Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle, Part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0212-2018
ASI File: 18PL-112

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STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
1720 SHERWOOD FORREST CIRCLE,
PART OF LOT 3, RANGE 1 SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, PEEL COUNTY,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle, part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, has been carried out prior to its proposed re-development. The subject property is approximately 4.5 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 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 led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

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

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

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Micor Development Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle, part of Lot 3, Range 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property comprises the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence and is approximately 4.5 hectares in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0212-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Site Plan application, as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* ((Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). The proposed re-development includes the construction a replacement retirement home, convent and an added apartment building for seniors. Assessment activities were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism, Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on May 14, 2018. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

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

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 between Sherwood Forrest Drive and Mississauga Road, south of Dundas Street West in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property currently includes the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

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
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	6 Nations, Ojibway	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

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).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the property[1]. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard 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* (Tremaine 1859) depicts the subject property within the east half of Lot 3, situated adjacent to the historical transportation routes of present-day Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road to the north and west, respectively. At this time, the subject property is under the ownership of McGill and McGlashen, and no settlement features are depicted. The Village of Erindale (referred to as Springfield on this map) is illustrated to the north within a meander of the Credit River. A tributary of the Credit River is also illustrated parallel to Mississauga Road and crossing Dundas Street West approximately 100 metres from the subject property limits.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope 1877) now depicts the subject property under the ownership of William J. Derlin. A homestead and associated orchard are now also found fronting Dundas Street West. The tributary of the Credit River previously shown on the north side of Mississauga Road now appears immediately adjacent to the illustrated homestead on the south side of Mississauga Road. Further, the Village of Erindale (now referred to as Credit) is again located north of the subject property within a meander of the Credit River.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed, as it clearly includes features such as structures, streams, roads, woodlots and elevation. The 1909 topographic map (DMD 1904) 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 east. Similar to the 1878 map, a frame structure is illustrated within the subject property fronting Dundas Street West. A second frame structure is situated outside of the

[1] 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. 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.

property limits immediately adjacent to Mississauga Road and the Credit River tributary. When comparing these two structures to the one located on the earlier mapping, it does appear that the structure outside of the property limits more closely corresponds to the homestead found on the 1878 map. Thus, the frame structure found inside of the subject property on the 1909 map is likely a later addition. Wooded lands are identified within the north and south portions of the property.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the previous land use of the subject property, aerial imagery from 1954 and 1970 was reviewed (University of Toronto 2018, City of Toronto 2018).

On the 1954 image (Figure 5), the subject property is located within a rural landscape, with the exception of the Village of Erindale. The Credit River and its tributaries are clearly depicted; one tributary appears along the south side of Mississauga Road, crossing the road adjacent to the subject property and draining down the valley into the river. The subject property appears to comprise three parts: the north portion shows a structure within or adjacent to a cluster of trees, the south portion shows a second structure (which may correspond to the central portion of the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence), and the southwest portion comprises part of a large orchard. The orchard is separated from the structures by a long tree-line lane, and a second lane connects the two structures along the valley top of bank and provides access to Dundas Street West.

On the 1970 image (Figure 6), the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence has been constructed and the property appears similar to the present conditions. The building is accessed by a long lane fronting Dundas Street West which follows the treed top of bank. A second lane is located along the boundary of the subject property and orchard. This image is much clearer than the previous, showing a farm complex outside of the subject property fronting Dundas Street West; a house is located between a lane and the property limits. Also apparent on this image is what appears to be soil disturbance within the south portion of the subject property.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian 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 or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, 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.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of 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 the water model, since these occupations

were subject to similar environmental constraints. 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 an early historical transportation route 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 presence of settlement features both within and adjacent to the subject property, in addition to the proximity to historically important transportation routes, 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, surficial geology, 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 sites housed at the MTCS; 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 MTCS. 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.

Three archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property (MTCS 2017). The nearest site, AkGv-19, is approximately 500 metres distant. A summary of the registered sites is presented in Table 2 below.

It should be noted that the paucity of documented sites is attributable to the fact that much of this area was subject to development prior to archaeological assessments being conducted under the terms of the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts. It is not a reflection of the intensity of First Nation settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization. Refer to Table 1 for a general outline of Southern Ontario prehistory.

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

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
AjGv-19	Gravel Pit	Pre-contact Woodland	Camp	Konrad 1971
AjGv-76	Shaft 3, FS 10	Undetermined pre-contact,	Unspecified	ARA 2011, 2012

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

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
AjGv-85	Winding Lane Bird Sanctuary H1 Site	Post-contact Post-Contact	Hotel, inn	AI 2016

ARA = Archaeological Research Associates; AI = Archeoworks Inc.

1.3.2 Previous Assessment

No known archaeological assessments have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property.

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 approximately three km south of the Lake Iroquois Strand and approximately four km from the current Lake Ontario shoreline.

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. The property is situated on the elevated top of bank over looking the Credit River valley; the Credit River flows approximately 100 metres north of the subject property.

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs,

marshes, swamps, etc.), 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, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) 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.

