



**A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological
Assessment of the lands at
900 Lakeshore Road West
(Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89
and Part of Lot 22,
Concession 3 South of Dundas Street),
City of Mississauga, Ontario**

Submitted to:

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Executive Summary (Section 7.5.2 – Standards 1 & 2)

Archaeological Consultants & Contractors (ACC) were retained by 1000570027 Ontario Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario. The residential study lands are located on the south side of Lakeshore Road West to the east of Whittier Crescent. The 1.16-acre triangular study lands are residentially developed and include multiple structures with their associated driveways, manicured lawns, an inground pool and sheds / ancillary buildings.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment revealed that no previously discovered archaeological sites were registered within the study area.

The Stage 1 assessment suggested that the study area may potentially exhibit archaeological potential as the study lands lie within 100m of early historical transportation routes (Lakeshore Road West), have elevated topography and lie within 300m of primary water sources (Lake Ontario). The study lands have been disturbed by landscaping. However, this disturbance was not enough to suggest complete and intensive disturbance that would completely remove archaeological potential across the entire study area. Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for these lands.

The Stage 2 field assessment consisted of a 100% test pit survey of all testable lands at a 5m interval. **This survey did not result in any archaeological resources being found or new archaeological sites being registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM).** As such, the study area does not require further archaeological assessment. In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

- **The entire study area should be considered free from further archaeological concern.**
- It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the **Ontario Heritage Act** for any other 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**.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be 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 the archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the **Ontario Heritage Act**.
- The **Cemeteries Act** R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the **Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act**, 2002, S.O.2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human

remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MCM concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MCM approval has been received.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Personnel (Section 7.5.4)	2
<u>Executive Summary</u> (Section 7.5.2 – Standards 1 & 2)	2
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)	5
1.1 Development Context (Section 7.7.1 & Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)	5
1.2 Historical Context (Section 1.1, Standards 1-2 & Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)	6
1.3 Historical Context Summary	12
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)	13
2.1 Previous Archaeological Research (Section 7.5.8, Standard 1)	13
2.2 Condition of the Study Lands (Section 7.5.8, Standard 2)	14
2.3 Physiography	15
2.4 Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions (Section 7.7.3, Standards 1-2; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1)	16
3.0 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.7.3, Standards 1-2)	19
3.1 Archaeological Fieldwork (Section 7.5.8, Standard 3)	19
3.2 Previous Archeological Feildwork (Section 7.5.8, Standard 4 -5)	19
3.3 Unusual Physical Features in Study Lands (Section 7.5.8, Standard 6)	19
3.4 Additional Archaeological Information (Section 7.5.8, Standard 7)	19
4.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-4)	20
5.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)	24
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3 & Section 7.8.5, Standard 1)	25
7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)	26
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)	27
9.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)	30
10.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.9.7)	39

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

In this introductory section, the framework for the archaeological fieldwork will be addressed, including the development context, historical context and the archaeological context.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT (SECTION 7.7.1 & SECTION 7.5.6, STANDARDS 1-3)

Archaeological Consultants & Contractors (ACC) were retained by 1000570027 Ontario Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario (see Figure 1). The archaeological assessment was undertaken as a requirement for the development agreement in accordance with the *Ontario Planning Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

The residential study lands are located on the south side of Lakeshore Road West to the east of Whittier Crescent. The 1.16-acre triangular study lands are residentially developed and include multiple structures with their associated driveways, manicured lawns, an inground pool and sheds / ancillary buildings (see Figure 2). The proposed development includes the construction of a 10-storey residential building (see Figure 13).

The study lands lie in Part of the Historic Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street (SDS), Township of Toronto (South), in the County of Peel, Ontario, west of the town of Port Credit. The archaeological assessment reported here was undertaken on the extant Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississauga of the Credit and the traditional territory of the Anishnabek, Huron-Wendat, Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), Ojibway/Chippewa peoples and home to the Métis.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark under consulting license P120, pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Permission to access the study area and perform the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments was given to Archaeological Consultants & Contractors by 1000570027 Ontario Inc.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT (SECTION 1.1, STANDARDS 1-2 & SECTION 7.5.7, STANDARDS 1-2)

The following table is offered as a generalized summary of Ontario prehistory.

Time Period	Ontario Culture History Summary
Paleo-Indian (Approx. 10,500 – 9,500 B.C.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paleo-Indians first occupied lands exposed by the melting of the Laurentide Ice Sheet 15, 000 years ago. Paleoindians are thought to have been small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foods such as games and wild plants. For much of the year, Paleoindians “hunted in small family groups; [that] would periodically gather into a larger groupings or bands during favorable periods in their hunting cycle, such as the annual caribou migration” (Wright, 1994).
Archaic (Approx. 9,500 – 2,900 B.C.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material culture of the Archaic period in southern Ontario is characterized by “the appearance of ground stone tools, notched or stemmed projectile points, the predominance of less extensively flaked stone tools, increased reliance on local chert sources, a lack of pottery and smoking pipes (except in the later parts of this period) and an increase in the numbers and sizes of sites” (OAS 2018). Small hunting and gathering bands would stay in close proximity to the lake shores during the spring and summer months, then would subsequently disperse into family groups and move inland for the fall and winter (OAS, 2018).
Early Woodland (Approx. 900 – 0 B.C.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Early Woodland period in Ontario is generally recognized as the period when coil-formed pottery was first introduced (OAS 2018). However, the basic subsistence regime to have remained unchanged from preceding periods, with hunting, fishing and gathering being the primary means of existence. This period is believed to have lasted from about 800 or 900 B.C. until about 0 B.C. (OAS 2018)
Middle Woodland (Approx. 200 – 300 to 700 – 900 B.C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle Woodland (200 - 300 B.C. to A.D. 700 - 900) period is distinguished materially from the Early Woodland only in properties relating to the chipped lithic tool inventory and the addition of increasingly stylized stamped decoration on pottery (OAS, 2018). Major changes in settlement-subsistence occurred in the Middle Woodland the introduction of large ‘house’ structures with and substantial middens (Ferris and Spence 1990). Limited evidence suggests that cultivated plants may have first appeared in Ontario at this time in the form of squash or gourds (OAS 2018). During this period, burial ceremonialism appears to have reached its apex, with the most of the known burial mounds being constructed and the most exotic items being included in burials (OAS 2018).
Late Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 900 A.D., the Late Woodland in southern Ontario is largely defined by the emergence and growth of the Ontario Iroquoian village life and the

