

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Proposed Development of 3855 Dundas Street East  
Within Lot 9, Registrar's Compiled Plan No. 1542**

**Parts 1 and 2, Plan 43R-13937**

**And Parts 8 and 9, Plan 43R-32759**

**Within Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street  
In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South)**

**Historic County of Halton**

**Now in the City of Mississauga**

**Regional Municipality of Peel**

**Ontario**

**Project #: 195-MI2810-20**

**Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)**

**PIF#: P439-0131-2020**

**Original Report**

**January 12, 2021**

**Presented to:**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *3855 Dundas Street East Storage GP Limited* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of a five-storey self-storage building and two two-storey industrial condo buildings on lands municipally recognized as 3855 Dundas Street East, in the City of Mississauga. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within Lot 9, Registrar’s Compiled Plan No. 1542, Parts 1 and 2 of Plan 43R-13937, and Parts 8 and 9 of Plan 43R-32759, within part of Lot 5, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), historic County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area due to the proximity of a watercourse (Joshua’s Creek) and documented pre-ca. 1900 Euro-Canadian settlement. Although a cemetery (Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery) is located within 50 metres of the study area, it was established in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and does not indicate archaeological potential or present any archaeological concern within the study area. Background research also identified one previous archaeological assessment that encompasses the southeastern and southwestern edges of the study area (New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2011); this assessment recommended that their project corridor be cleared of any further archaeological concern. However, it is unclear to what extent this previous Stage 2 AA overlapped with the current study area limits, and therefore the entirety of the study area was subjected to further review.

To determine if the archaeological potential classification of the study area based on the previously mentioned features is relevant, a desktop review of ground conditions was undertaken using current and historical aerial imagery. This review revealed the study area to have been subjected to significant land disturbances from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present. To substantiate this information, a property inspection was subsequently carried out by Diana Hutsulak-Alonso (R1202) under ideal weather and lighting conditions on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020. The property inspection confirmed the study area to be deeply and extensively disturbed. As such, the study area is considered free of archaeological concern and no further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director .....Kassandra Aldridge – MHSTCI licence P439

Field Director (Property Inspection) .....Diana Hutsulak-Alonso – MHSTCI licence R1202

Historical Research..... Lee Templeton – MHSTCI licence R454

Graphics .....Cassandra Lamoureux  
Lee Templeton – MHSTCI licence R454

Report Preparation .....Cassandra Lamoureux

Report Review..... Kim Slocki – MHSTCI licence P029



## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (MHSTCI) (2011), are as follows:

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

### 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *3855 Dundas Street East Storage GP Limited* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of a five-storey self-storage building and two two-storey industrial condo buildings on lands municipally recognized as 3855 Dundas Street East, in the City of Mississauga. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within Lot 9, Registrar's Compiled Plan No. 1542, Parts 1 and 2 of Plan 43R-13937, and Parts 8 and 9 of Plan 43R-32759, within part of Lot 5, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), historic County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2019) and *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *3855 Dundas Street East Storage GP Limited* on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

### 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

#### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

**Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites found primarily along glacial strandlines due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 BC to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes; oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) claim that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>“homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen)</li> <li>- Vanport Point projectile points (Couture)</li> <li>- Snyder Point projectile points</li> <li>- Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>The north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories; the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017a); originally the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation “occupied the lands north of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay” and “migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest” at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (MCFN, 2017a).</p> <p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p>
Early Late Woodland	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <p>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle Late Woodland	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <p>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late Woodland	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Mississauga, Odawa) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p> <p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>Neutral Natives (called Attiawandaron by the Huron-Wendat and <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain) distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula; sites also found west of the Niagara Escarpment as far as Milton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized the Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <p>- Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular - Neutral Native projectile points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Chippewa, Ojibway, Odawa, etc.) continue to inhabit Ontario alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral Natives in the Niagara Peninsula; inter-marriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of the Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015); French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established but limited European contact with Neutral Natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, in southwestern Ontario and in America; to prevent the revival of Huron-Wendat settlements, the Five Nations attacked and destroyed the villages of the Huron-Wendat allies, the Petun Natives; in 1650, what remained of the Petun Natives migrated through Neutral Native territory; the Five Nations attacked Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations, particularly the Seneca, established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving into southern Ontario by military conquest (MCFN, 2017a) by the 1690s; Five Nations settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, several of the Five Nations returned to their homelands south of the Great Lakes, and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario; ‘ <i>Mississauga</i> ’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Loverseed, 1987, pp.11, 17; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1760s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; genesis of the Métis and their communities; France and Britain were the basis of the Seven Years' War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to Britain; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the government administration of the North American territories ceded by France to Britain and established the framework for the negotiation of treaties with First Nation inhabitants; Pontiac's War; fur trade continued; beginning of Euro-Canadian settlement (Hall, 2015; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1760s to 1790s	American Revolution (1775 to 1783) caused large numbers of United Empire Loyalists, military claimants, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to arrive in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay's Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement after land cession treaties were secured with various First Nations groups by the British Crown (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891; Government of Ontario, 2014; Hall, 2019; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).
British Land Treaties	1805 to 1806	In 1805 a tract of land was ceded from the Mississauga that included lands "reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)" (Fix, 1967, p.13); the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek (Bronte Creek); this treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender, Treaty No.14, was issued in 1806 and is known as the Head of the Lake Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.lix, 35-40; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2019; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; MCFN, 2017b; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).
British Land Treaties	1818	After the War of 1812, immigration from the United States came to a halt as a change in British policy discouraged Americans from taking residence in Canada and encouraged immigration from the British Isles; the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel and Halton Regions, was purchased by William Claus in 1818; the area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers; Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land; this second purchase surrendered those lands within what would encompass "the northern section of Trafalgar, and Nelson Townships, and all of Esquesing and Nassagaweya Townships" (McDonald, 2011, p.71); this treaty was also known as Treaty No.19 or the Ajetance Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.lix; Government of Ontario, 2014; MCFN, 2017c; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

### 1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

#### 1.3.3.1 Township of Trafalgar (South)

The Township of Trafalgar was named after the Battle of Trafalgar, a famous battle that was won by the British against the French and Spanish. The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar, within Home District, was surveyed by Mr. Samuel L. Wilmot in 1807 and included two concessions north and four concessions south of Dundas Street. In 1817, only 548 individuals resided in the Township of Trafalgar and it contained one grist mill and four saw mills. By 1850, 4,513 individuals resided in the Township of Trafalgar and it contained three grist mills and 19 saw mills. The lands within the township were described as generally rolling, having a variety of soft and hard lumber, and the soil in the southern part of the township was sandy, while the northern portion was clay (Halton Images, 2013; McDonald, 2011, p.234; Smith, 1851, p.261; Walker and Miles, 1877, p.81).