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 Credit River and its tributaries, in addition to the elevated location of the property, 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 4.5 hectares in size and situated at the southeast corner of Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road (Figure 7). The property is situated on the top of bank, over looking the Credit River valley to the north and a residential subdivision is located to the south.

The subject property currently comprises the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence. A large building and associated parking areas and walkways are located within the approximate centre of the property. The property is accessed from Sherwood Forrest Drive along the south as well as a long lane fronting Dundas Street West along the east. A dense treed slope is located along the northern limit of the property, corresponding to the Credit River valley wall. In general, the property itself is relatively level.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on June 5-7 and 14-15, 2018 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 Dr. Poorya Kashani (P1133). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. Field observations from the Stage 2 field survey have also been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 8).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of obvious disturbance. The disturbed areas consisted of the existing building footprints, the asphalt access roads, parking areas and walkways (Plates 1-4). The modern construction techniques used for all of these features would have resulted in disturbance in their vicinities. According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the S & G, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. The disturbed lands comprise approximately 20% of the subject property.

In addition to disturbance, steep slope (>20°) was also documented along the treed northern limit of the subject property fronting Mississauga Road (Plates 5-6). According to Section 2.1, Standard 1 of the S & G, steep slope does not warrant further survey. The sloped area comprises approximately 30% of the subject property.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining 50% of the subject property, comprising maintained lawn with trees, was assessed by means of a test pit survey (Plates 3-4, 7-8). All standards under Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the S & G were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances or structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The test pit survey was initiated at five metre intervals. However, in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the S & G, after disturbed soil profiles were identified in the first few test pits, the test pit interval was widened to 10 metres. The interval was closed up back to five metres, where evidence of subsurface disturbance was less obvious.

Approximately 20% of the subject property was tested at five metre intervals. These areas were located in the south portion of the property and in the northwest portion of the property. Profiles in the south portion typically comprised 10 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam laid topsoil, over 15 cm of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay fill with refuse debris, over brown (10YR 5/3) clay subsoil (Plate 9). Profiles in the northwest portion typically comprised 10-15 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam laid topsoil, over 10-15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay fill with refuse debris and gravel, over 25-45 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey sand buried topsoil with debris, over brown (7.5YR 5/3) clay subsoil (Plate 10). In some test pits throughout this location, a layer of redesposited subsoil was present above the buried topsoil, which in turn lay on natural subsoil, thus indicating the level of soil movement and redeposition in this area.

Approximately 30% of the subject property was tested at 10 metre intervals. These areas make up the remainder of the property surrounding the existing building, access roads, parking area and walkways. The typical disturbed profiles throughout these areas comprised 20 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam laid topsoil, over 15-65 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 6/6) clay fill with debris and gravel over brown (7.5YR 5/3) clay subsoil) (Plate 11).

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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Micor Development Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle, part of Lot 3, Range 1 SDS, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property comprises the existing Carmel Heights Seniors Residence and is approximately 4.5 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 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 led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources 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 Tourism Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued

by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 existing building and parking area.

Plate 2: View of date stone on rear building (1968) and typical surrounding walkways.


Plate 3: View of asphalt access lane and parking area. Test pit survey in progress.

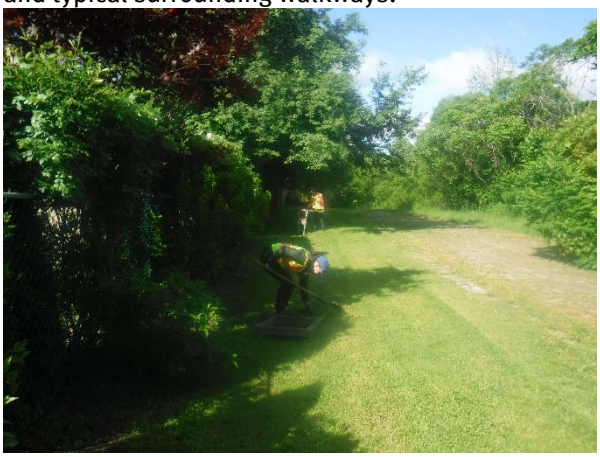


Plate 4: View of grassed-over asphalt access lane at right of photo. Test pit survey in progress.

Plate 5: Steep slope fronting Mississauga Road.

Plate 6: Steep slope fronting Mississauga Road.

Plate 7: Test pit survey next to large fallen tree.

Plate 8: Test pit survey within level maintained south portion of property.