	<p>increased dependence on domesticated plants, specifically corn, beans and squash (OAS 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Communities established a base camp around which land was cleared for crops, while hunting, fishing and gathering parties were sent out to satellite camps” (Williamson 2014). • With the introduction of farming, descent was tracked through matrilineal means in this period (Williamson, 1990). • House structures were initially oval and gradually became longhouses, and later, villages were fortified (Williamson 1990). • As horticulture became the primary method of subsistence, native groups moved from the northern shores of Lake Ontario to inland locations as a combined result of resource depletion and growing aggression between groups during this time. • Neighboring Iroquois-speaking nations united to form several confederacies known as the Huron (Huron-Wendat), Neutral (called Attiawandaron by the Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Archaeoworks 2015; Birch 2010).
Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of Samuel de Champlain’s visit of the Huron-Wendat territory in 1609, the Wendat territorial homeland and hunting grounds, known as Wendake, stretched approximately from the Canadian Shield along the Frontenac Axis, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment (Archaeoworks 2015; Warrick 2008). • By the time of French contact, the northern shores of Lake Ontario were included in the territorial hunting grounds of the Huron-Wendat, but largely remained vacant due to continual warfare with the Haudenosaunee (Archaeoworks 2015; Warrick 2008). • Settlement patterns at this time became increasing complex, with village sites chosen for their proximity to sources of “water, arable soils, available firewood, [and] a young secondary forest, [as well as] a defensible position” (Archaeoworks 2015; Heidenreich 1978). • Longhouse sizes generally depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it; however, archaeological evidence suggests that the average longhouse was 25 feet by 100 feet, with heights about the same as the widths (Archaeoworks 2015; Heidenreich 1978). • Subsistence patterns were generally horticultural and supplemented with fish rather than meat (Archaeoworks 2015; Heidenreich 1978). “Slash-and-burn” farming was used to clear trees and brushwood for flour and corn fields (Archaeoworks 2015; Heidenreich 1978). • These fields were consistently cultivated until they were no longer agriculturally viable, at which point the village was abandoned (generally every eight to twelve years) (Archaeoworks 2015; Heidenreich 1978). • By the 1630s, the Huron-Wendat became so important to the French that the Jesuits had begun a massive campaign to Christianize them (OAS 2018). • By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough furs, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly

	<p>aggressive towards the Huron-Wendat Confederacy (Archaeoworks 2015; Trigger 1994).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipped with European firearms, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and attacked and destroyed several Huron-Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Archaeoworks 2015; Trigger 1994). After the massacres of 1649-50, the Huron-Wendat Confederacy dispersed widely through the Great Lakes region.
Post Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee, although their homeland was located south of the Great Lakes, controlled most of Southern Ontario, occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Archaeoworks 2015; Williamson 2013). The Haudenosaunee, particularly the Seneca, established “settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario”. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes, including the Rouge River (Archaeoworks 2015; Williamson 2013). After a major smallpox epidemic and a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by the Ojibwa from 1653 to 1662, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Archaeoworks 2015, Warrick 2008). By 1680, the Ojibwa had begun to settle just north of the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory and with the English entering the fur-trading market, the Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario (Archaeoworks 2015; Gibson 2006). The Mississauga moved southward against the Haudenosaunee to defeat the Haudenosaunee at the mouth of the Humber River (Archaeoworks 2015; Gibson 2006). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson 2013).
Euro-Canadian Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The American Revolution provided a major motivation for the European settlement of Upper Canada, much of the earliest taking place in Eastern Ontario. By the late 1780s, land along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and north shore of Lake Ontario was being awarded to Loyalists for settlement. In 1790, the Wyandots, Ojibwa, Potawatomi and Ottawa peoples surrendered tracts of land on the North Lake Erie shore for Loyalist settlement. Total surrenders between 1790 and 1827 gained the British crown settlement rights to over four million acres in southwestern Ontario (OAS 2018). By the 1830s, lots away from the lakes and major rivers had been settled and pressure was placed on the government of the day to gain title of additional Native Land. Native groups still maintaining traditional seasonal settlement strategies soon found their movements restricted by settlers and were soon largely restricted to the reservations set aside for their use. The reserve system has remained largely unchanged to this day (OAS 2018).

History of Peel County and Port Credit

Peel County, known in the early days for its forest of white oaks and pines, is thought to have received its name from Sir Robert Peel, an English parliamentarian. For Loyalists coming from the United States and for discharged British soldiers, land was needed for their families who wished to settle in Upper Canada. Officials, acting for the British Crown, negotiated with the Mississauga First Nation whose traditional lands were along the north shore of Lake Ontario from Etobicoke to Burlington Bay and signed a treaty in 1805 (HPBOA, 2022).

In 1798, a Government Inn was already established at the mouth of the Credit which was leased by Thomas Ingersoll in 1805. Laura (Ingersoll) Secord was his daughter, who, in the Niagara area, was to become a heroine in the War of 1812 between Upper Canada and the Americans. A military road on the old inland First Nations trail connecting York (Toronto) to Niagara was authorized by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada (HPBOA, 2022).

In 1805, John Wilcox set to work to survey the area of purchase, which was completed in 1806 and known as the Old Survey. In 1819, Timothy Street and Richard Bristol completed the New Survey of Toronto Township and all of Chinguacousy. By 1821 the rest of the County was completed (HPBOA, 2022).

The oldest village in Peel County was Streetsville, which was well established by 1824. By 1837 tiny hamlets dotted the county and by 1850 Peel was developing a claim to fame because of its excellent wheat. In 1856 Peel County voted to separate from York, but the separation did not come into effect until 1867. More than a century later in 1974, the County became the Region of Peel, comprising the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton and the Town of Caledon (HPBOA, 2022).

Toronto Township's founding began with agricultural wheat and five flour mills in the Streetsville area with another in Meadowvale. By the 1820s to the 1830s fruit orchards had established themselves in the Old Survey, the result of rapid settlement after the War of 1812. Churchville dates to 1819 with the Amaziah Church grist and sawmills on the Credit River. Port Credit, Clarkson, Springfield (Erindale), Cooksville, Dixie, Burnhamthorpe, Derry West and Malton all shared in the development of the township, with the English, Irish, Scots, Germans, and Americans. Streetsville was the principal village in the township (HPBOA, 2022).

In 1968, Toronto Township became the Town of Mississauga. With the advent of the Region of Peel in 1974, Mississauga became a City comprising the Towns of

Mississauga, Streetsville and Port Credit, and its western border was extended into Trafalgar Township, Halton County (HPBOA, 2022).

Port Credit History

In 1796, near the mouth of the Credit River, the British Government erected an inn and trading post, known as the Government Inn. The river takes its name from the custom of trading with the native Mississauga's based on a system of credit (Heritage Mississauga, 2022). On August 2nd, 1805, the British Crown signed a land treaty with the Mississauga's at the River Credit in which the Mississauga's retained a one-mile strip on either side of the river. It was only in 1834 that the village plot for Port Credit was surveyed and harbour construction began in earnest. The arrival of the St. Lawrence Starch Company in 1889 and other large industries boosted the area's prospects. "Stonehookers" thrived in the later part of the 19th century lifting smooth, hard shale from the lake bottom for use as a building stone. The village of Port Credit was incorporated in 1914, gained town status in 1961, and joined the City of Mississauga in 1974. Old Port Credit Village, located on the west side of the river and south of Lakeshore Road, was designated as a Heritage Conservation District in 2005. (Heritage Mississauga, 2022).

One previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment has been conducted near the current study lands. It is summarized below:

Summary of Archaeological Assessments near the Current Study Lands			
PIF Number	Title	Distance to Study Lands	Summary and Recommendations
Fisher Archaeological Consulting P115-0075- 2021 (Stage 1) P115-0083- 2021 (Stage 2)	Proposed Severance – 990- 994 Lakeshore Road West, Lots 19, 20 and 21 Registered Plan A- 23, City of Mississauga, Ontario (Lot 23, Concession 3 SDS, Geographic Toronto Township, County of Peel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 275m 	"As a result of the Stage 1: Background Study, the study area was determined to have high potential for the discovery of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological material in areas not substantially disturbed by modern development. Based on the background research, the study is intersected by Moore Creek, is in close proximity to the former Cranberry Marsh, and is located on well-drained sandy soils. The Study Area has high archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian

			<p>archaeological resources based on its location along a historic transportation route, Lakeshore Road, the presence of the creek, and is within an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement.”</p> <p>“[The areas] that retain high archaeological potential were systemically assessed via shovel test pit survey. No artifacts or sites were found.”</p> <p>“No further archaeological work is necessary.”</p>
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No other archaeological assessments have been undertaken within 200m of the current study lands.

The study lands lie in Part of the Historic Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street (SDS), Township of Toronto (South), in the County of Peel, Ontario (see Figures 3 and 4).

A review of mapping from 1859 does not depict the presence of any standing structures within the current study lands, which are listed as Non-resident ownership. A review of mapping from 1877 of the study lands does not depict the presence of any standing structures within the current study lands, the 50-acre portion of Lot 22 owned then by George Henderson (Non-resident). Lot 22, Concession 3 was patented by the Crown to Arthur Jones in 1833 (See Figure 11 and 12). Between 1852 and 1894, the extant lot underwent 44 land transactions and subdivisions. In 1859, the extant study lands are owned by John Bishop. By 1877, the study lands are listed owned by Mary Henderson¹.

However, historical mapping should not be considered definitive, and points of archaeological interest today may not have been included on historical maps at the time of their production (i.e. previous structures, ancillary structures, or tenant farm homesteads). Additionally, during the historic Euro-Canadian period, archaeologically significant structures are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps.

¹ The 1871 *Census of the County of Peel* depicts has no records of the non-resident George and/or Mary Henderson.

Historic Aerial Photography

An examination of aerial photography of the current study lands (see Figures 5 through 9) identifies that the extant lands were in likely vacant from mid-1950's until the early 1960s when the current residential structure was built. However, intensive landscaping development has likely taken place throughout the study lands given the significant grading that must have occurred to build the current structure.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT SUMMARY

The overall archival search illustrates that the extant study area has a long history of moderate land use from the early-1800s until modern times. The study lands are located to the west of the village limits of the historic village of Port Credit and appear to have been exempt from its early historic development. The current residential structure was likely built in the early 1960s and resulted in intensive landscaping and grading of the study lands.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7).

2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 1)

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled for the study area, two sources of information were consulted:

- The site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)
- Published / unpublished documentary sources.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). 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. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east/west by 18.5 kilometres north/south. Sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

A review of archaeological site locations establishes that no sites are present on the current study property but that one registered site was within one kilometre of the study area (AjGV-49, Klinker) and 12 registered sites lie within two kilometres of the study area.

Registered Sites Within 2 Km of The Study Property					
Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Review Status
AjGV-84	Kane	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Camp / campsite, homestead	Further CHVI
AjGV-82	Rattray March Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	ND	ND
AjGV-71	James Taylor	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other Warehouse	Further CHVI
AjGV-50	Atoka	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Aboriginal	Scatter	ND
AjGV-49	Klinker	Late Archaic	Aboriginal	Scatter	ND
AjGV-48	ND	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	ND

AjGV-48	ND	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	ND
AjGV-47	ND	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	ND
AjGV-46	ND	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	ND
AjGV-14	Mississauga Indian Village	Post-Contact	Mississauga	Village	ND
AjGV-13	Fort Toronto	Post-Contact	Mississauga	Village	ND
AjGV-11	Port Street	ND	ND	ND	ND

Archaeological potential is increased by the proximity of other known archaeological sites. The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database documents twelve known archaeological sites within a 2km radius of the current study lands. This, combined with the study land's location within the Credit River watershed, attest to the extant study areas long history of land use.

However, historic and archival research has shown that several property owners and historical features are illustrated near the extant study area. Undocumented earlier post contact occupations are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model used in the identification of archaeological potential, since these historic occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. Historical mapping should not be considered definitive, and points of archaeological interest today may not have been included on historical maps at the time of their production (i.e. previous structures, ancillary structures, or tenant farm homesteads).

2.2 CONDITION OF THE STUDY LANDS (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 2)

The subject property is located on the south side of Lakeshore Road West in a predominantly residential neighborhood east of Lorne Park Road in the City of Mississauga, west of Port Credit. At the time of the investigation, the approximately 0.2-acre wedge-shaped residential study lands was occupied by a one & a half-storey dwelling located towards the middle of the triangular shaped site. A detached garage was observed in front of the dwelling while an in-ground swimming pool was located at the rear of the house, close to the east property line. Several retaining walls/steps/stairs were observed connecting areas of higher elevations to the lower patio/inground pool areas.

The site is bounded by Richard's Memorial Park to the east, residential properties to the south, Whittier Crescent to the west and Lakeshore Road West to the north. The overall grade of the study area drops significantly across the site, changing from approximately 89.2m asl along the Lakeshore Drive West right-of-way and central study lands to 79.4m

near the southern triangular tip (Fischer Engineering, 2023), rendering portions of the study lands with a slope greater than 20-degrees.

Soil disturbance, landscaping and grading was present throughout the central study lands, a result of the residential complex / in-ground pool construction. Soil disturbance, landscaping and grading was also evident along the western boundary (along the Lakeshore Road West right-of-way) and southern study area boundaries.

2.3 *PHYSIOGRAPHY*

The study lands lie within Southern Ontario's Iroquois Plain physiographic region, a low-lying area adjacent to Lake Ontario. This terrain is predominantly flat, shaped by the lacustrine deposits left behind by Lake Iroquois during the late Pleistocene era. Stretching from the Trent River in the west, encircling the western shores of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, this region covers a span of approximately 190 miles (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). Remnants of Lake Iroquois's former shorelines manifest as cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements. The ancient sandbars serve as vital aquifers, providing water to local farms and communities. Additionally, gravel bars were quarried for construction materials, while the clays from the old lakebed were utilized in brick manufacturing (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The study lands lie within the Credit River watershed. The Credit River flows from headwaters above the Niagara Escarpment near Orangeville and Caledon East to empty into Lake Ontario at Port Credit, Mississauga. It drains an area of approximately 1,000 square kilometres. The total length of the river and its tributary streams is over 1,500 kilometres.

