

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
2935 AND 2955 MISSISSAUGA ROAD,  
PART OF LOT 3, RANGE 1 SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, PEEL COUNTY,  
NOW IN THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

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Archaeological Licence P449 (Robb Bhardwaj)  
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by 590816 Ontario Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2935 and 2955 Mississauga Road, part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 1.82 hectares (ha).

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. The Stage 1 background research determined that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous resources and Euro-Canadian historical resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 19 and 20, 2020 by means of a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals and increased to ten-metre intervals when disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological materials were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by 590816 Ontario Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2935 and 2955 Mississauga Road, part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 1.82 hectares (ha).

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Beverly Garner, the project management and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449), under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) P449-0475-2020. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a residential development application under the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing [MMAH] 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990, now administered by MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by MHSTCI).

Permission to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 5, 2020.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through background research.

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lot 3, Range 1 SDS, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County. The property is now situated on the east side of Mississauga Road, south of Dundas Street West in the City of Mississauga. The subject property consists of a vacant lot on the west bank of the Credit River and is comprised of open grassed lands and an eastern and southern woodlot.

#### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

**Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 – 10,500 BP	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	10,500 – 9,500 BP	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	9,800 – 8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000 – 2,000 BP	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	4,500 – 2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)



<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	2,800 – 2,400 BP	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	2,400 – 1,200 BP	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	1,200 – 700 BP	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	700 – 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	600 – 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORICAL</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	1600 – 1750 AD	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	1750 – 1800 AD	
	Euro-Canadian	1800 AD – present	European settlement

### 1.2.2 Historical Overview

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through background research.

#### *Treaty 13a*

The subject property is within Treaty 13a, or the Toronto Purchase, signed on August 2, 1805 by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017; Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2001).

#### *Toronto Township*

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

The Credit River runs through the western portion of the Township and proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as there were milling opportunities along the entire length of the river.

In 1855, the Hamilton and Toronto Railway completed its lakeshore line. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and then in 1923, with Canadian National Railway (Andreae 1997:126–127). Several villages of varying sizes had developed by the end of the nineteenth century, including Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville, and Malton. A number of crossroad communities also began to grow by the end of the nineteenth century. These included Britannia, Derry, Frasers Corners, Palestine, Mt Charles, and Grahamsville.



### *Village of Erindale*

The subject property is located southwest of the Village of Erindale. Erindale was established in 1822 after Thomas Racey constructed a sawmill on the Credit River, just south of Dundas Street. By 1824, a village site was laid out, first called Toronto, Credit, Springfield, Springfield-on-the-Credit, and finally Erindale in the early 1900s (Heritage Mississauga 2009). The village was a stopping place for stagecoach travelers between Dundas and York (now Hamilton and Toronto), along Dundas Street. Early settlers included Emerson Taylor, who operated the Royal Exchange Hotel; John McGill, the first flour miller; Dr. Beaumont Dixie, an early physician, Duncan Turpel, a blacksmith, notary and stagecoach operator; John Barker, the postmaster and storekeeper; Edwin Turner and Christopher Boyes, who were prominent merchants; and General Peter Adamson, who held early Anglican church services in his home until St. Peter's Anglican Church was built in 1826. This was the only Anglican Church west of Toronto, later rebuilt in 1887, and still stands today. The village saw a period of decline when it was bypassed by the Great Western Railway, despite the Credit Valley Railway station being built in 1879. In the early 1900s, Erindale was the centre of a large hydroelectric project which brought growth in the village until a devastating fire in 1919. Erindale amalgamated with other villages in Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga. The town became the City of Mississauga in 1974 (Heritage Mississauga 2009).

### *2935 and 2955 Mississauga Road*

The property at 2955 Mississauga was used as a location for a seasonal fruit market by the Oughtred Brothers in the 1950s and 1960s. After the death of the brothers the property remained vacant. A portion of the lot was expropriated in the 1960s for improvements to the crossing of the Credit River.

A two-storey, detached residence was constructed in the northeast portion at 2935 Mississauga Road in the mid-1940s. The residential lot consisted of a dwelling adjacent to the Credit River, a detached garage, and a driveway providing access to Mississauga Road. A concrete bridge was constructed over Sawmill Creek to allow access from Mississauga Road to the residence. The dwelling and garage were destroyed by fire in 1971, leaving only a concrete floor, parts of a block wall, partial footings of the former house, and a remnant inground swimming pool. The property owner then bulldozed the remnants of the former residence and the lot remained vacant for 30 years (Beacon Planning Services 2020).