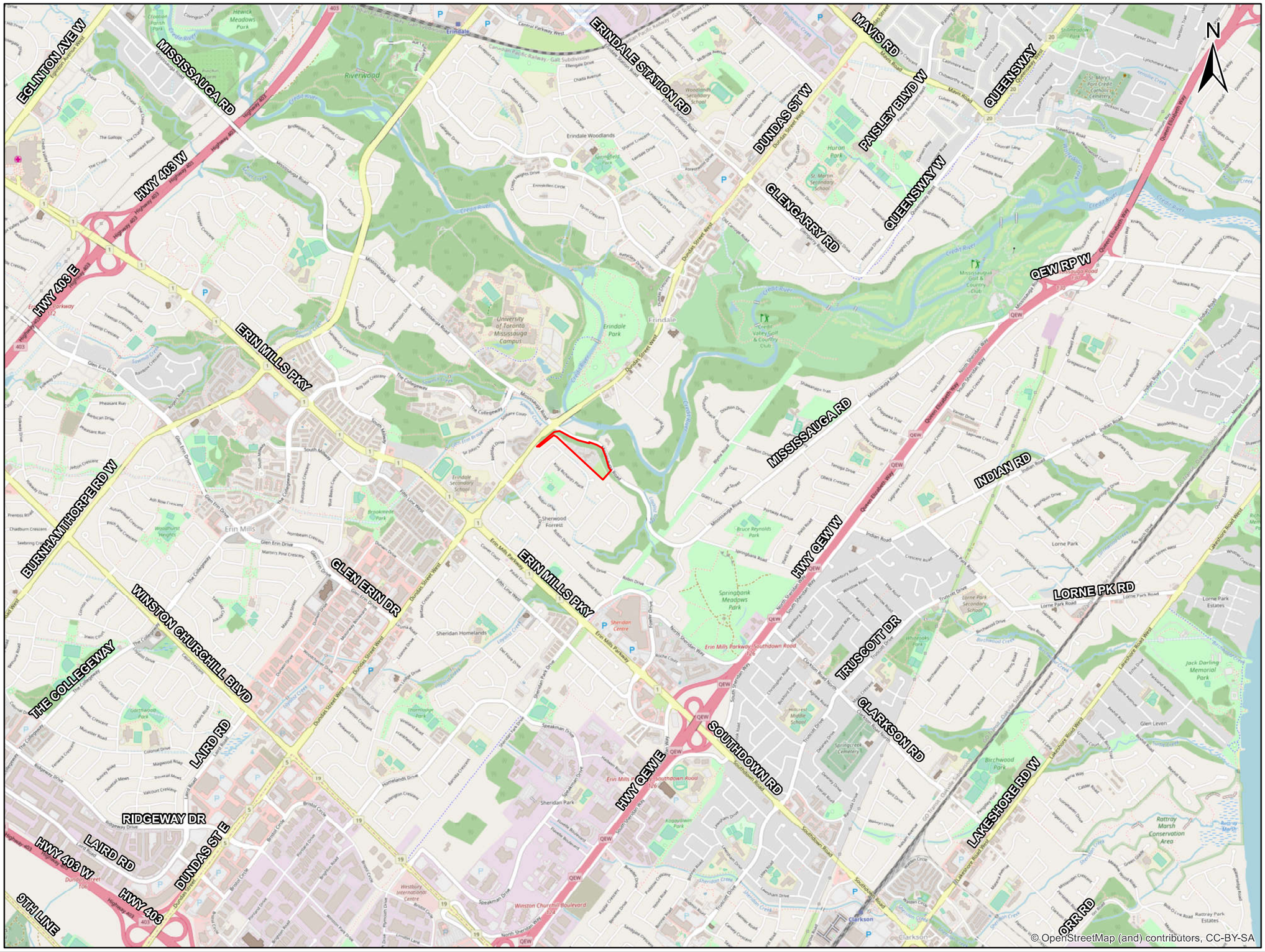
Plate 9: Typical disturbed test pit within the south portion of property.

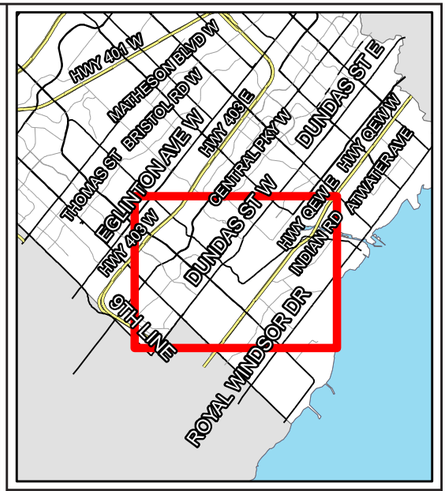
Plate 10: Typical test pit within the northwest portion of the property with buried topsoil under layers of fill.

Plate 11: Typical disturbed test pit profile found throughout the balance of the property.

9.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 1.25
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-112
DATE: 5/17/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL112_fig1

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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

