



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Redevelopment

1225 Mississauga Street East, City of Mississauga

Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of
Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

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PIF #: P066-0584-2025

Project No. 155-01-25

July 14, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment. Stage 1 background research was completed for proposed redevelopment and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is 1.26 hectares (ha) in size and is located at 1225 Dundas Street East in the City of Mississauga and is legally described as Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The Proponent verified the limits of the subject property as defined in this report.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0584-2024 (Stage 1) to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to conduct all required archaeological activities for this project, as necessary. A property inspection was conducted on July 02, 2025.

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is located along Dundas Street, a historically significant transportation route.

However, satellite imagery and a visual inspection indicates that the archaeological potential within the subject property has been negatively affected by past construction activities. No areas of archaeological potential remain within the 1.26 ha subject property, as it has been extensively disturbed by intensive and extensive grading to below subsoil.

The following summarized recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No archaeological potential was identified during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The subject area has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	6
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	7
1.1 Development Context	7
1.2 Historical Context	7
1.2.1 Background Research	7
1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	8
1.3 Archaeological Context	11
1.3.1 Natural Environment.....	11
1.3.2 Current Land Use	12
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	12
1.3.4 Historical Plaques and Monuments	13
1.3.5 Archaeological Master Plans	13
1.3.6 Cemeteries.....	13
1.3.7 Potential for Archaeological Resources.....	13
2.0 FIELD METHODS	16
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS.....	17
3.1 Areas of No to Low Archaeological Potential	17
3.2 Areas of Archaeological Potential	17
3.3 Documentary Record	17
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	18
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	19
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	20
7.0 CLOSURE	21
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	22

9.0 IMAGES	25
10.0 FIGURES	26

LIST OF TABLES

1. General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	10
2. Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	18

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map
2. Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel, Canada West
3. Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Toronto Township, Peel County
4. Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Peel County Soils
5. Location of the Subject Property on 1954 Aerial Imagery
6. Current Land Use of the Subject Property
7. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Redevelopment

1225 Mississauga Street East, City of Mississauga

Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic
Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, including background research, for a proposed redevelopment. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at 1225 Dundas Street East in the City of Mississauga and is legally described as Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 1.26 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report (Figure 1).

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0584-2025 to this project. A property inspection was conducted on July 02, 2025.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic,

archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group. This general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graves and by the preference for light colored chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased,



especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)



The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15th century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of Dundas in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County. Formerly part of the Home District, Peel County was formed in 1854 and was named after British Parliamentarian Sir Robert Peel (Mika & Mika, 1983:177). With increased pressure for settlement lands, the British Crown purchased what is referred to as the Mississauga Tract in 1805, from the Mississaugas. In 1818 the remainder of the Mississauga Tract was purchased, extending the northern boundary of Peel County to include what are now the Townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. Settlement of the area began in the early 1800s but came to a standstill during the War of 1812. In 1819, an influx of Irish immigrants arrived and from then on, settlement continued to grow at a steady pace. Peel County became the Regional Municipality of Peel on October 15th, Toronto Township south of Eglinton Avenue was originally surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot. A second survey was conducted by Wilmot in 1810, and another was conducted in 1819 by Richard Bristol (Heidenreich, 1973; Walker & Miles, 1877). The first European settler in Toronto Township was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. By 1808 there were seven families settled within the township, all along Dundas Street. This number has steadily grown through the centuries (Walker & Miles, 1877).



Dundas Street, which is approximately 200 m southeast of the subject property, was a key aspect of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's plan to settle Upper Canada. Its initial survey took place in 1794 and a path was cut along the survey route by Augustus Jones in 1795 (Byers & McBurney, 1982). The road was initially intended to connect Montreal to Detroit, but eventually opened as far as London. The road would be used to move troops through the lands west of York during the War of 1812 (Byers & McBurney; 1982; THP, 2019). Communities along Dundas Street grew around mills where the road crossed major waterways such as the Humber and Credit Rivers, and Mimico and Etobicoke Creek (Byers & McBurney, 1982; Cooper, 1967; Harris, 2015a).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late 19th century.