The property was then sold in 2003 and was used to store landscaping equipment. In 1972, the Ontario Water Resources Commission (now known as the Ontario Clean Water Agency) constructed a twin sanitary sewer trunk under the Credit River. This changed the alignment of the Sawmill Creek outfall, which used to flow into Loyalist Creek but was altered to flow into the Credit River. As a result, Sawmill Creek no longer traversed the southern portion of the subject property (Beacon Planning Services 2020).

### **1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth-Century Mapping**

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to determine the presence of historical features within the subject property during the nineteenth century which may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-3)<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped

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<sup>1</sup> Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process.



systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* depicts the subject property within the northeast half of Lot 3, situated at the intersection of the historical transportation routes of present-day Dundas Street West to the north and Mississauga Road to the west (Figure 2). At this time, the subject property is under the ownership of McGill and McGlashen, and no settlement features are depicted within the property limits. The Credit River abuts the northern limits of the property, and Sawmill Creek is depicted traversing the southern portion of the subject property. The Village of Erindale (referred to as Springfield on this map) is illustrated approximately 250 metres to the north of the property.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* depicts the subject property as being under the ownership of William McGill (Figure 3). There are no settlement features illustrated within the subject property and Sawmill Creek now appears to only traverse the southeast portion of the subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed, as it clearly includes features such as structures, streams, roads, woodlots, and elevation. The 1909 topographic map (Department of Militia and Defence 1909) indicates a similar road network to that on the earlier maps (Figure 4). The property again appears adjacent to both Dundas Street West to the north and Mississauga Road to the west. There are no structures or settlement features depicted within the property boundaries and Sawmill Creek is depicted traversing the central portion of the subject property, as it did in the 1859 Tremaine map. The majority of the subject property is shown as cleared land with a treed line fronting Mississauga Road.

#### **1.2.4 Review of Twentieth and Twenty-First Century Mapping and Aerial Imagery**

In order to further assess the past land use and historical potential of the subject property, twentieth century aerial imagery and twenty-first century Google imagery was reviewed (Figures 5 – 7).

On the 1954 aerial imagery, the subject property is located in a predominantly rural landscape, with the Village of Erindale located approximately 250 metres to the northeast (Figure 5) (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954). The Credit River is visible along the north boundary of the property, and Sawmill Creek is visible along the south side of Mississauga Road, before traversing the southeast corner of the property. The subject property appears to be largely comprised of open grassed lands with lightly wooded areas along the south and east boundaries. One structure, overlooking the Credit River, is visible within the northeast portion of the subject property.

On the 1970 aerial imagery (Figure 6), the subject property now clearly comprises of a residential lot with two structures within the northeast portion of the property fronting the Credit River. A driveway extends from the residential lot to Mississauga Road (City of Toronto Archives 1970). Sawmill Creek bisects the southern portion of the subject property parallel to Mississauga Road. Sawmill Creek has been redirected, with the outflow into the Credit River now being located further to the east, outside the boundaries of the subject property. Grading along the western portion of the subject property has begun, especially along the Credit River.

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These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



On the 2005 Google Earth imagery (Figure 7), the two structures of the residential lot have been demolished. Leaving only the remnant inground swimming pool. The grading activities, visible in the 1970 aerial imagery, appear to have been a part of a project to redirect Sawmill Creek, which no longer traverses any portion of the subject property, but now discharges into the Credit River to the west of the subject property. A gravel parking lot and a fenced-in storage yard are visible throughout the western half of the property, and the results of soil excavation activities are visible along the Credit River. The remainder of the property is wooded, with an open area surrounding the demolished residential lot.

### **1.2.5 Review of Historical Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are also considered to have archaeological potential.

An historical plaque in the vicinity of the subject property commemorates Reverend James Macgrath, in whose honour the village of Erindale was named (Brown 2017). The plaque is located at the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road. Additionally, St. Peter's Church Erindale is located approximately 125 metres northwest of the subject property. St. Peter's Church was first established to serve the community of Erindale in 1825, with the extant structure having been erected in 1887, incorporating architectural elements from the original church (St. Peter's Anglican Erindale 2020).

For the Euro-Canadian historical period, most early nineteenth-century farmsteads (*i.e.*, those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints as pre-contact Indigenous occupations. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The S & G also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered historical sites or designated properties, areas of early historic settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants.

Given the proximity of the subject property to the Credit River, Sawmill Creek, the historically significant transportation corridors of Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road, and the historic community of Erindale, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.