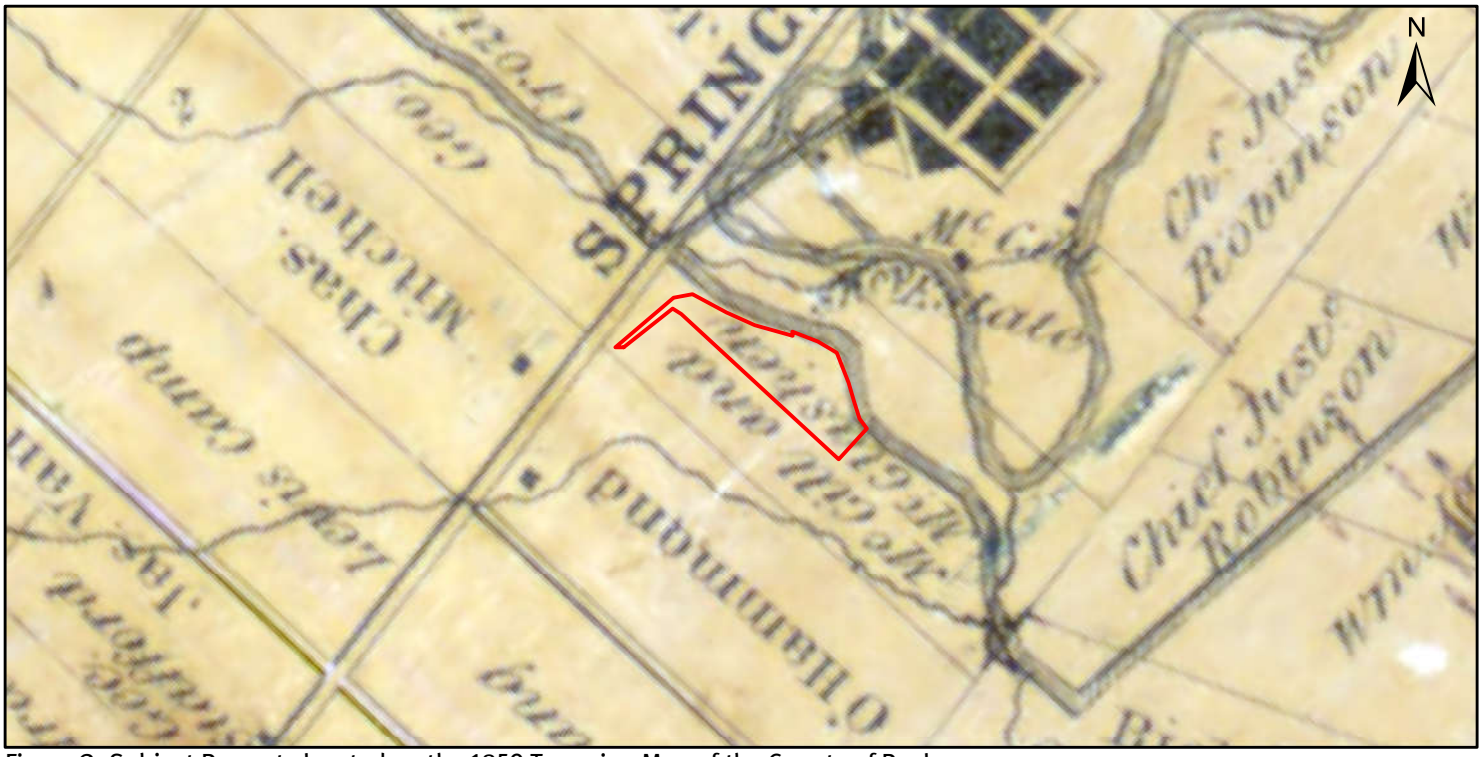

Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel

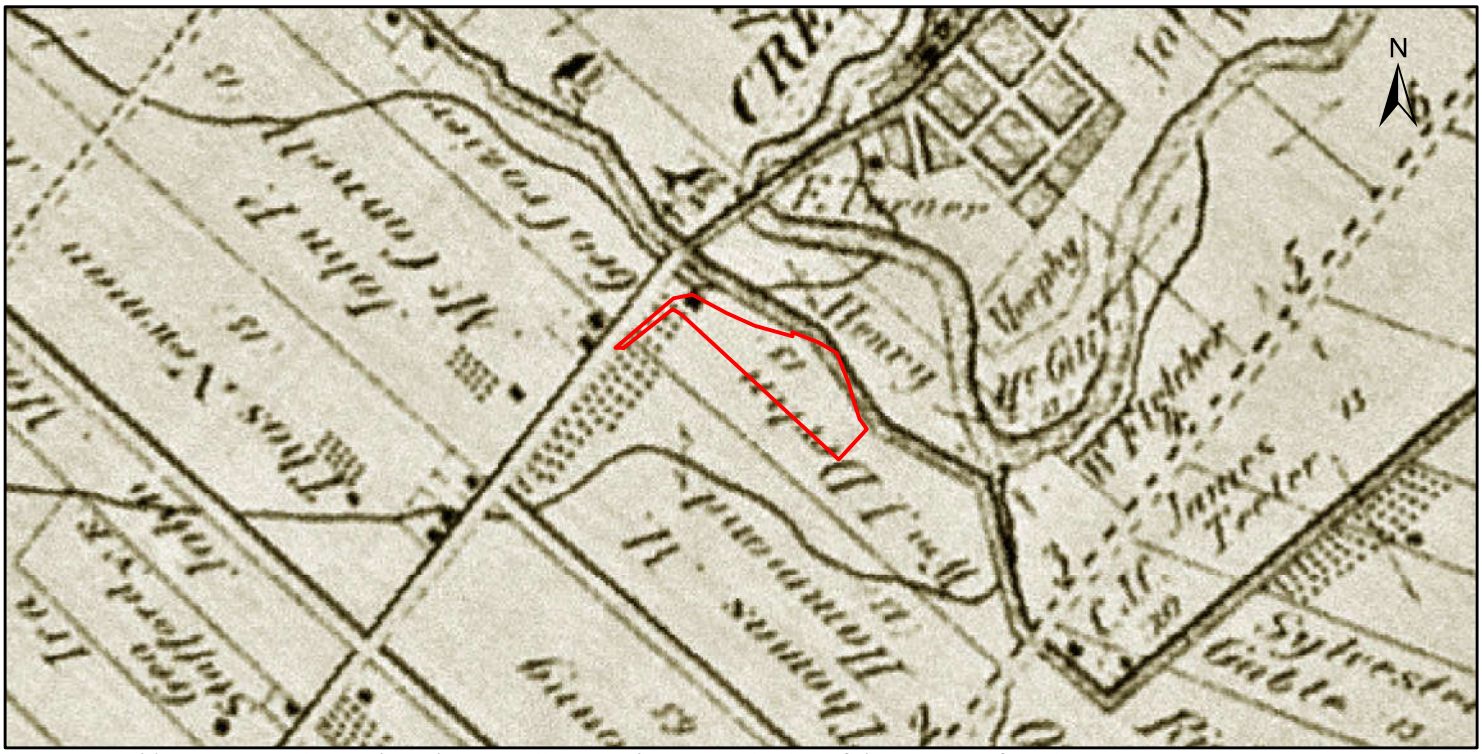

Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

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Subject Property