Tremaine's 1859 Illustrated historic atlas map of the County of Peel, Canada West indicates that the subject property was at this time owned by James Price. There are no structures illustrated within the subject property at this time. The subject property abuts the northern side of historic Dundas Street and is located approximately 300 m east of the town of Sydenham (Figure 2).

Walker & Miles' 1877 Historic atlas map of Toronto Township, Peel County indicates that the subject property is now owned by Matthew Gummerson. A homestead is now illustrated approximately 200 m northwest of the current subject property. The nearby town of Sydenham is now called Dixie and the newly constructed Credit Valley Railway now passes approximately 400 m south of the subject property (Figure 3).

It should be noted that while no structures are illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts a historic concession road there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). This region consists of clay soils covering the central portion of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174). The area was once covered by hardwood forests and was settled during the early part of the nineteenth century due to its rich soil (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175-176). Until the 1940s, the land was used for agriculture, but since then has been developed into urban areas.

The *Soil Survey of Peel County* (Hoffman & Richards, 1953) indicates that there is one dominant soil type within the subject property (Figure 4). Gilford loam is a dark grey gleisolic soil with few stones and poor drainage.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The nearest water source is Little Etobicoke Creek located approximately 400 m northeast of the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 5 provides the location of the subject property on a 1954 aerial photograph. At this time the surrounding area of the subject property was entirely rural and agricultural. The subject property itself consisted of agricultural fields with no structures present.

Figure 6 provides the current land use of the subject property. The entirety of the subject property is currently commercial in nature. The surrounding area is a mix of residential and commercial use.

Stage 1 fieldwork was completed on July 02, 2025.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre (km) by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AjGv* Borden block.

According to the OASD, there are no archaeological sites that have been registered within 1 km of the subject property. No sites are located within the current subject property (MCM, 2025a).

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there are no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property or within 50 m of the subject property (MCM, 2025b). Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets.

1.3.4 Historical Plaques and Monuments

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (including places of early military pioneer settlement, pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries) are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA 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.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers within or near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).

1.3.5 Archaeological Master Plans

Archaeological site predictive models and master plans are tools used to assist in determining the probability of encountering archaeological sites. Probability models are created using consideration of variables such as distance to water, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and degree of disturbance.

The City of Mississauga is preparing their first Archaeological Management Plan to develop tools and frameworks to strengthen the city's planning and policies for managing archaeological resources. A draft of the management plan is not available currently; the plan is expected to have council approval in spring 2025 (City of Mississauga, 2025).

1.3.6 Cemeteries

A search of the subject property and surrounding area determined that there were no cemeteries located within the subject property. The Bereavement Authority of Ontario's Public Registry does not list any cemeteries within the subject property (Bereavement Authority of Ontario, 2025).

1.3.7 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - 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)
 - 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, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation 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 cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)

- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian and Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture. The subject property is located along Dundas Street, a historically significant transportation route.

Background research indicates that any undisturbed portions of the subject property would exhibit general potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. Soil disturbing activities include construction and demolition of a hotel and related buildings, followed by construction of a parking lot with underground servicing, and a new building, with subsequent demolition of the second building. This development and redevelopment of the subject property has resulted in deep land alterations.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property is 1.26 ha in size. Stage 1 assessment was conducted on July 02, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with scattered clouds and a maximum daily high temperature of 29 degrees Celsius. There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the determination of archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property involved an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. The subject property was inspected first by a visual inspection conducted around the perimeter. This was followed by a visual inspection around the perimeter of the building. Given the small size of the subject property and the lack of existing trees, half of the subject property was visible from each corner within the property.

Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 assessment are shown in Figure 7. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 9.0.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Areas of No to Low Archaeological Potential

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet.

Visual property inspection indicated that there were no low-lying and permanently wet areas or areas of steeply sloping topography within the subject property.

The subject property currently consists of a large commercial building, an asphalt parking lot, and very small areas of manicured greenspace.

Visual inspection indicates that the entire 1.26 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations. Underground servicing is visible on all edges of the subject property.