#### 1.3.3.2 Hamlet of Trafalgar

The hamlet of Trafalgar, located at the intersection of Trafalgar Road and Dundas Street and southwest of the study area, was established prior to 1850. The pre-1851 name “Post’s Corners” or “Postville” derives from Ephraim Post, who operated a tavern at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Trafalgar Road (formerly Seventh Line). The hamlet once had a local store, steam saw mill, school, inn, drill shed for local militia and post office — the first in Halton County, and the only one between York (now Toronto) and Dundas (now part of Hamilton). The hamlet thrived as a stagecoach stop along Dundas Street; old log cabins were gradually replaced by frame and brick houses. The community started to decline in the late 1800s with the decrease in commerce and traffic along Dundas Street resulting from the rise in popularity of rail transport. Only a small number of Trafalgar hamlet’s historic buildings remain, as most were torn down in the 1960s. The area was annexed to the Town of Oakville in 1962, changing its primarily rural agricultural character and becoming more suburban (Town of Oakville, 2010, pp.21-23).

#### 1.3.3.3 Hamlet of Sheridan

Sheridan was located at the present-day intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) (formerly Middle or Commissioners’ Road), and east of the study area. It was originally known as Hammondville and was situated on the town line between the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel and the Township of Trafalgar, in the County of Halton. Its development was slow due to the closely neighbouring Springfield (present-day Erindale). A post office was opened in 1857, which was likely when the community was renamed Sheridan after the British playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By 1877, the community had a general store, post office, a Methodist (United) Church, a school, a Temperance Hall, a tannery, a blacksmith and a chair factory, and was home to 100 individuals. By 1880, the community of Sheridan diminished in size (Heritage Mississauga, 2018; Martin, 1967, p.277; Walker and Miles, 1877, p.87).

### 1.3.4 Past Land Use

#### 1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely G.R. Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton* and Walker and Miles' 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (**see Maps 2-3**).

In G.R. Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (South)*, the study area is depicted within lands owned by William (Wm.) Robertson. No historic structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area while Joshua's Creek is located within 300 metres to the south and west of the study area.

Review of Walker and Miles' 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (South)* reveals that at this time, the study area was situated within lands owned by William (Wm.) T. Brown. No historic structures are depicted in the study area while six homesteads and their orchards are depicted within 300 metres. Joshua's Creek continued to be depicted within 300 metres to the south and west of the study area.

The study area also fronts on Ninth Line and Dundas Street East, the latter of which was surveyed in 1793 and cleared in 1800 to serve as military link between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, as well as to encourage the settlement of Upper Canada (Town of Oakville, 2010, pp.17, 19-20). In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian settlements and early historic transportation routes, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of 1909, 1922, 1933 and 1942 topographic maps (**see Map 4**), an aerial photograph from 1954 (**see Map 5**), and orthophotographs from 2002, 2007, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019 (**see Maps 5-6**) was undertaken. Current and historical aerial photography (1954, 1966, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1989, 1992, 1997, 2000 and 2002-2020) available through the Mississauga Maps interactive mapping application (Mississauga Maps, 2021) were also reviewed.

The topographic maps depicted the study area on the northern corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Ninth Line. In 1909 both roadways were described as "unmetalled". Dundas Street continued to be improved over the years, being described as "metalled" in the 1922 map, an "18' wide" "paved" road in the 1933 map, and a "paved" "main highway (wide)" in the 1942 map. Both roadways had telegraph or telephone lines along their lengths by 1922. The study area



was depicted in land that had been cleared trees, potentially for agricultural use. No structures were depicted in the study area while numerous structures (stone or brick, and wood) were depicted within 300 metres fronting on Dundas Street. Joshua's Creek was also depicted within 300 metres to the south and west of the study area.

The 1954 aerial photograph continued to depict the study area on the northern corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Ninth Line. The study area was vacant and may have been used for agricultural purposes by the farmstead to the north. Imagery from 1966 illustrates what appears to be a U-shaped wet area in the eastern corner of the study area. By 1975, the footprint of the wet area had expanded into the western corner of the study area. Imagery up to 1985 depicted similar conditions: a large wet area encompassing the central portion of the study area and extending into the eastern and western corners, with the remainder of the study area lying in vacant lands cleared of trees. Due to the large wet area and quality of the imagery, it is unclear if the study area was used for agricultural purposes at this time. Also, by 1985 the garden centre currently on the eastern corner of the Dundas Street and Ninth Line intersection had been established and the Highway 403 interchange at Dundas Street had been constructed to the northeast of the study area. By 1989, the Ninth Line Sports Park had been constructed to the immediate northwest of the study area. There also appeared to be filling activities and a drainage ditch dug in the western corner of the study area by this time. A second drainage ditch was dug from the central wet area to the southern corner of the study area by 1992. The large wet area previously covering the central portion and eastern and western corners of the study area was no longer apparent on imagery from 1997. Additional measures may have been undertaken to improve drainage and the area possibly filled in. All that remained was the drainage ditch curving from the eastern corner to the southern corner of the study area.

The study area consisted of an agricultural field, two billboards and a drainage ditch, remaining relatively unchanged from the turn of the century until roadway improvements commenced along Ninth Line and Dundas Street. The Glen Oaks Funeral Home had been constructed on the western corner of the Dundas Street and Ninth Line intersection by 2004. Aerial imagery revealed roadway construction for widening and improvements between 2013 and 2015. By 2015 there were construction and grading activities occurring within the eastern and southern portions of the study area. Construction and grading activities continued into 2016, expanding further into the study area, and the drainage ditch within the study area had been filled in. By 2020 the study area had returned to overgrown vegetation.

It is clearly evident from this review that the study area has witnessed considerable land alterations since the late 20<sup>th</sup> century into recent years.

### **1.3.5 Present Land Use**

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Business Employment (City of Mississauga, 2020a).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Neither the Regional Municipality of Peel nor the City of Mississauga have an AMP.

### 1.4.2 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed cultural heritage resource (City of Mississauga, 2020b; Town of Oakville, 2020a; Town of Oakville, 2020b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Mississauga, 2014; City of Mississauga, 2018; Town of Oakville, 2013). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (OHT, 2021a; OHT, 2021b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of the Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery at 3164 Ninth Line, in the Town of Oakville

(OGS, 2021a; OGS, 2021b). Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery has been serving Mississauga, Oakville and the surrounding area since 1980; the Funeral Home was built in 2004 (Arbor Memorial, 2021). Owing to its late date of establishment, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area. Further discussion of the Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery can be found in **Section 3.1.3**.