The river earned the name *Missinnihe* (Eastern Ojibwa: "trusting creek") among the Mississauga's First Nation, who held annual meetings with white traders in its vicinity. The English name's origin dates back to the era of French fur traders, who extended credit to the indigenous people in exchange for furs to be delivered the following spring. Thus, it became known as the Rivière au Cr dit. The trading post was established at the river's mouth, in Port Credit, during the early 18th century (Smith, 2013).

During Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads and other structures were also located near water sources, and as such are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined previously, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the location of

farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 meters of an early settlement roads, such as the Lakeshore Road West, are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Additionally, it is very likely the study lands were significantly disturbed by the construction of the standing structures within the study lands. Specifically, five boreholes were investigated by Fischer Engineering on the study lands in Fall 2023. The following was noted:

- Layers of asphalt/granular materials were found at the surface of BH1 while topsoil was encountered at the surface of BH2 to BH5. Fill soils were encountered below the surficial layers (to an average depth of 1.36m). Fill composition varied from dark brown to brown sand/silty with trace of roots/topsoil.
- Layers of native, brown, moist, compact to very dense sand/silty sand were found underlying the fill soils extending to approximate depths of 2.59m (BH5) to 4.57m (BH3). (Fischer Engineering 2023)

The presence of fill material and disturbed soils suggests the potential for significant disturbance in all portions of the study lands, likely due to the standing residential development.

2.4 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS (SECTION 7.7.3, STANDARDS 1-2; SECTION 7.7.4, STANDARD 1)

After analysis of the development, historical and archaeological contexts, and an evaluation of the condition of the study lands, it was determined that archaeological potential does exist on the study lands. The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (Section 1.3.1):

- within 300m of previously identified archaeological sites
- within 300m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) or secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
- within 300m of features indicating past water sources (e.g., 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)
- within 300m of accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau)

-
- 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 (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert), early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
 - areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
 - within 100m of early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes) or a 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.
 - property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Specifically, the study lands lie within 100m of early historical transportation routes (Lakeshore Road West), have elevated topography and lie within 300m of primary water sources (Lake Ontario).

However, the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* also define features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed (or “disturbed”) (Section 1.3.2). Archeological potential can be determined not to be present if there is evidence of extensive and deep alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructural development

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

Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection the there has

been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. When complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated during the Stage 1 Assessment, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 Assessment.

The archival research revealed that the study lands have not completely had their archaeological potential removed. The study lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario although significantly disturbed and landscaped did not exhibit enough surface evidence to suggest complete and intensive disturbance that would completely remove archaeological potential from the extant study area.

3.0 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.7.3, Standards 1-2)

The study lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario, Ontario may potentially exhibit archaeological potential as the the study lands lie within 100m of early historical transportation routes (Lakeshore Road West), have elevated topography and lie within 300m of primary water sources (Lake Ontario).

The study lands have been disturbed by landscaping and residential development. However, this disturbance was not enough to suggest complete and intensive disturbance that would completely remove archaeological potential across the entire study area. Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for these lands.

The portions of the study lands that are not in agricultural fields should be subject to a test pit survey as outlined in Section 2.1.2 & Section 2.1.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 3)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark on November 25, 2023.

3.2 PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL FEILDWORK (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 4 -5)

No previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the limits of the study lands.

3.3 UNUSUAL PHYSICAL FEATURES IN STUDY LANDS (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 6)

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

3.4 ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGCAL INFORMATION (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 7)

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

4.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-4)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1

All Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological test-pit survey fieldwork standards and guidelines as per *Sections 2.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.2* of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Test-pit Survey (Section 2.1.2) – This survey method involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects, excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals and examining their contents.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 – The test pit survey method was selected as these lands could not be ploughed as the study lands exhibited wooded areas and lands that could not be ploughed (see Plates 1 through 34).

Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 – The portion of the study lands that were identified as terrain where ploughing was not possible or viable (100% of the study lands), were not identified as a narrow (10m or less) corridor where pedestrian survey could be carried out. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 3 – No portion of the study lands extended more than 300m away from a feature of archaeological potential. Therefore, a decreasing of the survey interval from 5m to 10m was not warranted.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 – Test-pits were excavated to within 1m of built structures, both intact and ruins, if present on the study lands), or until the test-pit soil profiles exhibited evidence of disturbance. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 5 – The test-pits were excavated to at least 30cm in diameter. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 6 – Each test-pit was excavated by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil and the test-pit walls were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 7 – Each test-pit's soil fill was screened through mesh no greater than 6mm.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 8 – If artifacts were discovered, all artifacts were collected according to their associated test-pit.

Section 2.1.2, Standard 9 – All excavated test pits were backfilled. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

If archaeological resources were found during the test pit survey, the following standards would be met to further refine the significance of the archaeological resource and to assist in determining if a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the deposit would be necessary.

Section 2.1.3, Standard 1 – If positive test pits were encountered, ACC would first continue the test pit excavation on the survey grid to determine if any other positive test pits were on the study lands. This would be undertaken in the anticipation that further positive test pits would provide sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, in which case further Stage 2 fieldwork was not necessary.

Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 – If insufficient archaeological resources were documented through the continued survey on the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to a Stage 3 assessment, ACC would have then intensified the survey coverage around the positive test pit (**Option A** as detailed in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*) to determine whether a recommendation for a Stage 3 assessment could have been supported. ACC staff would have reduced the distance between test pits to a maximum of 2.5m within a radius of 5m around the positive test pit. Furthermore, a maximum of eight additional test pits would have been excavated within this intensified area and a one-meter by one-meter test unit would have been hand excavated over the positive test pit. Test units would have been excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. All excavated soils would have been screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm. All artifacts would have been collected, retained, recorded, and catalogued by their corresponding test unit designation. Each test unit would have been backfilled. ACC would have adhered to test unit excavation standards as outlined in Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This would have been confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Description and Summary of Fieldwork Standards (Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a-2d)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark on November 25, 2023. The weather was cool and sunny. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a 5-metre test pit survey (100% of the testable portions of the study lands), which was undertaken to determine the degree and significance of disturbance within the study property. Untestable portions included the areas of the existing standing residential complex and its paved driveways and walkways. Portions of the north-eastern study lands have areas of slope in excess of 20 degrees, however,

given the overall small size of this portion of the study lands and the presence of intermittent swales that exhibited slope of less than 20 degrees, these lands were also tested.

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. Test pits were approximately 30 centimeters round and were excavated to subsoil to facilitate the identification of any subsurface cultural deposits. The soil fill of all test pits was screened through 6-millimetre mesh (where soil types allow), to facilitate the recovery of artifactual remains. All test pits were back-filled.