### 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

#### 1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered archaeological sites housed at MHSTCI, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AjGv Borden block.

Four archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property (MHSTCI 2021). Each site has been summarized below in Table 2. The closest site, AjGv-76, is a Euro-Canadian homestead site which was documented by Archaeological Research Associates Inc. in 2013 and is located approximately 825 metres west of the subject property.

**Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-19	Gravel Pit	Pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite	Konrad (1971)
AjGv-76	Shaft 3FS 10	Euro-Canadian	homestead	ARA (2013)
AjGv-85	Winding Lane Bird Sanctuary H1 Site	Euro-Canadian	midden	Archaeoworks (2017)
AjGw-534	Schreiber Wood Project	Euro-Canadian	residential outbuilding	Brand (2020)
AjGw-535	Iverholme	Euro-Canadian	residence	Brand (2016)

*ARA = Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.*

#### 1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, one previous archaeological assessment has been determined to be within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2018, ASI completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1750 Sherwood Forrest Circle, under MHSTCI PIF# P449-0212-2018 (ASI 2018). The study area consisted of the extant Carmel Heights Seniors Residence and its associated manicured lawns. The assessment was conducted by a test pit survey at 5 m intervals and 10 m intervals when disturbance was encountered. The majority of the study area was deemed disturbed due to twentieth century construction activities related to the existing seniors residence. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were recovered during the course of the survey.



### **1.3.3 Physiography**

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In the Toronto area, the Lake Iroquois Strand is situated approximately 4.5 km inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Gravenor 1957). While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major watercourses, including the Humber River and the Don River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. The subject property is located within the Credit River watershed. The Credit River flows adjacent to the northern limits of the subject property, and Sawmill Creek, a tributary of the Credit River, once traversed the southern portion of the subject property.

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 BP, as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning around 12,000 BP, water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 BP, when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 BP. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 metres below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 BP, the water level had risen to about 80 metres below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of creeks and rivers that rim the basin—such as are preserved at Grenadier Pond and the mouth of the Humber, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow 1967:49; Karrow and Warner 1990). The soils are well drained Fox sand, formed on parent material of well sorted outwash sand.

The subject property is located within the Credit River watershed and is located along the south bank of the Credit River. The former alignment of Sawmill Creek used to be within the subject property but has been redirected to discharge to the west of the subject property.

### **1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential**

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (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, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.





Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations 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. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these features are known in the vicinity of the subject property.

The S & G also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered sites, although none are in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

Therefore, based on the proximity to the Sawmill Creek and the Credit River, there is the potential for the identification of Indigenous sites, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

### **1.3.5 Subject Property Description**

The subject property is approximately 1.82 hectares in size and is located at the northeast corner of the intersection to Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road (Figure 8). The subject property is situated on the top of bank, overlooking the Credit River to the north, a residential lot to the east, Mississauga Road and residential neighbourhoods to the south, with a water outfall for Sawmill Creek leading into the Credit River located along the west property boundary. In general, the topography of the subject property is level terrain (Figure 8).

The subject property currently comprises of open grassed lands and a southern and eastern woodlot with surficial construction debris. There are two gravel berms in the north portion of the subject property and the remnant inground swimming pool, associated with the former residence, in the northeast portion of the subject property. Along the east boundary of the subject property, there is a low and wet area associated with the former alignment of Sawmill Creek.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 19 – 20, 2020 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Poorya Kashani (P1133) and was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of all fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 9).

### **2.1 Areas of No Potential**



The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas with no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 18.9 % of the subject property was determined to be disturbed, including the gravel berms within the northern portion of the property (Plates 1 – 5), and the remnant inground swimming pool (Plate 6). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not included in the Stage 2 field survey.

Low and wet areas are located along the south and east boundaries of the subject property (Plates 7 – 9). The low and wet areas comprise approximately 4.6 % of the subject property. According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (i) of the S & G, permanently wet areas are considered to have no or low potential.

## **2.2 Test Pit Survey**

Approximately 76.5 % of the subject property was covered by open grassed lands and wooded areas with surficial construction debris throughout (Plates 10 – 16). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, these areas of closed surface visibility were subject to a test pit survey initiated at intervals of five metres and increased to intervals of ten metres where disturbances were encountered. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five cm into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were excavated within one metre of all structures and other disturbances where possible, and each test pit was backfilled upon completion of the survey (Plates 17 – 18).