3.2 Areas of Archaeological Potential

There are no areas of archaeological potential within the subject property, as it has been extensively disturbed by intensive and extensive grading to below subsoil. Given the extensive development and redevelopment of the area resulting in major land alterations, the likelihood of deeply buried archaeological resources being present is also low.

3.3 Documentary Record

All project-related documents were kept, including background research and observations and detailed maps. A detailed list of project records is presented in Table 2. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	155-01-25	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0583-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
field notes	2	pages
images	4	digital colour photographs



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is located along Dundas Street, a historically significant transportation route.

However, satellite imagery and a visual inspection indicates that the archaeological potential within the subject property has been negatively affected by past construction activities. No areas of archaeological potential remain within the 1.26 ha subject property, as it has been extensively disturbed by intensive and extensive grading to below subsoil.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No archaeological potential was identified during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The subject area has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein.



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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property, facing west.



Image 2: Subject property, facing south.



Image 3: Subject property, facing east.



Image 4: Subject property, facing north.



10.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map

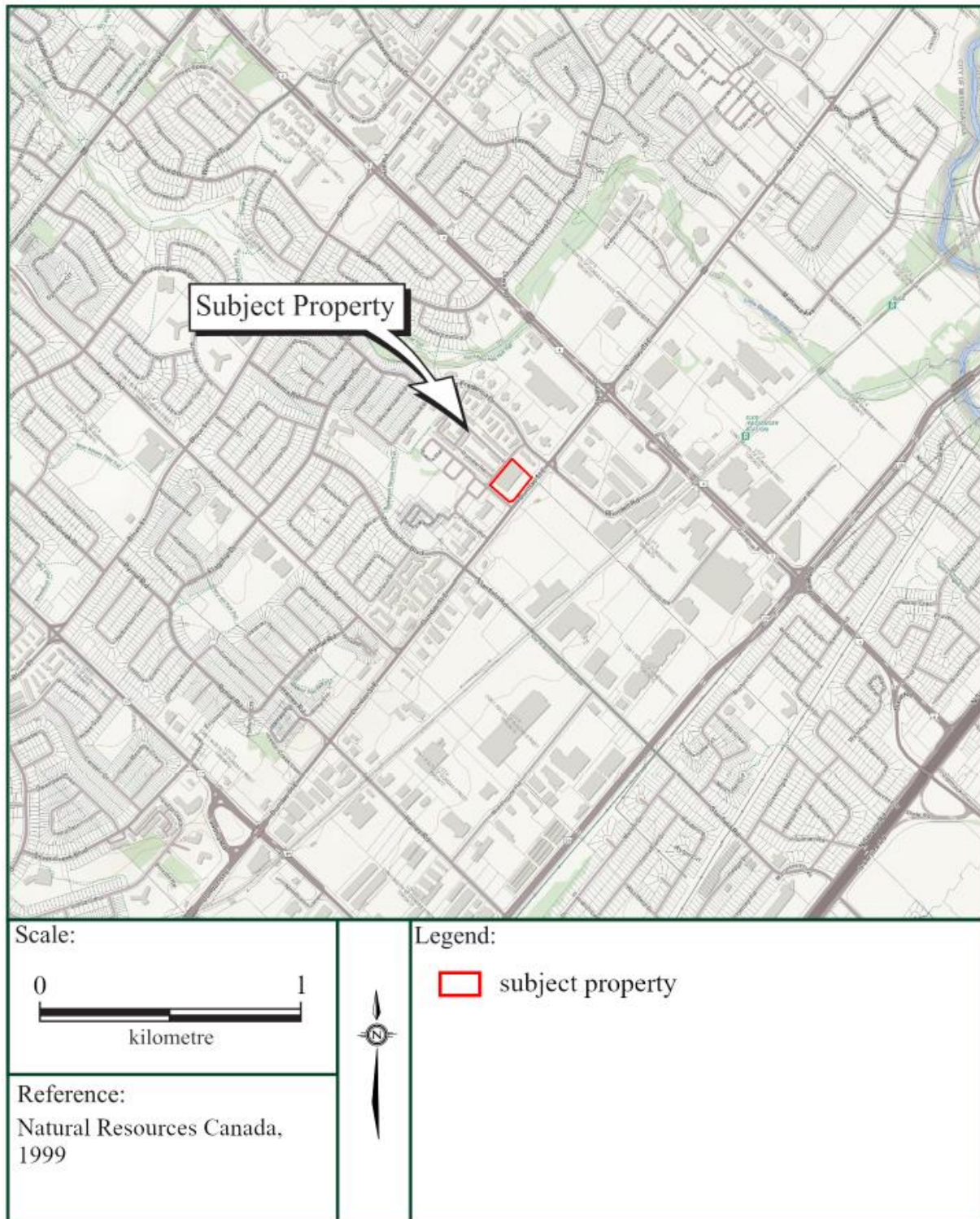


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel, Canada West

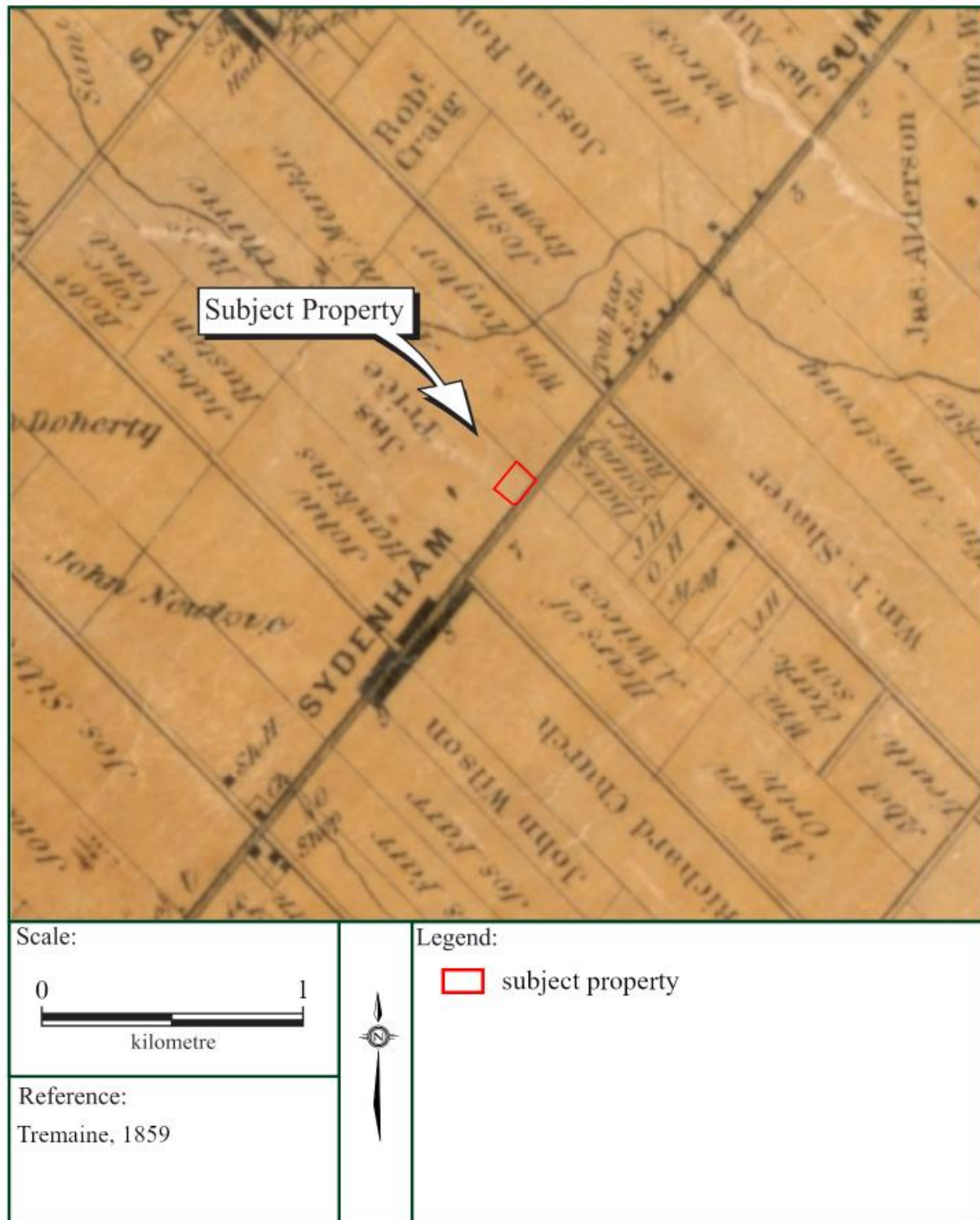


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Toronto Township, Peel County



Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Peel County Soils

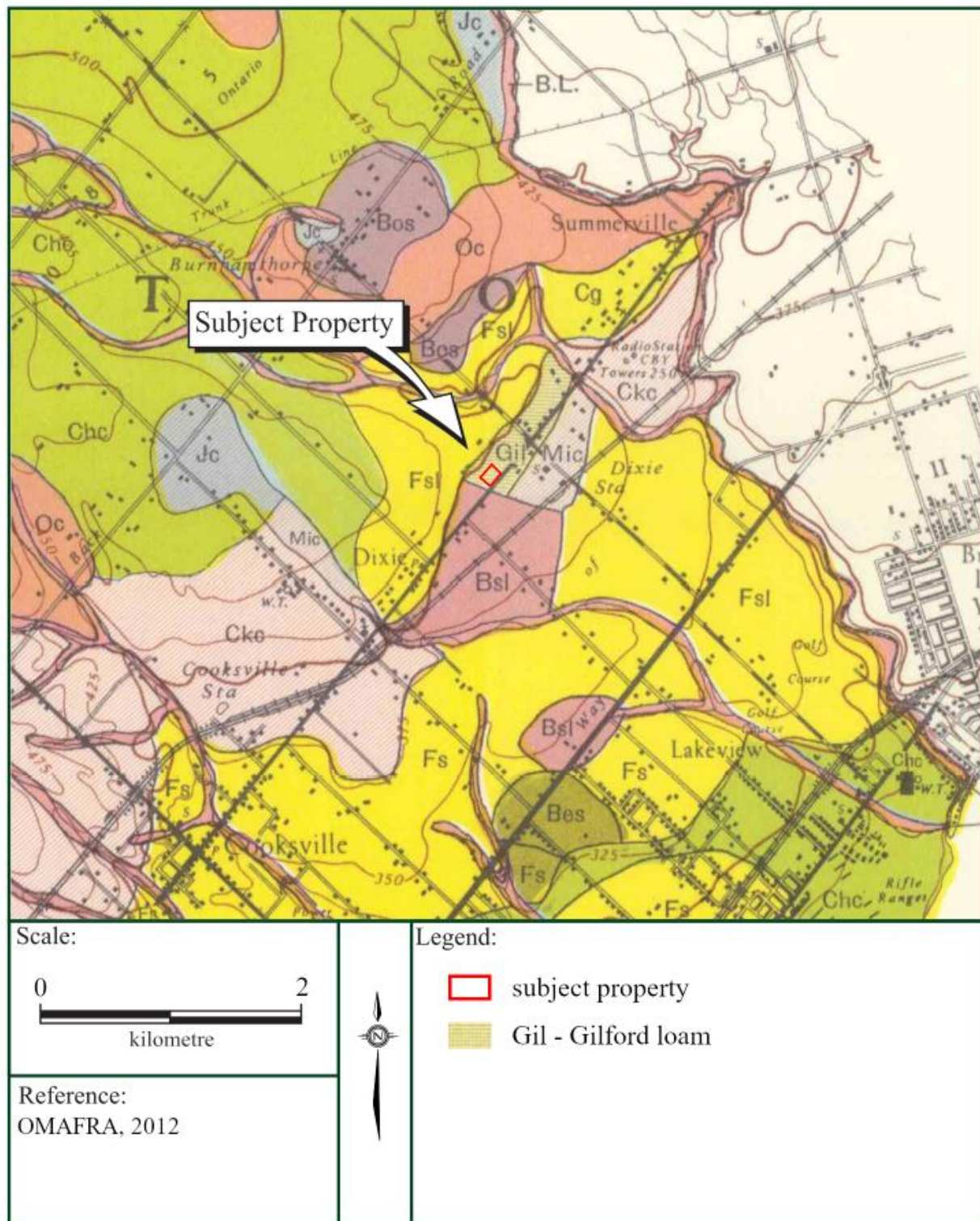


Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property on 1954 Aerial Imagery