#### 1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. Nine archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI, 2020; *see Table 3*).

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGw-102	Stellar	-	-
AiGw-413	-	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AjGw-25	Adle	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Other: camp/campsite
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: building/homestead
AjGw-306	Albertson II	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AjGw-307	Albertson I	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AjGw-308	Raptor	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Other: camp/campsite
AjGw-483	P7	Late Archaic	Findspot
AjGw-484	P8	Late Archaic	Findspot

"-" denotes details not provided in OASD

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that no archaeological sites are located within 300 metres, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. One report was identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2011	2 AA	Encompassing part of the study area	Associated with the reconstruction of Dundas Street from Oak Park Boulevard to Highway 403 (an approximately 3.7 kilometre long corridor). The subject corridor extended approximately five to ten metres from the existing Dundas Street right-of-way (ROW) on both the north and south

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
			<p>sides intersecting Lots 5 to 15, Concession 1 North and Concession 1 South. The assessment also encompassed additional reconstruction along the east and west sides of Ninth Line north of Dundas Street, the east side of Ninth Line south of Dundas Street and the east and west sides of Eighth Line north of Dundas Street. The Stage 2 assessment determined the majority of the subject corridor to have been intensively and extensively disturbed. Recommended that the subject corridor be cleared of any further archaeological concern; no further archaeological assessment was deemed necessary unless construction activities or impact areas extended beyond the boundaries of the reconstruction plan referenced for the Stage 2 AA.</p> <p>Lands fronting 3855 Dundas Street East were either visually determined to be disturbed or were subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. The test pit survey did not recover any archaeological material.</p>

## 1.4.8 Physical Features

### 1.4.8.1 Physiographic Regions

The western half of the study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario and the eastern half is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region.

The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the “second wave” of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The eastern portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the western portion, as large areas around Toronto have become more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

The Iroquois Plain physiographic region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The

undulating till plains above the old shorelines of Lake Iroquois make up the Iroquois Plain. The plain, cut in previously deposited clay and till, is partly floored with sand deposits; from Scarborough to Trenton the plain widens until the old beach is six and one-half miles inland from the present shore of Lake Ontario. The old shoreline is well marked by bluffs or gravel bars while immediately below is a strip of boulder pavement and sandy off-shore deposits which vary in width. Prior to 1930, until 1940, the Iroquois Plain was a general farming area, with a tendency for horticulture and growth of canning crops. Since the Second World War, the remaining farms have become larger while much of the land has been put to urban uses (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.190-196).

#### 1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Two native soil types are found within the study area: Oneida clay loam and Jeddo clay loam. The central portion of the study area is located in Jeddo clay loam while the northern and southern corners of the study area are located within Oneida clay loam. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 5** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1971).

Table 5: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Parent Materials	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness
Oneida clay loam	Grey Brown Luvisol	Clay loam till	Well drained	2+ to 5% slope, complex topography; slightly stony
Jeddo clay loam	Humic Gleysol	Clay loam till	Poorly drained	0.5+ to 2% slope, simple topography; slightly stony

The topography within the study area is level with the elevation of 171 metres above sea level.

#### 1.4.8.3 Hydrological Features

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Joshua's Creek is located within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is located at municipal address 3855 Dundas Street East, on the northern corner of the Dundas Street East and Ninth Line intersection, in the City of Mississauga. The study area is bounded by a sports park to the northwest, vacant fields followed by Highway 403 access ramps to the northeast, Dundas Street followed by a garden centre to the southeast, and Ninth Line followed by a funeral home and cemetery to the southwest. The study area encompasses approximately 2.39 hectares of vacant, overgrown lands, including a pipeline easement along its northeastern edge.

#### 1.4.10 Date of Desktop and Field Reviews

A desktop review of field conditions using current and historical aerial imagery was undertaken on January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

A property inspection was carried out on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 (*see Sections 2.0 and 3.0 for further details*). The purpose of the property inspection is to identify and describe areas of high potential requiring additional archaeological research; identify and describe areas of no/low potential not warranting further archaeological concern; and to help gather information to formulate appropriate Stage 2 AA strategies.

### 1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. However, it must be noted that post-1900 developments can negate the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits due to deep and extensive soil disturbances. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 3.0**.

## 2.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

Given the time of year the property inspection was set to take place and the potential for adverse weather conditions, a winter archaeology strategy was discussed with the *MHSTCI* upon submission of the Project Information Form (PIF) (*see attached Supplementary Document*). Per *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MHSTCI, 2013), winter conditions, characterized by low temperatures, snow cover, frozen ground and altered drainage, are considered adverse for archaeological fieldwork.

The property inspection was subsequently carried out by Diana Hutsulak-Alonso (R1202) on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 and conducted in compliance with the standards set forth in *Section 1.2* of the 2011 S&G and the 2013 *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*. In accordance with *Section 1.2, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G, the weather and lighting conditions (average of 3°C and overcast) during the Stage 1 property inspection permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification of features of archaeological potential. Temperatures remained above 0°C with no snow cover or excessive rain and the ground remained unfrozen.

The property inspection involved a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. The inspection was carried out by random spot-checking the entire study area and its periphery to gain first-hand knowledge of the property's geography, topography, and current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential (per *Section 1.2, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G). In accordance with *Section 1.2, Standards 3-6* of the 2011 S&G, the property inspection involved visual confirmation of the presence/absence of previously identified features of archaeological potential, identification of additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping, and the identification and documentation of features that would affect archaeological assessment strategies (e.g., recent land disturbances, overgrown vegetation, wet areas, steep slope, heavy soils, structures and built features, etc.).

The results of the property inspection are illustrated within **Map 7** and will be further discussed in **Section 3.0**. A selection of photographic images documenting field conditions within the study area are presented within **Appendix C**, and location and orientation information is provided within **Map 8**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.



## 3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*), a desktop review of aerial imagery (*see Section 1.3.4.2*), and the property inspection (*see Section 2.0*), an evaluation of the established archaeological potential of the study area was performed. The results of this evaluation are presented in **Map 7**.