The testable portions of the study lands consisted of 50% grasslands and 50% standing mature trees on kept lawns. Test pits were excavated with soil depths ranging from 10 cm (in topsoil stripped portions along the southern boundaries) to 35 cm deep (in the western and southern boundaries). Soil types encountered ranged from a dark brown to brown sand/silt mix. Often test pit soil fill included moderate amounts of modern debris (i.e. modern glass, modern refuse, asphalt etc.).

The test pit soil profiles showed evidence of significant landscaping disturbance across the entire study area, likely the result of significant grading and landscaping for standing residential complex.

No artifacts of archaeological significance were recovered in the study lands.

Here is a summary of the applicable 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*:

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1a – Physical features of no or low archaeological potential identified included the building footprint of the existing residential complex. This area was not tested. Portions of the lands exhibited slope in excess of 20 degrees, however intermittent swales that exhibited slope of less than 20 degrees within these lands were tested.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b - No untested disturbed areas were identified during the course of the Stage 2 assessment of the study lands.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1c – The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified the building footprint of the existing residential complex as an area of no / low archaeological potential within the study area.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1d - Not Applicable. The proponent & approval authority are not the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1e - Not Applicable. There are no areas formally prohibited from alteration that were not documented as exempt from survey on the basis of having no or low archaeological potential.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1f - Not Applicable. There are no areas that are excluded from the development application because they are being transferred to a public land-holding body.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1a - see above.

Summary of Survey Completion of Study Lands (Section 7.8.1, Standard 3)

The study lands were comprised of 50% a standing residential complex (not tested) and kept lands (50% - tested). The testable portions of the study lands were 100% test pit surveyed at a 5m interval. The testable portions of the study lands consisted of 50% grasslands and 50% standing mature trees on kept lawns. No portion of the property forced non-compliance with the 5m-survey standard due to pockets of exposed bedrock or other physical constraints.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

No artifacts of archaeological significance were recovered.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1 – Not Applicable – no sites or archaeological resources documented.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 2 – The table below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 2 assessment.

Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	1 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, survey results, field crew
Photographs	46 digital photographs detailing field conditions and survey
Maps	1 - Results of the Stage 2 Assessment

Section 7.8.2, Standard 3 – Not Applicable – no sites or archaeological resources documented.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3 & Section 7.8.5, Standard 1)

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1b

No archaeological sites or heritage resources were documented.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 2

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the lands at 900 Lakeshore Road West (Part of Lot 1 Registered Plan C-89 and Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street), City of Mississauga, Ontario revealed that no previously discovered archaeological sites were registered on the study area.

The Stage 2 field assessment, consisting of a test pit survey at five-meter interval, did not result in any new archaeological sites being registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). **As such, the study area does not require further archaeological assessment.**

Section 7.9.4, Standard 3

No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

Section 7.9.5, Standard 1

Not applicable – partial clearance of the study lands is not required as no further archaeological assessment of the study lands is required.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O., 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

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9.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)

The images provided below address Standards 1 and 2 of Section 7.5.11, and Standard 1 of Section 7.8.6. All images provided are colour photographs, digital images or technical drawings that meet this standard.



Figure 1: Plate Key



Plate 1: Looking SW from the NW corner of the study lands along Lakeshore Road West



Plate 2: Looking E from the NW corner of the study lands from Lakeshore Road West



Plate 3: Looking NE from the NW corner of the study lands along Lakeshore Road West



Plate 4: Looking NE from the north central boundary of the study lands along Lakeshore Road West



Plate 5: Looking E from the north central boundary of the study lands



Plate 6: Looking E from the NW portion of the study lands



Plate 7: Looking E from the NW portion of the study lands



Plate 8: Looking NW from the NW portion of the study lands



Plate 9: Looking W from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 10: Looking E from the central western boundary of the study lands



Plate 11: Looking W from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 12: Looking NE from the NW portion of the study lands



Plate 13: Looking N from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 14: Looking SE from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 15: Looking NE from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 16: Looking N from the central portion of the study lands



Plate 17: Looking NW from the SW corner of the study lands



Plate 18: Looking NW from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 19: Looking W from near the SW corner of the study lands



Plate 20: Looking NW from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 21: Looking W from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 22: Looking NW from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 23: Looking SW from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 24: Looking S from the central eastern boundary portion of the study lands



Plate 29: Looking E from the north central study lands



Plate 30: Looking W from the north central study lands



Plate 31: Looking S from the north central study lands



Plate 32: Looking SE from the north central study lands



Plate 33: Looking SW from the north central study lands

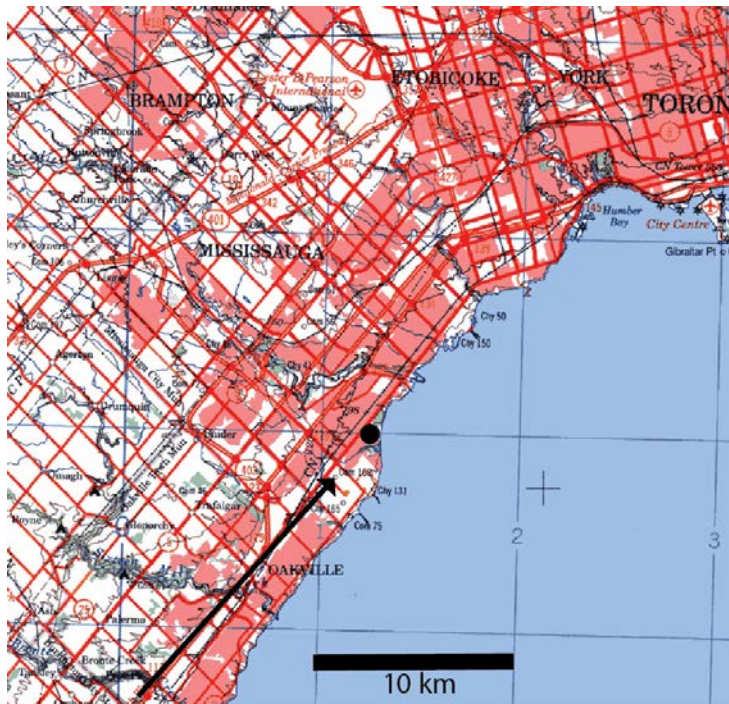


Plate 34: Looking NE from the north central study lands

10.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.9.7)

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Crowfield	Barnes, 9000 - 8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Lanceolate	Hi-Lo, 8500 - 7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, base	Bi-furcate- 7800 - 6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Laurentian	Brewerton, 6000 - 2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, Innes	Genesee, 2500 - 500 BC	Polished / ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800 - 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	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	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 - 1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 -	Present European settlement