The eastern woodlot contained intact test pit profiles, approximately 11% of the subject property, and was surveyed at five metre intervals. The typical intact test pit profiles consisted of 10 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy-loam laid topsoil over 10 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) sand fill over 10 cm of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay loam intact A-horizon over a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Plate 19).

Disturbed test pit profiles were encountered throughout the remainder of the test pit survey, comprising approximately 65.5 % of the subject property. Typical disturbed test pit profiles revealed approximately 100 cm of greyish brown (10YR 5/2) clay construction fill, with inclusions of concrete and red brick fragments, over a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Plate 20).

## **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

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



#### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by 590816 Ontario Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2935 and 2955 Mississauga Road, part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 1.82 hectares (ha).

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research concluded there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources on the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals and increased to intervals of 10 metres when disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources or intact soil profiles were encountered during the course of the survey.

#### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

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

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

#### 6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that



there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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## 8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View of a gravel berm located along the north property limits.



Plate 2: View of Gravel berm within northern portion of subject property.



Plate 3: View of gravel berm along south shore of the Credit River, looking north.



Plate 4: View of gravel berm along south shore of the Credit River, looking south.



Plate 5: View of Gravel berm within northern portion of subject property.



Plate 6: View of the remnant inground swimming pool within the former residential lot at 2935 Mississauga Road.





Plate 7: Culvert along the south property boundary, within the low and wet area.



Plate 8: View of low and wet area, along the east property boundary.



Plate 9: View of low and wet area, along the east property boundary.



Plate 10: Open grassed lands with surficial construction debris in the northeast area of the subject property.



Plate 11: Open grassed lands with surficial construction debris located fronting Mississauga Road.



Plate 12: Surficial construction debris located within open grassed lands.





Plate 13: Surficial gravel within open grassed lands.



Plate 14: View of southern woodlot.



Plate 15: View of eastern woodlot along Credit River.



Plate 16: Eastern woodlot with surficial construction debris.



Plate 17: Crew test-pitting at five metre intervals.



Plate 18: Crew test-pitting at ten metre intervals.





Plate 19: Typical undisturbed test pit profile.



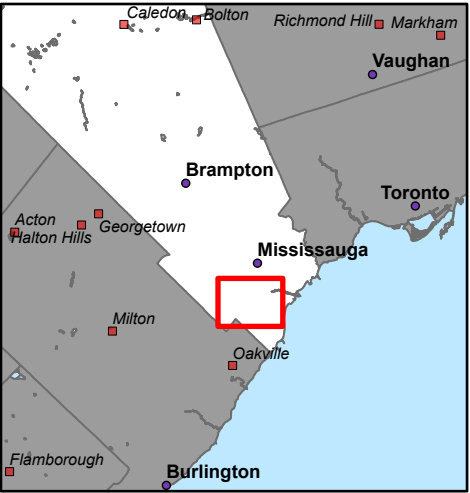
Plate 20: Typical disturbed test pit profile.

## **9.0 MAPS**

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.







 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:© OpenStreetMap (and contributors, CC-BY-SA) Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:25,000

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ASI Project No: 20PL279 Date: 2020-11-18 1:40 PM Drawn By: cnettleton File: Figure1

 Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services  
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9  
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of Subject Property





Figure 2: Subject Property on 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel



Figure 3: Subject Property on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