### 3.1 Analysis

#### 3.1.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments

New Directions Archaeology Ltd. previously conducted a Stage 2 AA in 2011 for the reconstruction of Dundas Street from Oak Park Boulevard to Highway 403 (*see Section 1.4.7*). The project corridor extended approximately five to ten metres from the existing Dundas Street ROW, also including additional reconstruction along Eighth Line and Ninth Line. The southeastern and southwestern edges of the current study area are encompassed within this previous assessment (*see Map 7*). During the field assessment, the majority of lands on the northern corner of the intersection of Dundas Street East and Ninth Line, where the study area lies, were determined to be disturbed. A 60-metre long section along Ninth Line was also subjected to test pit survey which did not yield any archaeological resources. However, the exact limits and extent of New Directions Archaeology Ltd.'s Stage 2 AA (2011) are unclear based on mapping and descriptions within their report. Therefore, the entire study area was subjected to a Stage 1 property inspection, as previously described in **Section 2.0**, and further review, as detailed below.

#### 3.1.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

Features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed include deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the 2011 S&G, disturbances include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

During the review of past and current aerial imagery, it became evident that the study area had been subjected to recent land disturbances involving grading and filling activities, particularly adjacent to Dundas Street East and Ninth Line which have been subjected to road widening and improvements. Aerial imagery also revealed the locations of larger (potentially seasonal) wet areas which appear to have been artificially modified over the years to allow for agricultural use and future development. These disturbances were further highlighted during the property inspection which noted evidence of aggregate fill across the entire study area (*see Images 1-28*).

Disturbances amounted to approximately 2.39 hectares or 100% of the study area. No areas retaining archaeological potential were identified within the study area. As such, the study area is considered free of archaeological concern and does not require further archaeological assessment.



### 3.1.3 Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery

The Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery (established in 1980), located at 3164 Ninth Line in the Town of Oakville, is a currently active modern cemetery within 50 metres of the study area. While the study area is located on the northern corner of the Dundas Street East and Ninth Line intersection, the Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery property is located on the western corner. The closest burial within the property is located greater than 100 metres from the study area limits.

It is recommended by the *MHSTCI* and the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)* that a cemetery investigation begin at least 20 metres from the current cemetery property limits. However, the Glen Oaks Funeral Home & Cemetery property is located greater than 20 metres away from the study area, on the opposite side of Ninth Line (an historic roadway). Given this and that it is a large, formal, late 20<sup>th</sup> century cemetery with known burial locations, there is very low potential for interments to be encountered within the study area. Therefore, there are no archaeological concerns for the cemetery within the study area limits.

## 3.2 Conclusions

Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement and a watercourse (Joshua's Creek). Although a cemetery was identified within close proximity, given the late date of establishment and known property limits and burials locations, it is highly unlikely that interments would be encountered beyond its current property limits. The cemetery property is also located greater than 20 metres from the study area limits and therefore additional cemetery investigation, as recommended by the *MHSTCI* and the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)*, was not required.

One previous archaeological assessment was also identified encompassing the southeastern and southwestern edges of the study area. New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2011) conducted a Stage 2 AA on the northern corner of the Dundas Street East and Ninth Line intersection, during which the lands were either visually determined to be disturbed or were subjected to a test pit survey which did not yield any archaeological resources. Despite these results, it is unclear to what extent this previous Stage 2 AA overlapped with the current study area limits, and therefore the entirety of the study area was subjected to a Stage 1 property inspection and further review.

An on-site property investigation was subsequently conducted on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 by Diana Hutsulak-Alonso (R1202) under ideal weather and lighting conditions, in accordance with *Section 1.2* of the *2011 S&G* and the *2013 Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*. A review of current and historical aerial imagery revealed recent land alterations within the study area which was confirmed during the property inspection. With archaeological potential having been removed due to deep and extensive disturbances, the study