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistoric & Historic Cultures



Subject Property

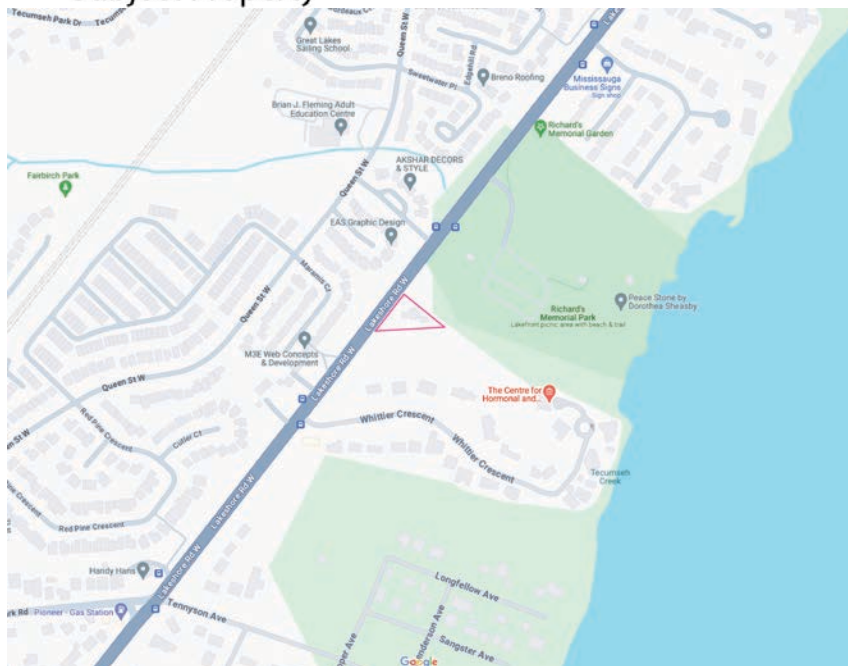
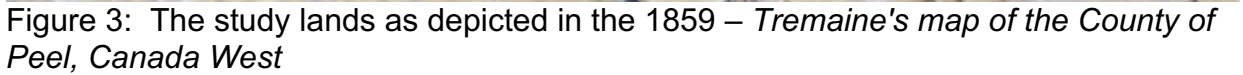


Figure 1: Location of the Study Lands (NTS mapping and Location Detail (Google Maps))

Page 41 of 52



Figure 2: Boundary Survey of the Study Lands (provided by Proponent)





the County of Peel, Ont.



Figure 5: Aerial Photography of the extant study lands in 1954 (Mississauga Maps - online)

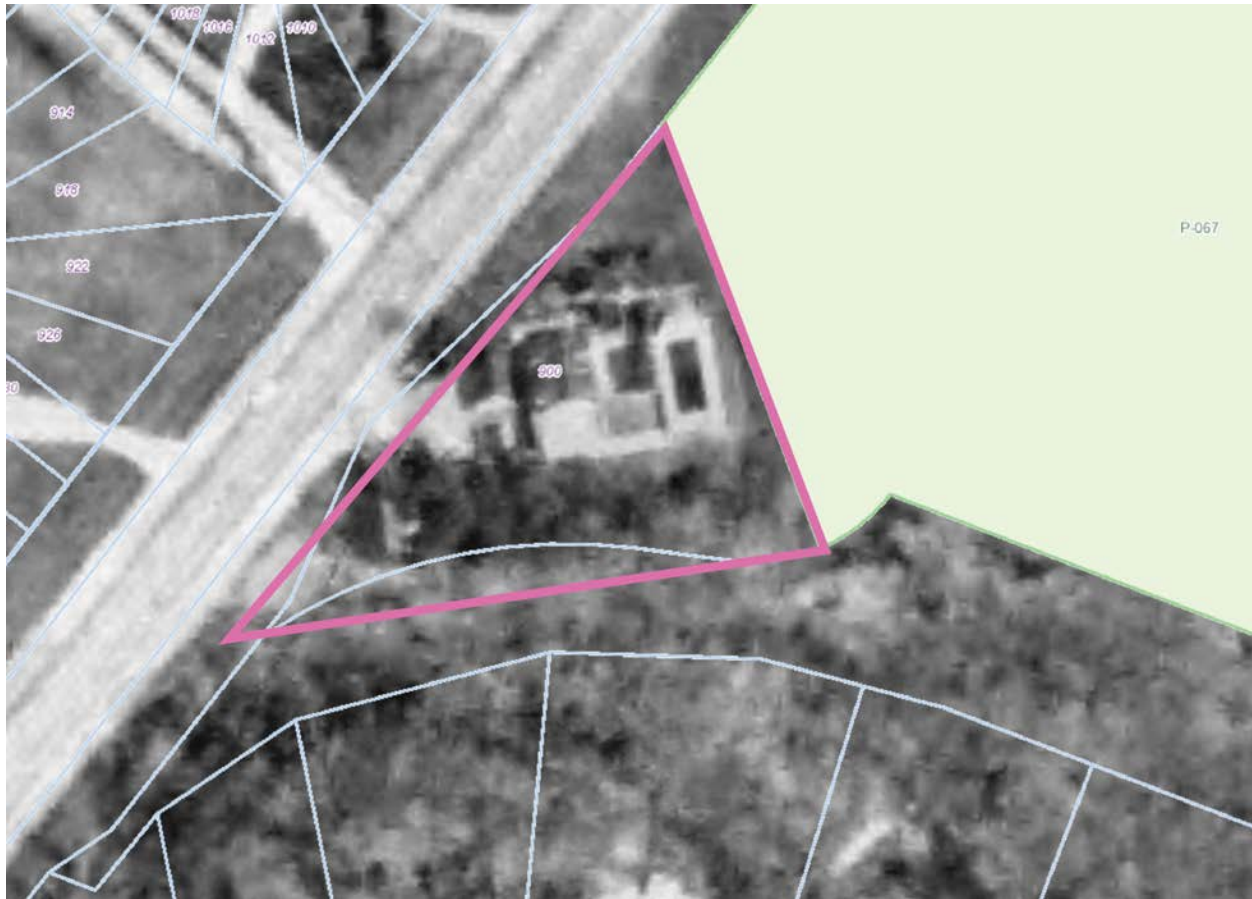


Figure 6: Aerial Photography of the extant study lands in 1966 (Mississauga Maps - online)



Figure 7: Aerial Photography of the study lands in 2008 (Google Earth)