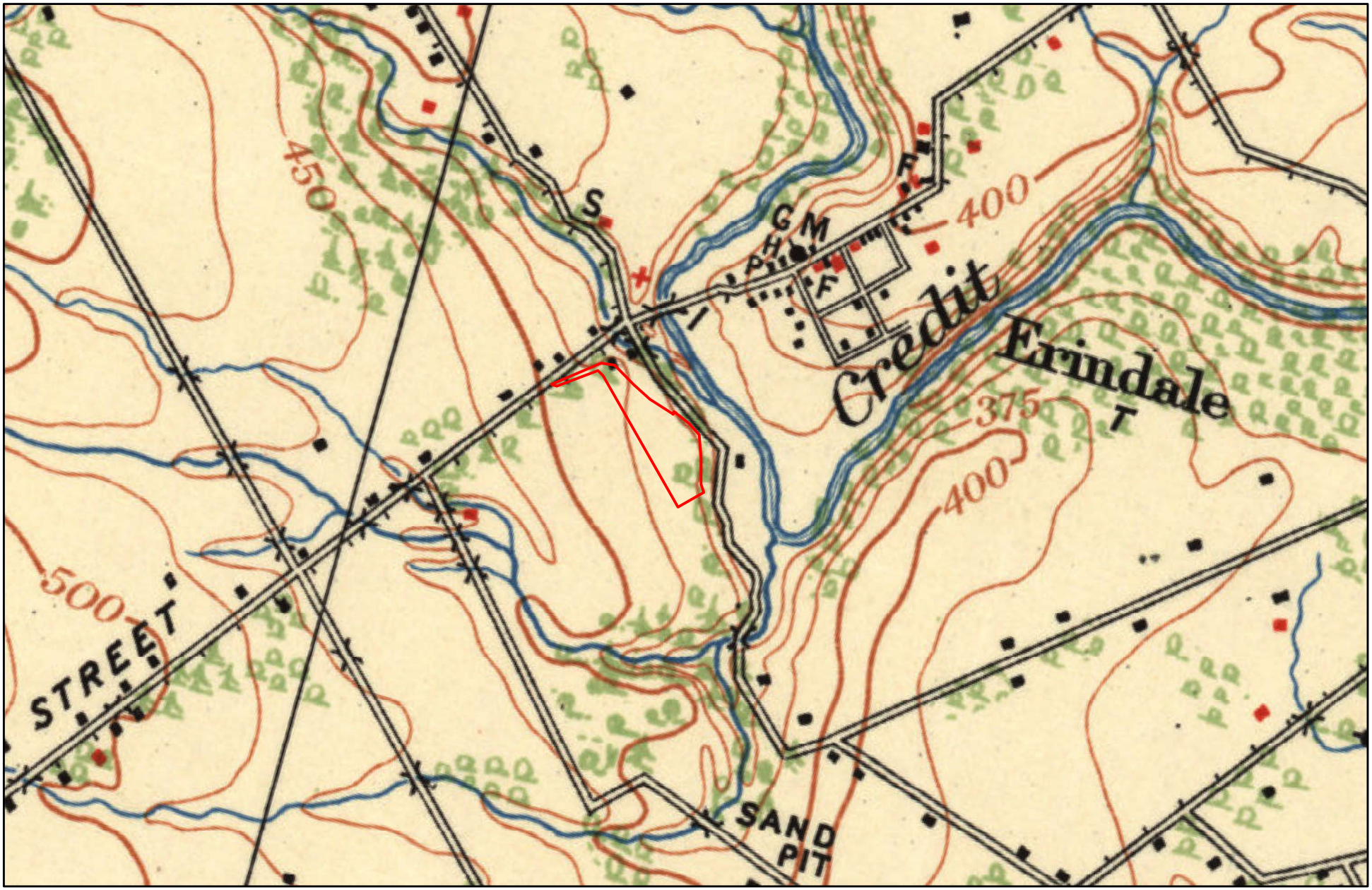
Base:
1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel
1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-112
DATE: 5/23/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL112_fig2_3_hist