area is therefore considered free of archaeological concern and does not require further archaeological assessment.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. With the entirety of the study area having been visually confirmed to be heavily disturbed during the Stage 1 property inspection, no further archaeological concerns exist. No further work is recommended within the study area.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MHSTCI*, 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.
2. 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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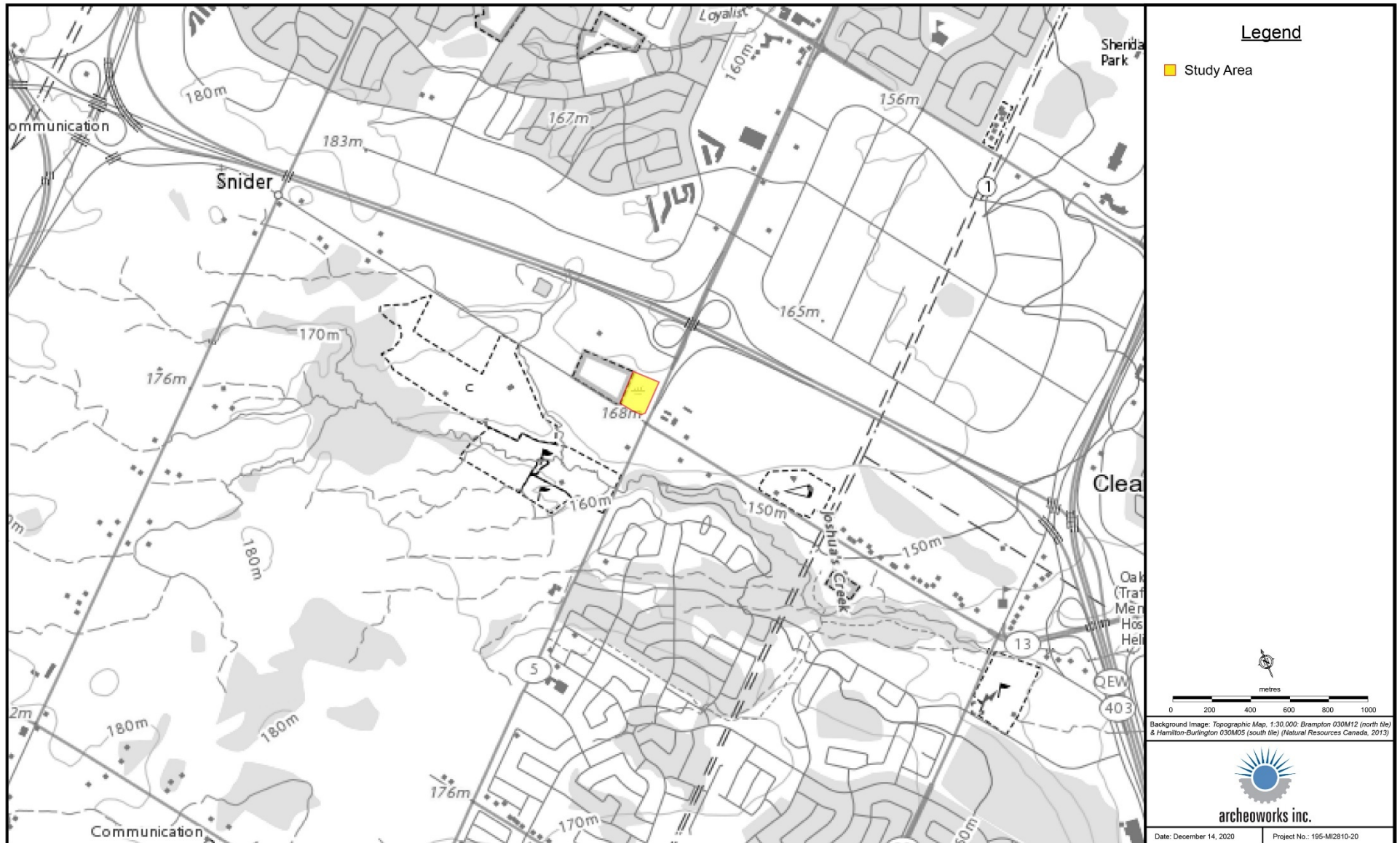
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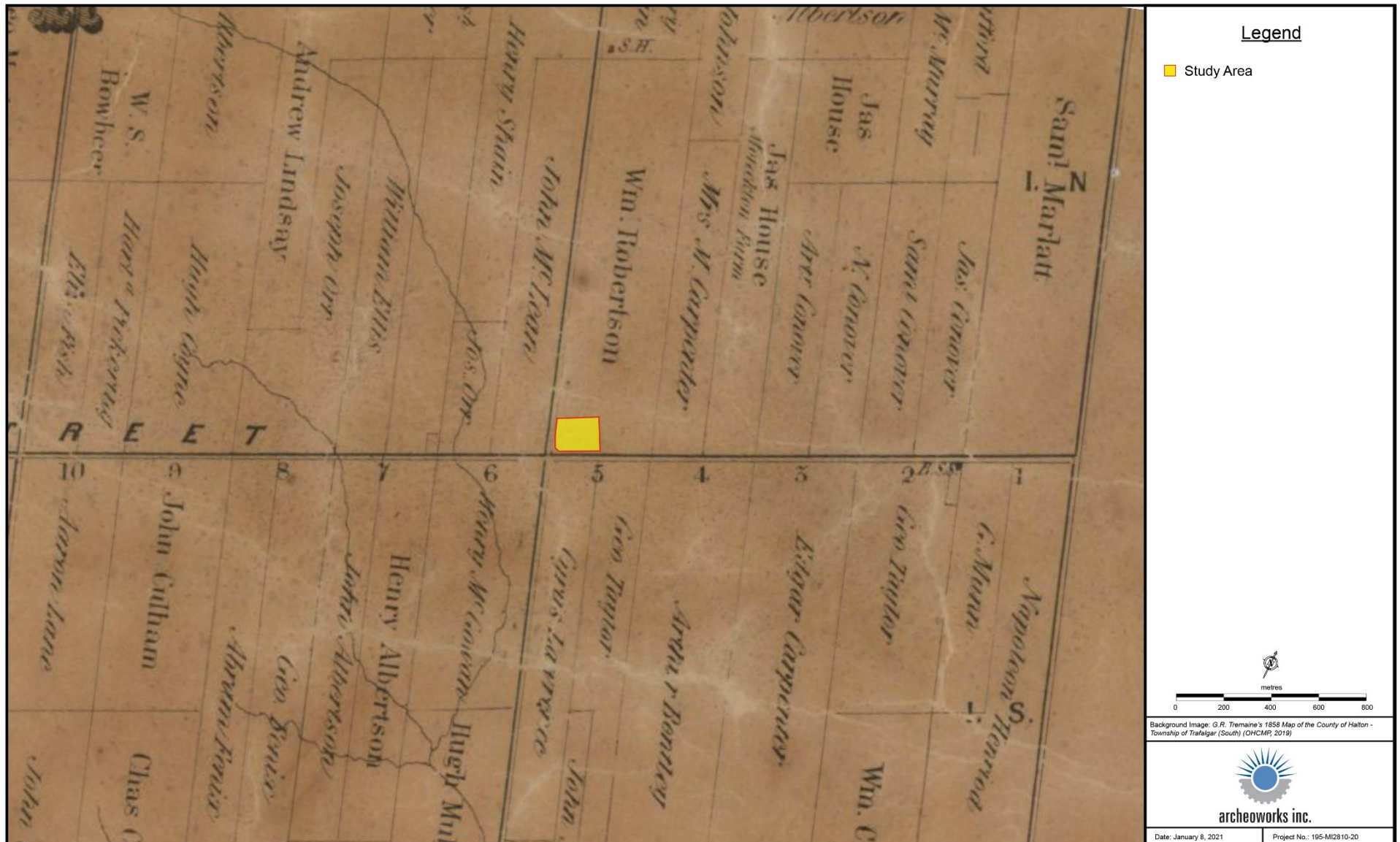
## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: MAPS