SUBJECT PROPERTY

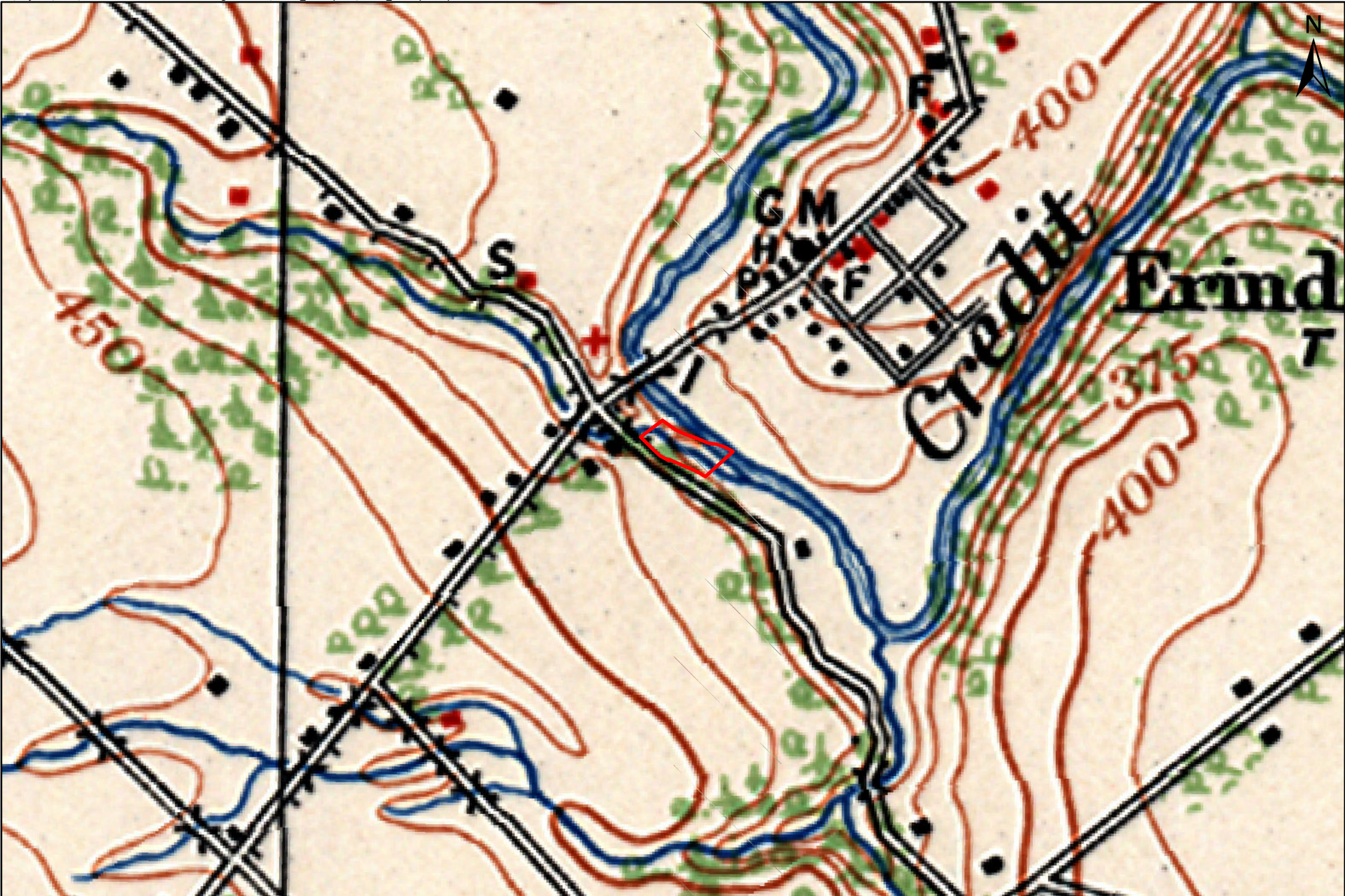
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		Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10 Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 20PL279 Date: 2020-11-18	Drawn By: cnettleton File: 8.5x11_Landscape

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 NTS Sheet Brampton






 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:8,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

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ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-279 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
DATE: 2021-02-09 FILE: 20PL279\_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Imagery






 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:2,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50  
  
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-279 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
DATE: 2021-02-09 FILE: 20PL279\_Fig6

Figure 6: Subject Property located on 1970 Aerial Imagery





SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:2,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50  
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-279 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
DATE: 2021-02-09 FILE: 20PL279\_Fig7

Figure 7: Subject Property located on 2005 Google Maps Imagery





	<div><div></div><div>SUBJECT PROPERTY</div></div>	<div>Source: Town of Oakville, GeoEye, Maxar, Microsoft</div> <div>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:1,000 Page Size: 8.5x11</div>	<div><div>025</div><div>Metres</div></div> <div><div>ASI Project No.: 20PL279 Date: 2021-02-12</div><div>Drawn By: cnettleton File: Figure 8</div></div>
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Figure 8: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



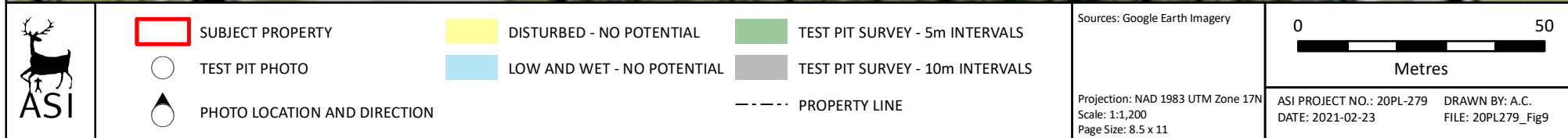


Figure 9: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results