Path: X:\2018 Projects\PL\18PL-112 Sherwood Forest Circle\View\18PL112_hist2panel.mxd



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Subject Property

Base:
1909 NTS Brampton Sheet

0 500
Metres

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DATE: 5/23/2018

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FILE: 18PL112_fig4_hist

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

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Subject Property

Base:
Ontario Aerial Survey 1954

0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-112
DATE: 5/23/2018

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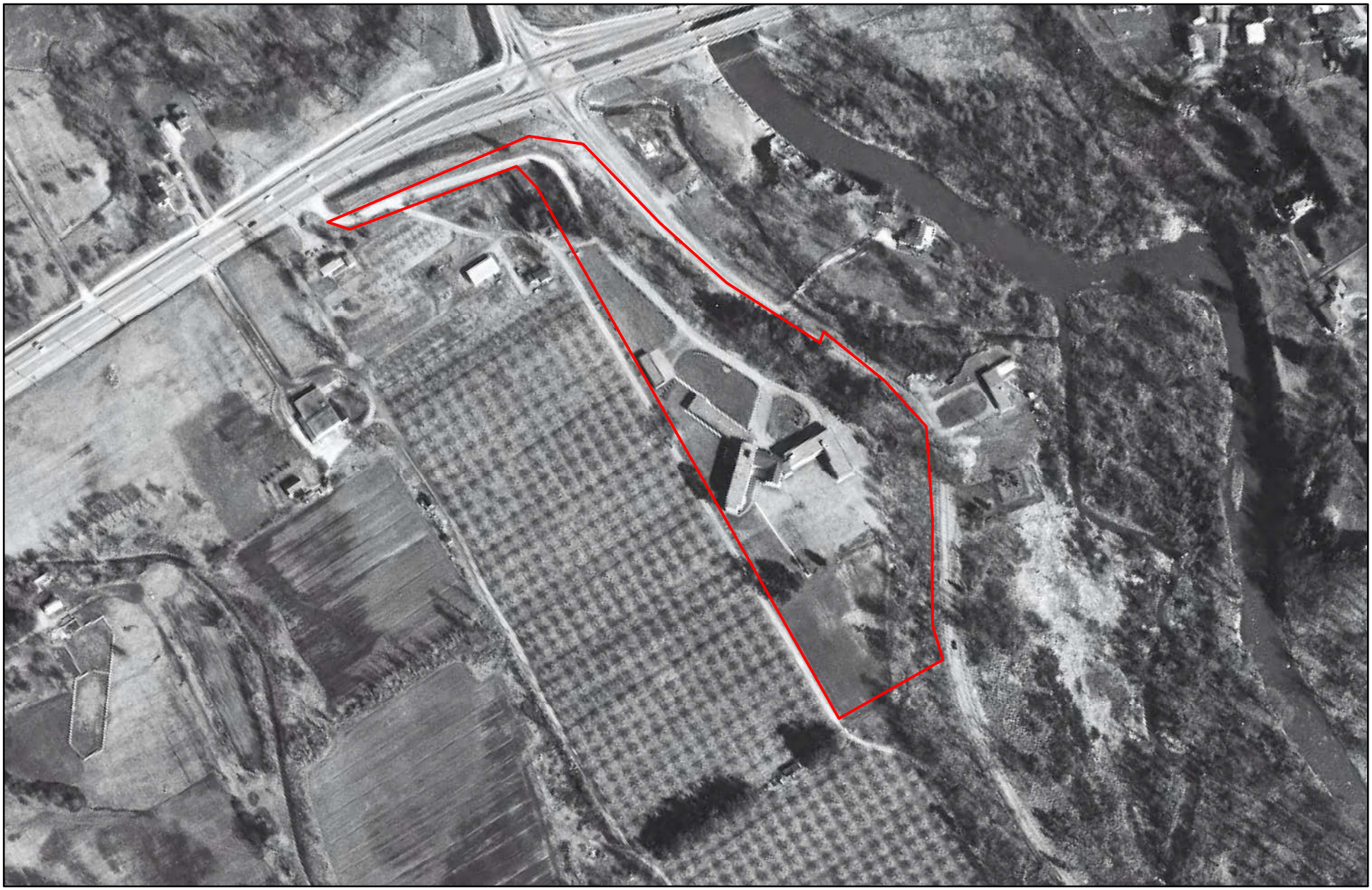
FILE: 18PL112_fig5_hist

Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 aerial image.