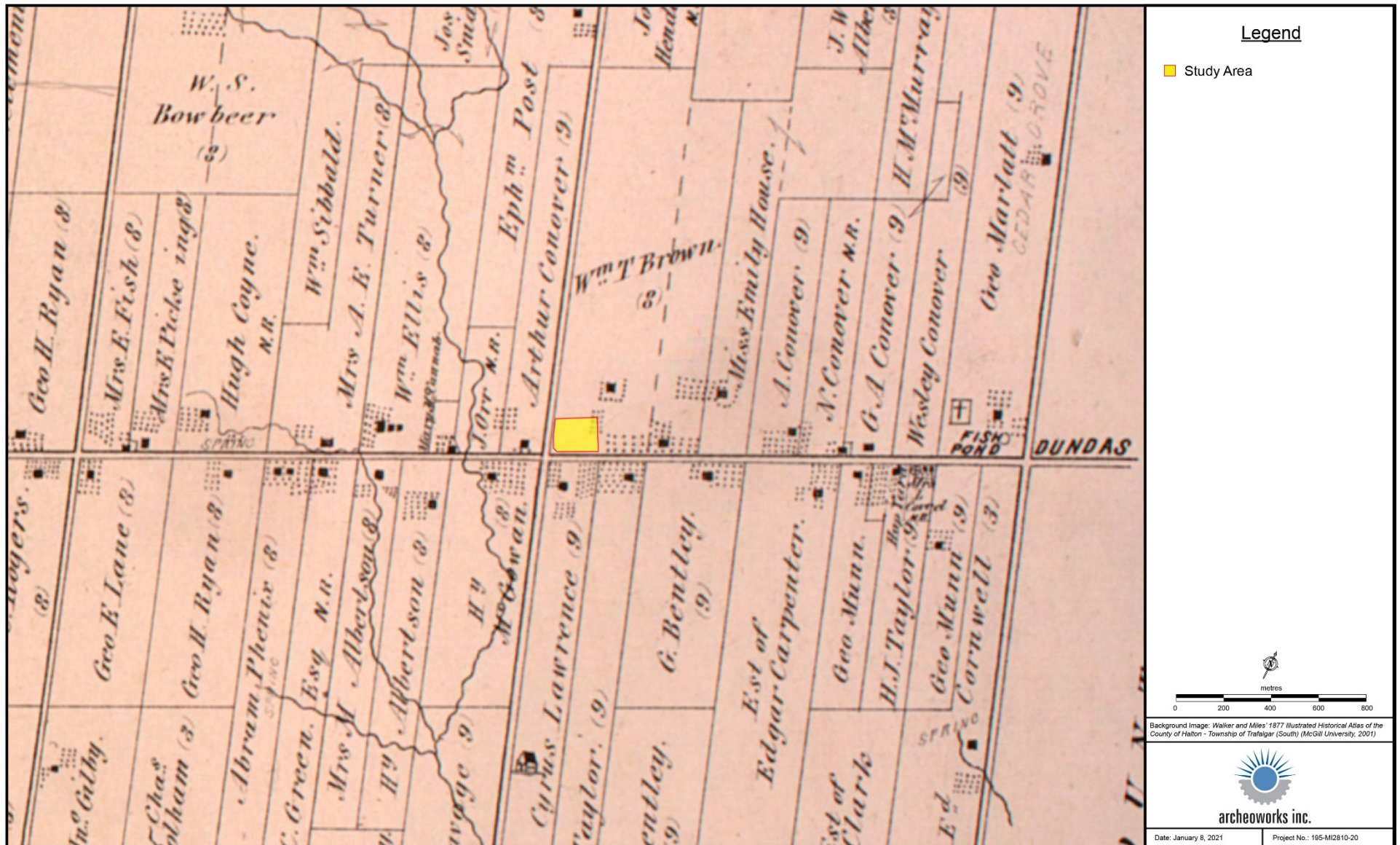
Map 1: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, Brampton 030M12 (north tile) and Hamilton-Burlington 030M05 (south tile) (Natural Resources Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.





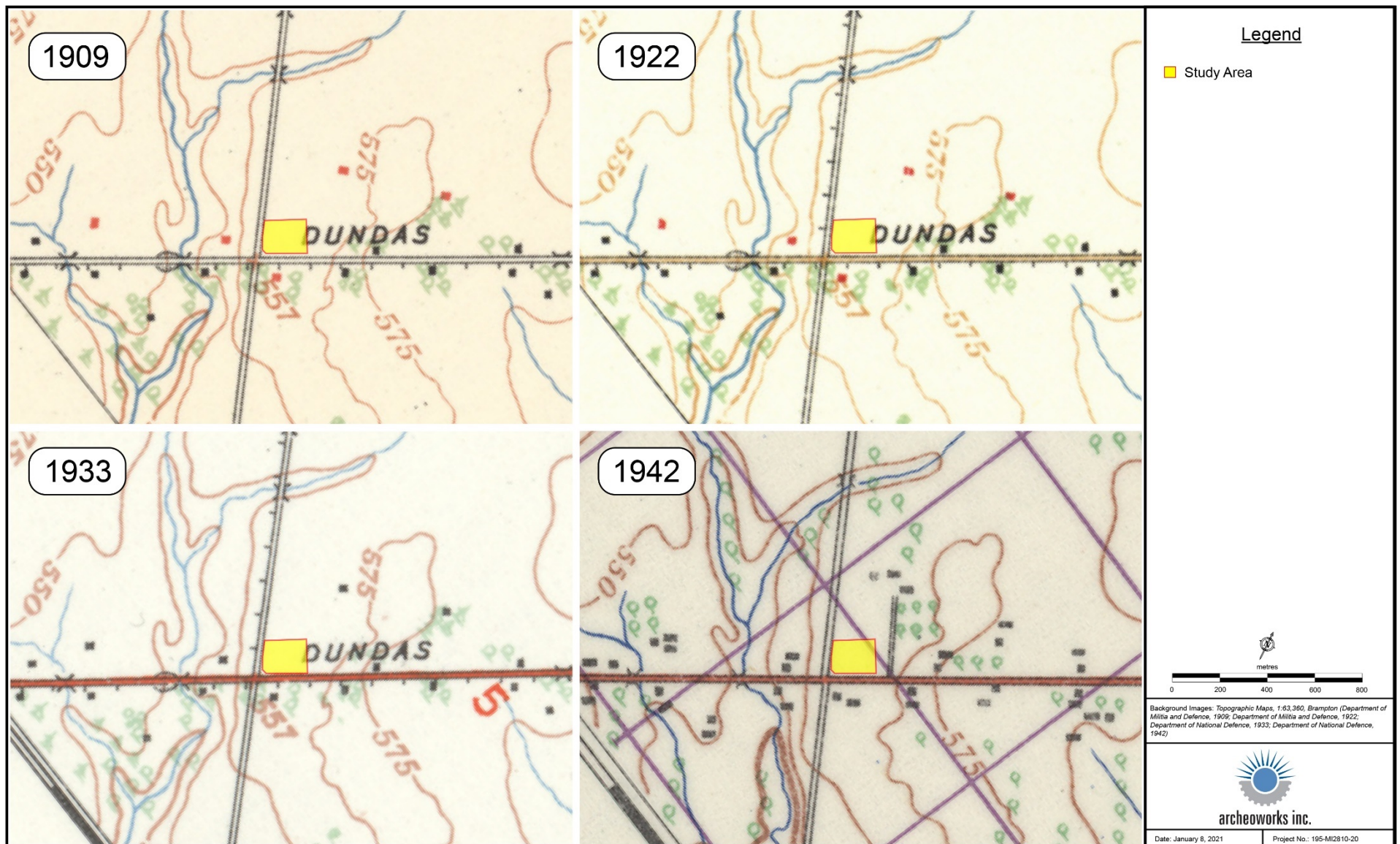
Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within G.R. Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (South) (OHCMP, 2019).





