TOP OF SLOPE

IMAGE 8 MULLET CREEK AND WOODED STEEP SLOPE

IMAGE 9 ROCK PILE AND STEEP SLOPE

IMAGE 10 CONCRETE PARKING LOT AND TWO-STOREY STRUCTURE

IMAGE 11 CONCRETE PARKING LOT AND TWO-STOREY STRUCTURES

IMAGE 12 GRAVEL DRIVEWAY

IMAGE 13 COVERALLS WITH CONCRETE FOOTINGS

IMAGE 14 GRAVEL AREA WITH TEST PITTING AREA ALONG ROADSIDE

IMAGE 15 STEEP SLOPE

IMAGE 16 CONCRETE PARKING LOT ALONG JOYMAR DRIVE