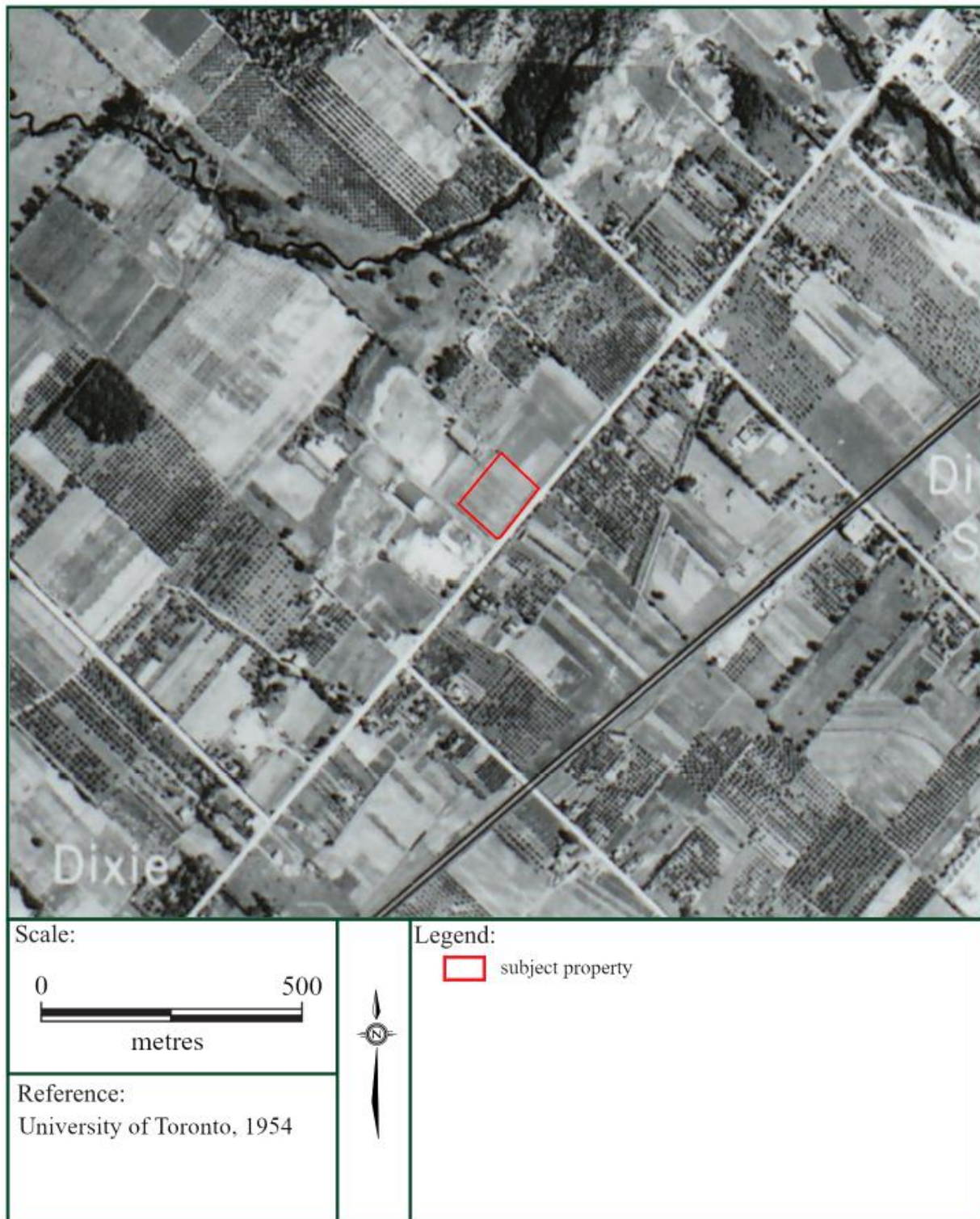


Figure 6: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