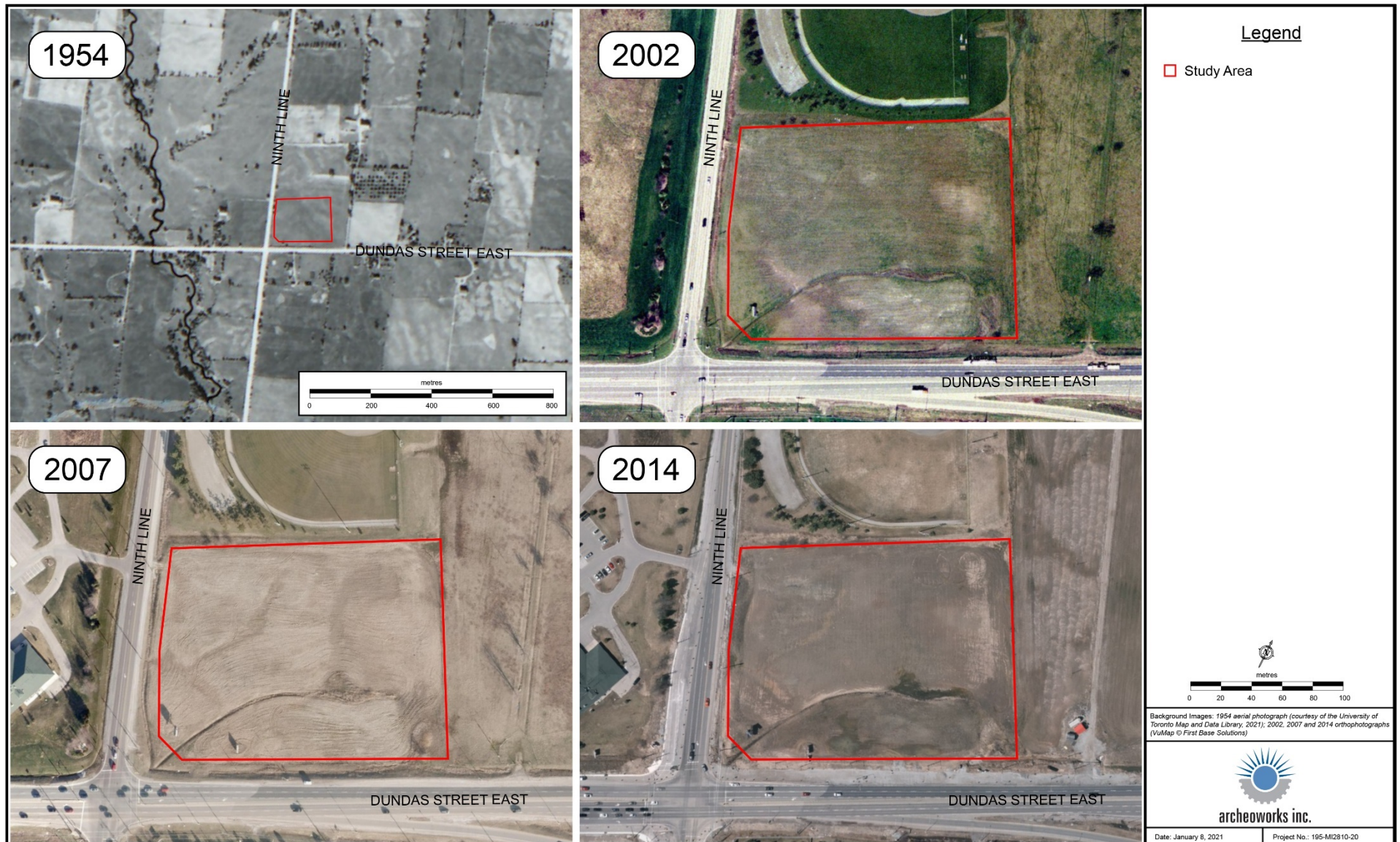
Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within Walker and Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (South) (McGill University, 2001).





Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within 1909, 1922, 1933 and 1942 topographic maps (Department of Militia and Defence; Department of National Defence).





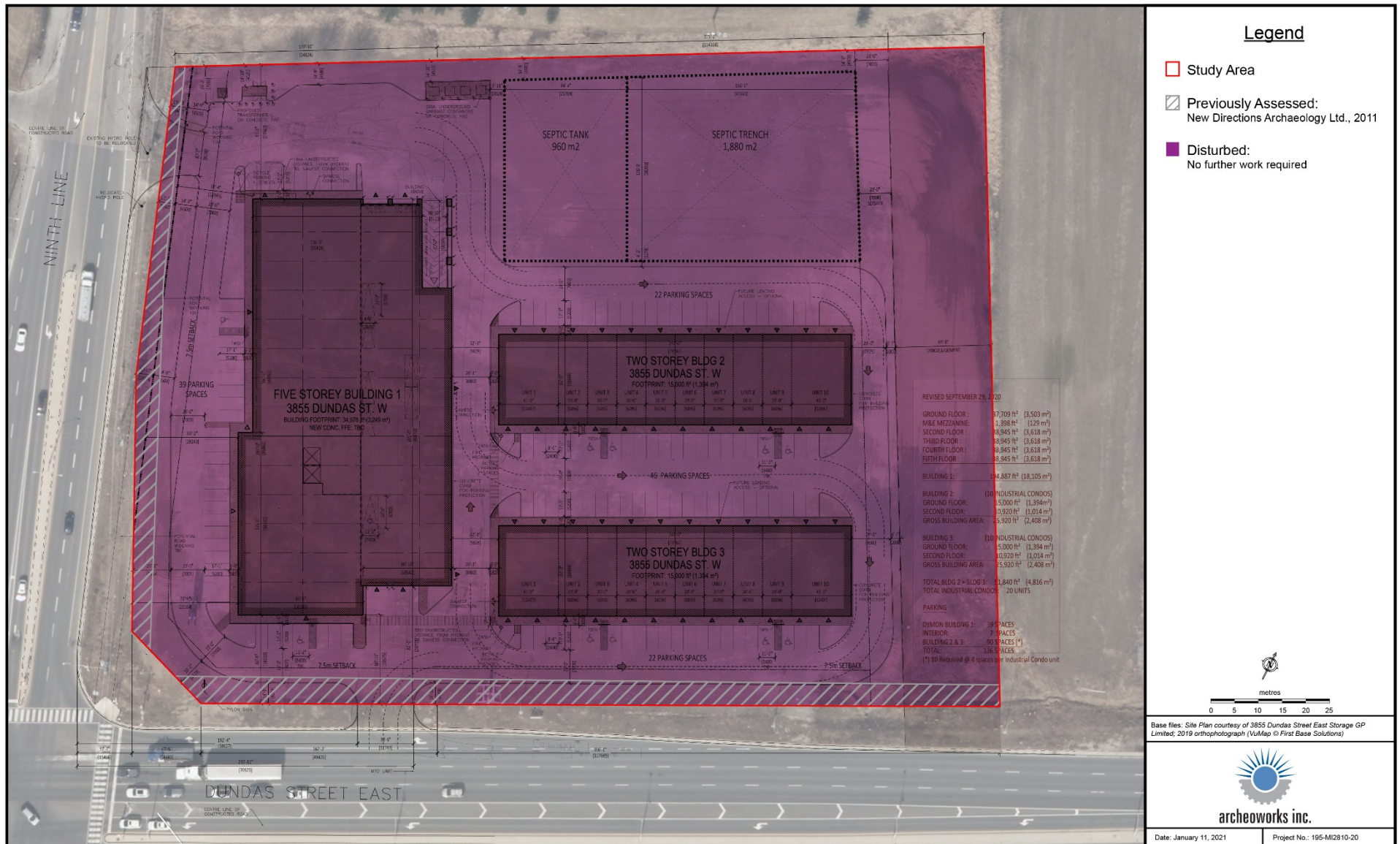
Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (courtesy of the University of Toronto Map and Data Library, 2021) and 2002, 2007 and 2014 orthophotographs (VuMap © First Base Solutions).