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Subject Property

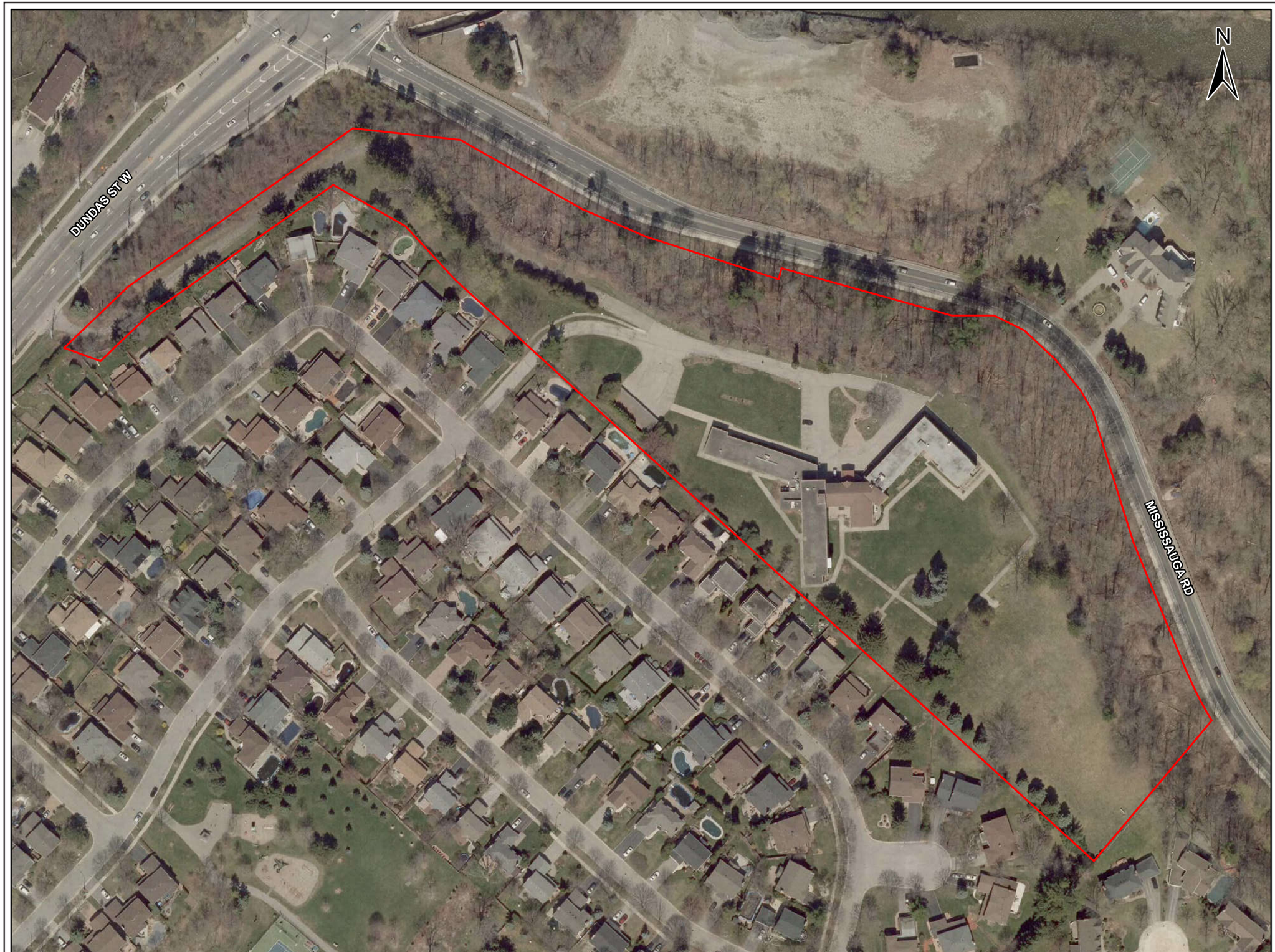
Base:
Ontario Aerial Survey 1970

0 125
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-112
DATE: 2018-08-10

DRAWN BY: AB
FILE: 18PL112_fig5_hist

Figure 6: Subject Property located on 1970 aerial image.



Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 100
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-112
DATE: 5/25/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL112_fig6_existing_v2