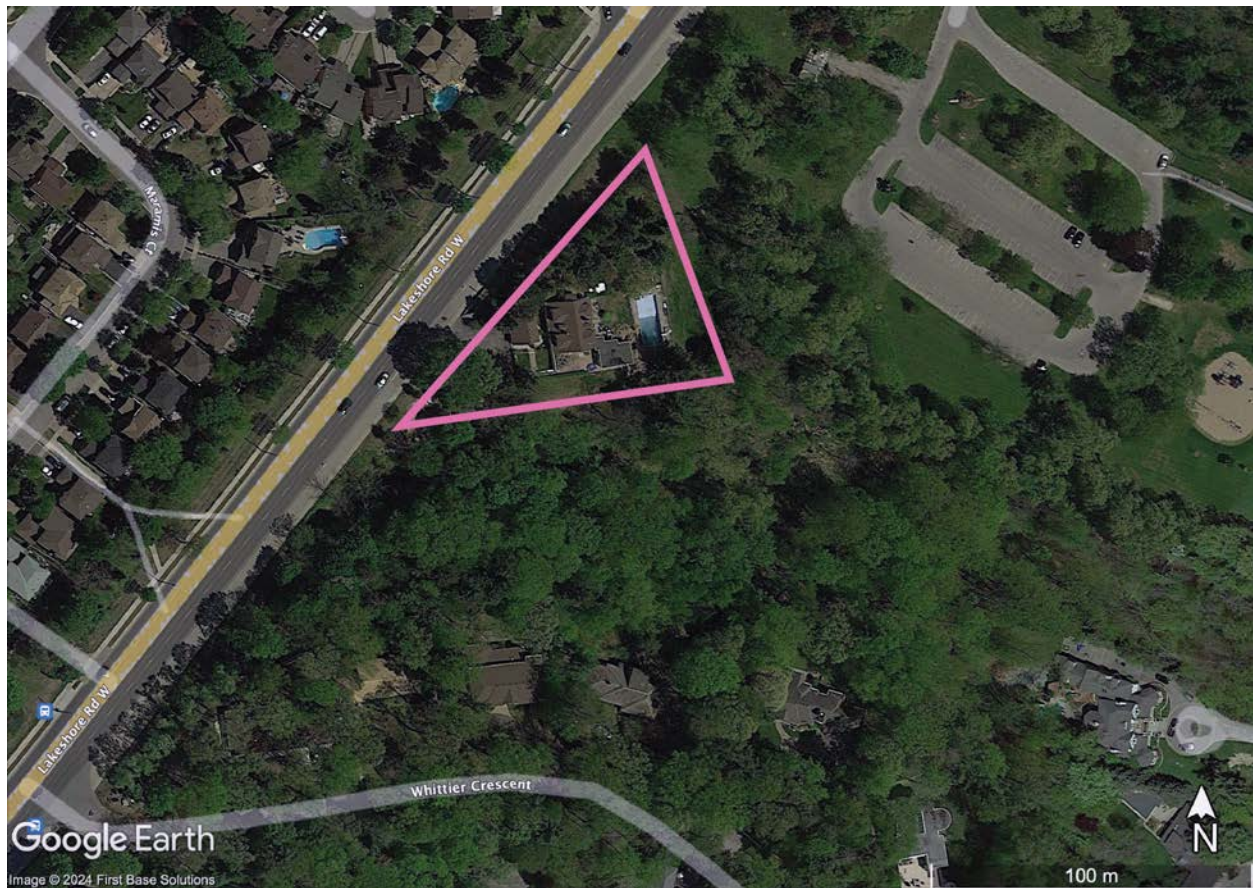
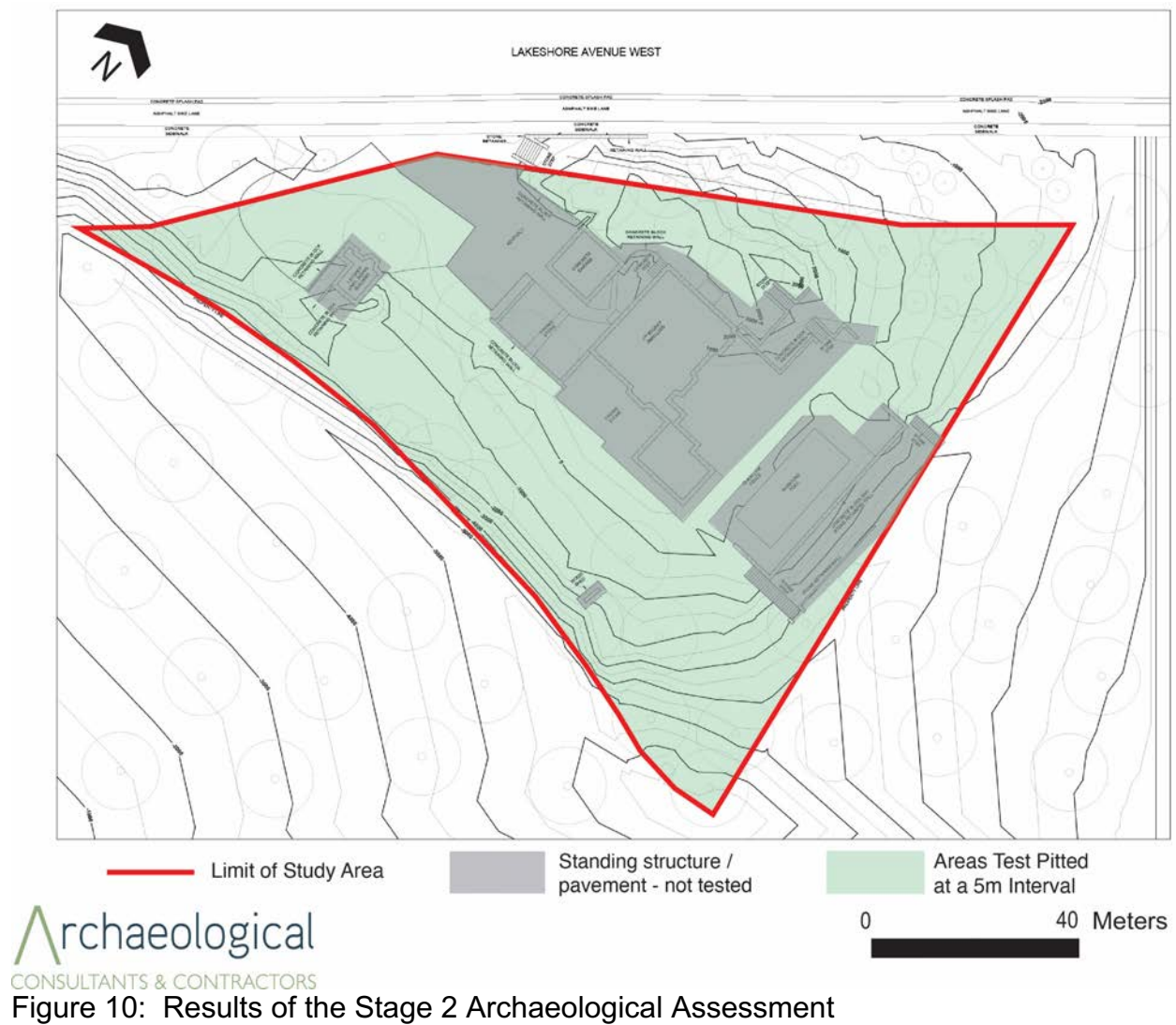


Figure 8: Aerial Photography of the study lands in 2015 (Google Earth)



Figure 9: Aerial Photography of the study lands in 2022 (Google Earth)



150

LOT No. 22 3RD CONCESSION S.D.S.

NO. OF DEEDS	INSTRUMENT	DATE	DATE OF REGISTRATION	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	QUANTITY OF LAND	CONSIDERATION OR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE	REMARKS
	PATENT	23JUL1833		THE CROWN	ARTHUR JONES	ALL		
10781	S.S.	12MAY1834	27MAY1834	ARTHUR JONES	FREDERICK C. CAPREOL	" "	£50.	
42812	" "	15AUG1848	13JAN1852	K. MCKAYSUTHERLAND	ALEXANDER H. GRANT	" "	£200.	
44018	IND	25MAY1852	14APR1852	JOHN BISHOP ET AL	BOHN MAULSON	" "	£-5/	UNDIVIDED
50570	" "	18JAN1839	15AUG1853	FREDERICK C. CAPREOL ETUX	CHARLES MITCHELL ETAL	" "	£728.	
8258	ASSIGN.T	22F 61844	16JUN1860	CHARLES MITCHELL ET UX	JOHN BISHOP	" "	£-5/	
11678	S.S.	4DEC1860	16OV1863	ALEXANDER H. GRANT	ROSS W. WOOD	" "	£500.	

Figure 11: Example Abstract Index to Deed Titles for Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto South in Peel County

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO							
Lot No. 22		In the THIRD		Concession S.D.S.			
No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registration	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	REMARKS
64	B.S.	12May1868	10Jul1868	Ross W. Wood et ux	John D. Wood	\$1.00	All
365	Release	30Sep1846	6 Oct1869	John Bishop	James Leslie et al	2300	All and O.L.
1310	Q.C. 22	29Nov1873	20Dec1873	R. W. Sutherland et al.	John D. Wood	\$75.00	All and O.L.
1329	B.S.	17Dec1873	14Jan1874	James Leslie et al.	Joseph Orr	4000.00	All and O.L.
2002	B.S.	1 May1876	30Sep1876	Joseph Orr et ux	Ruth Blakely	1700.00	Part and O.L.
2224	B.S.	15Jun1877	25Jun1877	Ruth Blakely	Mary Henderson	1300.00	Part and O.L.
2225	B.S.	18Jun1877	25Jun1877	Mary Henderson et al.	North British Co.	2200.00	Part and O.L.
2226	B.S.	20Jun1877	28Jun1877	Mary Henderson et al.	Joseph Orr	204.53	Part and O.L.
2231	B.S.	7 Mar1877	6 Jul1877	Joseph Orr et ux	Wm. Andrew Orr	1150.00	Part and O.L.
2436	B.S.	1 Apr1878	3 Apr1878	Joseph Orr et ux et al	C. H. Greene	5500.00	Part and O.L.
2544	B.S.	21Oct1878	30Oct1878	North British Co.	Louisa A. Bryce	2400.00	Part and O.L.
2662	B.S.	1 Oct1878	31Jan1879	C. H. Greene et ux	Neaven McConnell et al	7525.00	Part and O.L.
3968	B.S.	23Aug1883	30Aug1883	Louisa H. Bryce et al	Jane M. Frankish	5090.00	Part and O.L.
3969	B.S.	28Aug1883	30Aug1883	Jane M. Frankish et al	Wm. Baillie et al	3000.00	Part and O.L.
5471	B.S.	19Nov1885	26Nov1885	William Baillie et al	Mary S. F. Carswell	3200.00	Part and O.L.
5559	B.S.	5 Feb1885	16Feb1886	Thomas Clark (Assignee)	Neaven McConnell	500.00	Part and O.L.
5709	B.S.	2 Feb1885	19Jun1886	George Jones et al	Neaven McConnell	1.00	Part and O.L.
5739	Q.C.	1 Jul1886	16Jul1886	Carrie McCandless	Neaven McConnell	1.00	Part and O.L.
5740	B.S.	9 Jul1886	16Jul1886	Neaven McConnell et ux	J. W. Stockwell et al	7000.00	Part and O.L.
5761	B.S.	16Jul1886	31Jul1886	John W. Stockwell et al	Toronto & Lorne Park S.R.Co.	16000.00	Part and O.L.
5780	B.S.	8 Sep1886	11Sep1886	Mary S. F. Carswell et al	Augusta R. H. Bredin	6400.00	Part and O.L.
5782	B.S.	8 Sep1886	11Sep1886	Augusta R. H. Bredin et al	John Frankish	2200.00	Part and O.L.
5791	B.S.	8 Sep1886	24Sep1886	John E. Frankish	Columbus H. Greene	2200.00	Part and O.L.
5808	B.S.	4 Oct1886	14Oct1886	Augusta R. H. Bredin et al	Rodney Moore	1200.00	Part and O.L.
B-88	PLAN	7 May1888	9 May1888	The Toronto & Lorne Park Summer Resort Co. Subdivision of			Part and O.L.
6610	B.S.	15Aug1888	12Nov1888	Augusta R. H. Bredin et al	Edith H. Tout	200.00	Part and O.L.
6766	PT.D.M.	11Feb1889	26Nov1889	Rodney Moore	Augusta R. H. Bredin et al	250.00	1 1/2 ac. Discharging part No. 5808
6767	PT.D.M.	12Feb1889	26Mar1889	Columbus H. Greene	Augusta R. H. Bredin	582.00	Discharging part No. 5782
6769	B.S.	11Mar1889	26Mar1889	Edith Hill Tout et al	Toronto & Lorne Park S.R.Co.	2000.00	1 1/2 ac.
6839	B.S.	28Mar1889	8 May1889	Toronto & Lorne Park S.R.Co.	Minnie Jane Burke	800.00	Parts
C-89	PLAN	3 Aug1889	8 Aug1889	The Toronto & Lorne Park Summer Resort Co. "Lorne Park Annex"			Part
7272	B.S.	2 Jan1890	9 Sep1890	Columbus H. Greene	John E. Frankish	1900.00	Part and O.L.
7273	B.S.	6 Aug1890	9 Sep1890	John E. Frankish	Henry H. Ardagh	400.00	Part and O.L.
7733	B.S.	3 Jun1891	11Dec1891	Toronto & Lorne Park S.R.Co.	Fred Roper	500.00	Part and O.L.
7734	B.S.	2 Jul1891	11Dec1891	Fred Roper et ux et al	Lorne Park Co.	1.00	Part and O.L.
8202	B.S.	21May1893	9 Jun1893	Henry H. Ardagh et ux	Margaret E. Riches	1000.00	Part and O.L.
8247	B.S.	22Aug1893	24Aug1893	Margaret E. Riches et al	Wm. Alfred Minger	600.00	Part and O.L.
8251	Order	1 Sep1893	2 Sep1893	Order re: closing up of Shakespeare Road between Wly. limit of Hilldale Road and the Ely. limit of Venn Avenue---all	on Plan C189.		
8406	B.S.	24Jan1894	12Mar1894	Margaret E. Riches	James S. McMaster	400.00	Part

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

Figure 12: Example Abstract Index to Deed Titles for Lot 22, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto South in Peel County



Figure 13: Proposed Development (Provided by Proponent)