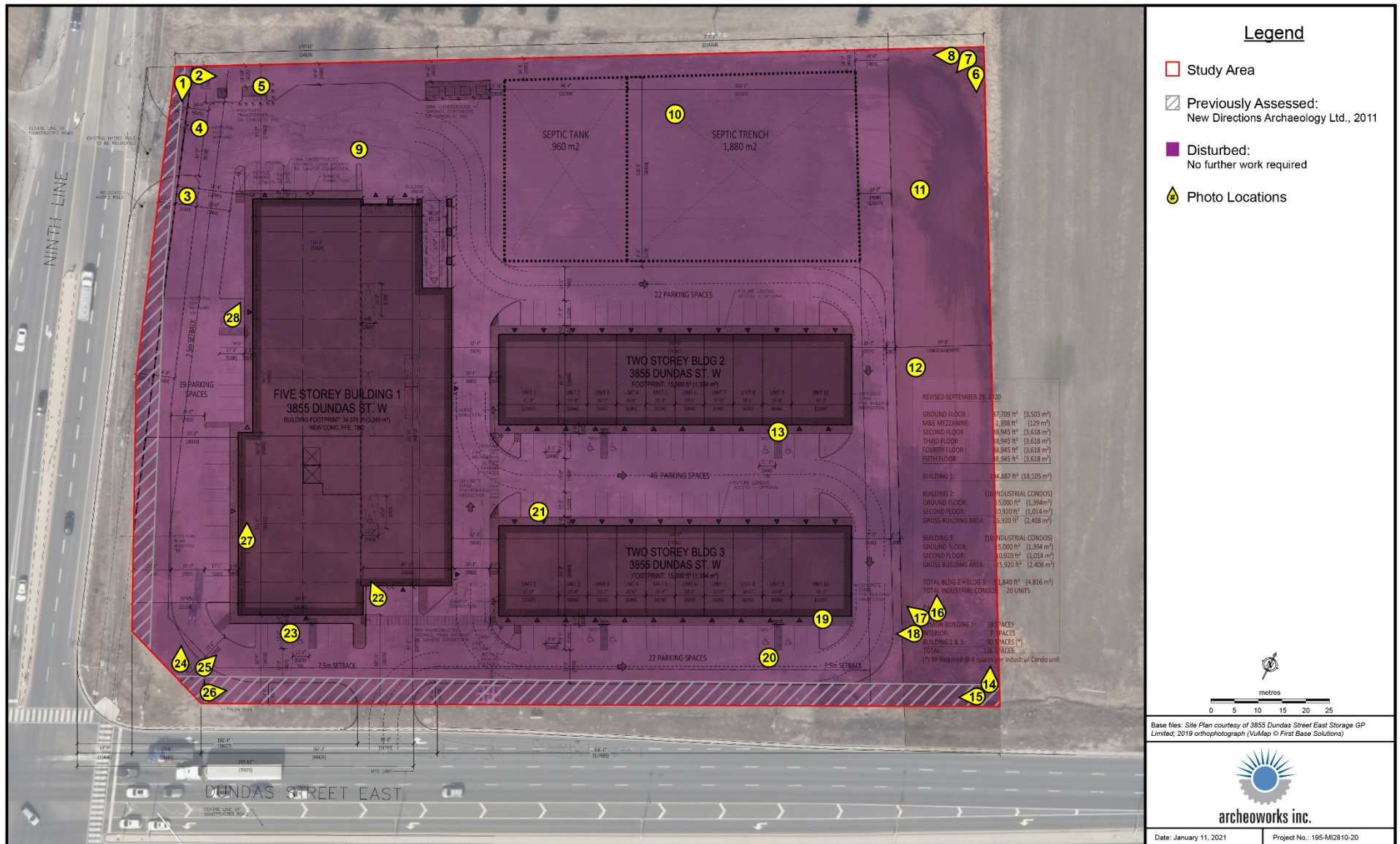
Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019 orthophotographs (VuMap © First Base Solutions).





Map 7: Stage 1 AA results.





## APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?	X – 20 <sup>th</sup> century			If Yes, potential confirmed; cemetery is modern therefore no archaeological potential
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X - all			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined



## APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area adjacent to Ninth Line.



Image 2: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.



Image 3: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 4: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.





Image 5: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 6: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note this northeastern edge of the study area is subject to a pipeline easement.



Image 7: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.



Image 8: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.





Image 9: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 10: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 11: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 12: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.





Image 13: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 14: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation and ditched area. This edge of the study area is subject to a pipeline easement.



Image 15: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation, ditched area and debris.



Image 16: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.





Image 17: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.



Image 18: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.



Image 19: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 20: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.





Image 21: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 23: View of ground conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 22: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 24: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation and billboard within the study area adjacent to Ninth Line.





Image 25: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area.



Image 26: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note overgrown vegetation within the study area adjacent to Dundas Street East.



Image 27: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note aggregate fill amidst vegetation.



Image 28: View of field conditions during the property inspection. Note stockpiling within the study area.

## APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		195-MI2810-20		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
<b>MHSTCI PIF:</b>		P439-0131-2020		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2020/195-MI2810-20 - 3855 Dundas Street East/Stage 1/	Archeoworks Inc., 16715- 12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/Annotated Field Maps/Images	Field Maps/Field Notes: two (2) pages Digital Images: 51 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715- 12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the Ontario Heritage Act, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.