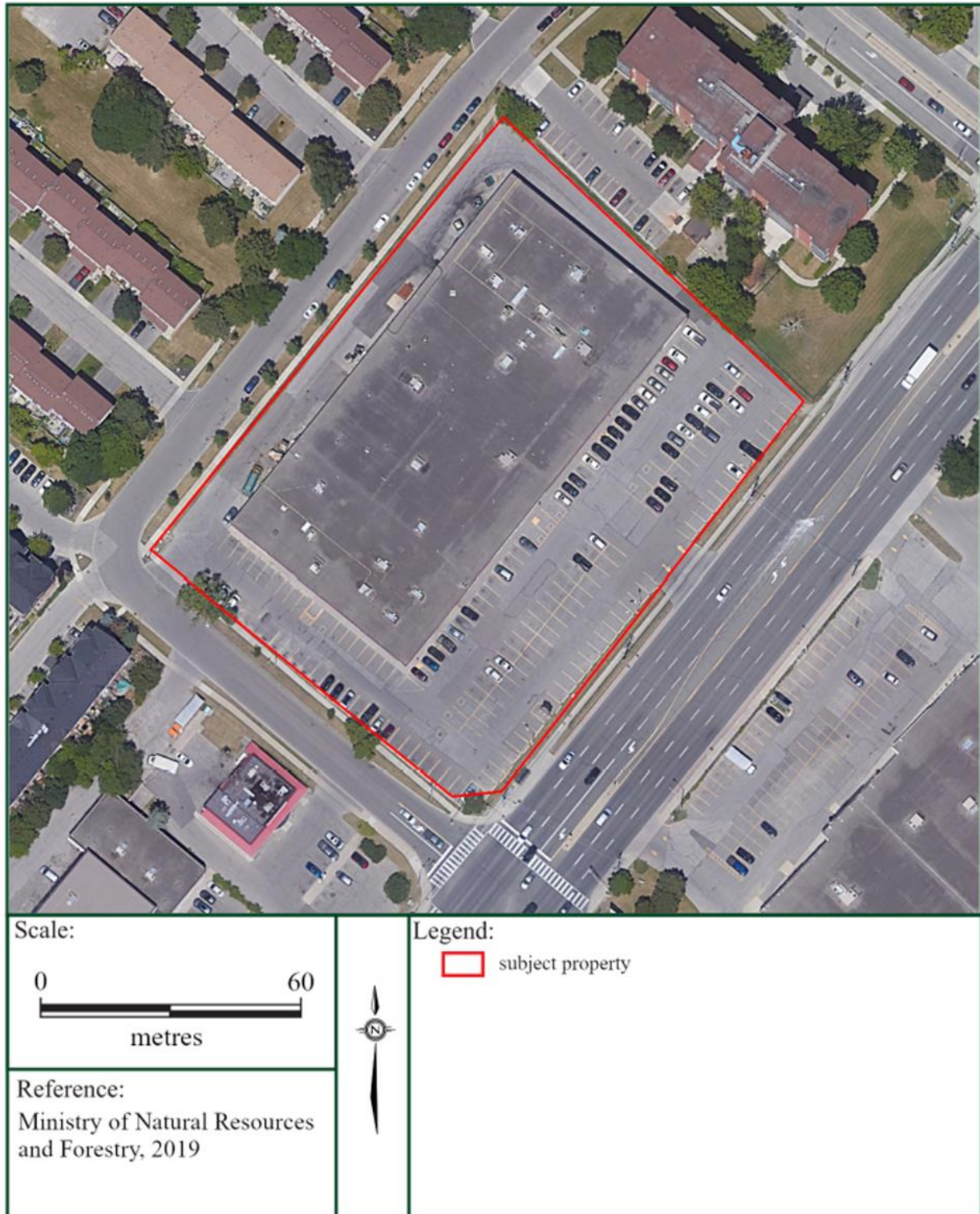


Figure 7: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