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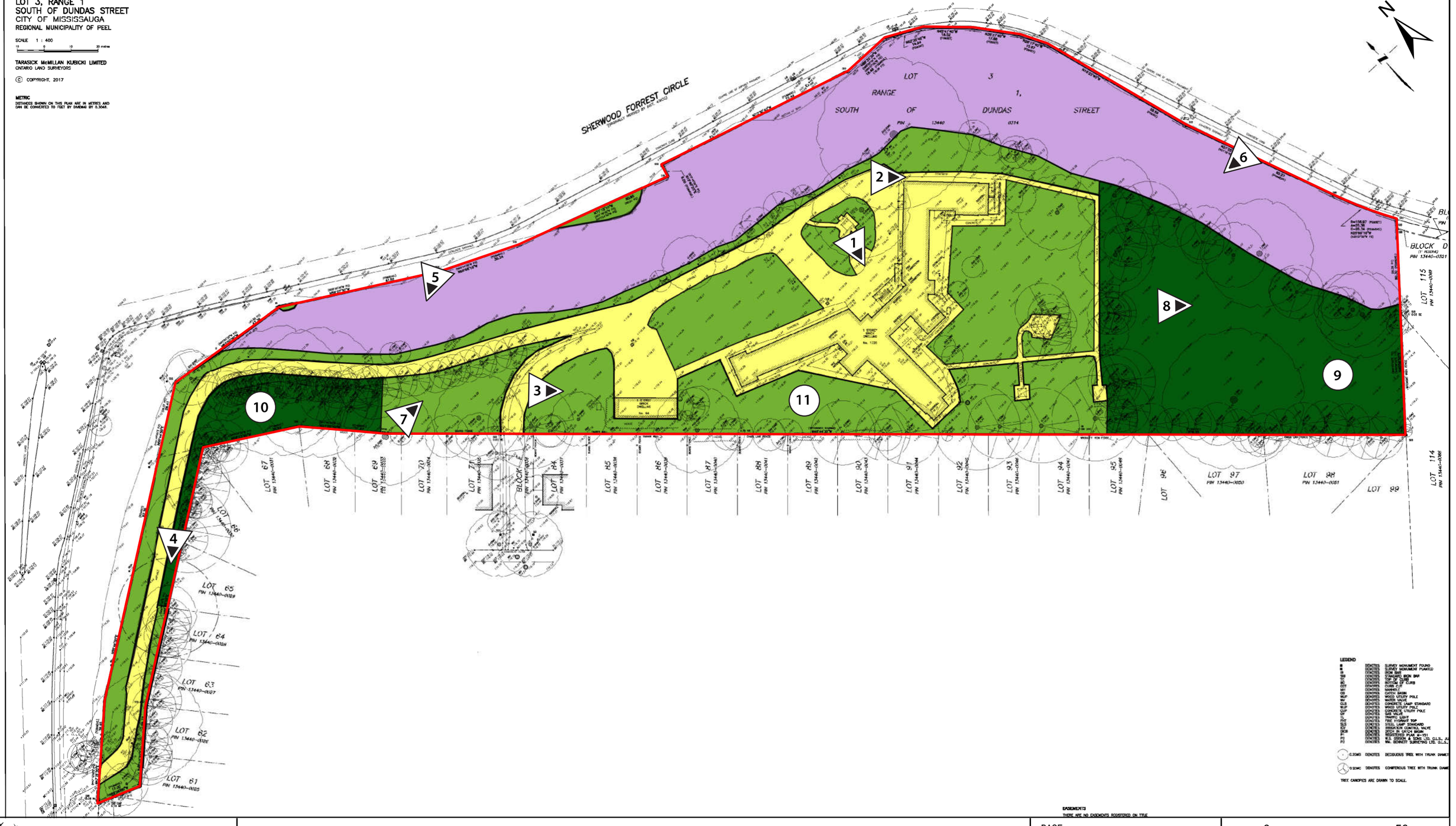
Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

PLAN OF SURVEY WITH TOPOGRAPHY OF
LOT 3, RANGE 1
SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

SCALE 1 : 400
10 0 10 20 metres

TARASICK McMILLAN KUBICKI LIMITED
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS

METRIC
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.



LEGEND

■	DENOTES	SURVEY MONUMENT FOUND
●	DENOTES	SURVEY MONUMENT PLANTED
IB	DENOTES	IRON BAR
SIB	DENOTES	STANDARD IRON BAR
TOC	DENOTES	TOP OF CURB
BOC	DENOTES	BOTTOM OF CURB
WIT	DENOTES	WITNESS
MH	DENOTES	MANHOLE
CB	DENOTES	CATCH BASIN
WUP	DENOTES	WOOD UTILITY POLE
WV	DENOTES	WATER VALVE
CLS	DENOTES	CONCRETE LAMP STANDARD
WUP	DENOTES	WOOD UTILITY POLE
LP	DENOTES	LIGHT STANDARD
GV	DENOTES	GAS VALVE
TL	DENOTES	TRAFFIC LIGHT
FHT	DENOTES	FIRE HYDRANT TOP
SLS	DENOTES	STEEL LAMP STANDARD
WCB	DENOTES	WROUGHT CONTROL VALVE
SCB	DENOTES	STANDARD CATCH BASIN
RP	DENOTES	REGISTERED PLAN M-151
P2	DENOTES	M.S. DIMSON & SONS LTD. O.L.S. JUNE 2017
P3	DENOTES	WM. BENNETT SURVEYING LTD. O.L.S., JUNE 2017
0.30MD	DENOTES	DECIDUOUS TREE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER
0.30MC	DENOTES	CONIFEROUS TREE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER

TREE CANOPIES ARE DRAWN TO SCALE.

EASEMENTS
THERE ARE NO EASEMENTS REGISTERED ON TITLE

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SUBJECT PROPERTY
DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL
TEST PIT SURVEY - 5m
TEST PIT SURVEY - 10m
SLOPE - NO POTENTIAL
PHOTO LOCATIONS

BASE:
Client provided draft plan by Tarasick McMillan Kubicki Limited

0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.:18PL-112
DATE: 2018-08-09
DRAWN BY:AB
FILE:18PL112_Stage2

Figure 8: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment