Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 893 Seventh Street, in part of Lot 9, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Peel Region, Mississauga, Ontario

Submitted to

Dino

Santaguida

and

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by

HarutaArchaeology.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P1131, Matthew Haruta, MSC
PIF P1131-0147-2026

January 13, 2026

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

Executive Summary

Haruta Archaeology was retained Jim Levac of GSAI to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 893 Seventh Street, Mississauga to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 0.04 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 9 Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

The project proposed by GSAI. aims to demolish the current residential building and build a new one.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 893 Seventh Street Mississauga has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on January 12, 2026 under archaeological consulting license P1131 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSc, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Project Manager:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Licensed Field Director:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Field Technicians:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
GIS Specialist:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Report Writer:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Senior Review:	Molly Barron, MSc

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Jim Levac

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Haruta Archaeology was retained by Jim Levac to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 893 Seventh Street to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 0.27 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 9 Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

The project proposed by GSAI. aims to demolish the current residential home and build a new one on the property. Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Jim Levac, the representative for the property owner.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's' (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

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

To meet these objectives Haruta Archaeology archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of 0.04 hectares of residential land, with manicured lawn surrounding two residential structures, an inground swimming pool and paved driveways. The study area is located in part of Lot 9 Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and Early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. There is no definitive moment of contact, and the understanding of when Indigenous and European communities first began to influence one another is evolving with new studies of archaeological and historical evidence and from Indigenous oral tradition. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

Indigenous peoples have occupied this portion of southwestern Ontario since the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier approximately 11,000 years ago. Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based on observed changes in formal lithic tools and are separated into the Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of the study area, summarized by Ellis and Ferris (1990). The provided time periods are based on the "Common Era" calendar notation system: Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

The Paleoindian Period

Local environmental conditions during the Paleo period significantly differed from what they are today. Ontario's first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups searching for food, particularly migratory game species. Caribou may have been a Paleo diet staple in this area, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo sites are small and ephemeral and are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points. Sites are frequently located adjacent to the shorelines of large glacial lakes.

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method to maintain social ties between distant groups was through gift exchange, which was evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Middlesex County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield

	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

Local environmental conditions during the Paleo period significantly differed from what they are today. Ontario's first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups searching for food, particularly migratory game species. Caribou may have been a Paleo diet staple in this area, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo sites are small and ephemeral and are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points. Sites are frequently located adjacent to the shorelines of large glacial lakes.

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method to maintain social ties between distant groups was through gift exchange, which was evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

Archaeological records indicate subsistence changes around 8000 BCE at the start of the Archaic Period in southwestern Ontario. Since the large mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleo diet became extinct or moved north with the warming of the climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plants and bird, mammal, and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer, and several nut species became more noticeable through the Archaic Period, and the presence of warmer, more hospitable environs led to the expansion of group and family sizes.

In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites.

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence existed and became more common for the production of groundstone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and, arguably, craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that most human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE, the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers, and the environment had grown more like the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper, i.e., naturally occurring pure copper metal (Ellis 2013:42). The recorded origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees by about 4000 BCE. The transition to more productive environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites become more abundant over time. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points; chipped stone scrapers; ground stone tools (i.e., celts and adzes) and ornaments (i.e., bannerstones and gorgets); bifaces or tool blanks; animal bone; and chert waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process (Ellis *et al*. 1990).

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier reached a point that significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French River and Mattawa River valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1). However, the construction of fishing weirs could have occurred as early as 6650 BCE (Stevens 2004). Regardless, constructing these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and indicates the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale food procurement at a single location also has significant implications for the permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase, and by 1500 BCE, evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to exploit natural resources seasonally. This advent of ceramic technology

correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Toronto Township* map of the Township of Mississauga depicts an agricultural landscape with few landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites, this property resides in an agricultural area. A portion of the 1878 historic map of the Township of Mississauga is depicted in Figure 3, the land owners being Geo Sutherland N.R, the area appears to be an agricultural area with no structures on the lot.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of 0.04 hectares of residential land, with one house, and driveways for 40% of the property, the other 60% is manicured lawn. The study area is located in part of Lot 9 Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Iroquois Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:146).

This area represents shallow lacustrine sand deposits overlaying shallow associated with Glacial Lake Iroquois occupies the lowland bordering Lake Ontario.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest extant source of potable water is Credit River, which is located 1.42km South of the study area.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy 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. The 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.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are three archaeological site registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, displayed in the table below. (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, April, 10, 2025).

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGv-7	Robinson			
AjGv-55	Hornick	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Burial
AjGv-51	Hillerman	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Scatter

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Haruta Archaeology applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites' locations and types to varying degrees. The MCM categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest extant source of potable water is Credit River which is 1.42km South of the study area. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are ten archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Toronto*

County demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 893 Seventh Street has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of 893 Seventh Street was conducted on January 12, 2026 under PIF # P1131-0147-2026 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSC, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. The study area consists of 0.04 hectares of residential land, with manicured lawn paved driveways throughout the property and two houses and a swimming pool. The study area is located in part of Lot 9 Concession 2 South of Dundas Street Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 6 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
January 12, 2026	test pit survey	Overcast, Cool	soils dry and friable screen well

Roughly 60% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pitting was also conducted within one meter of built structures in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 40% of the study area was covered in one residential home, and a driveway and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Pages of field notes	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
24 Digital photographs	Haruta Archaeology office, London	Stored digitally in project file

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Roughly 60% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. Approximately 40% of the study area was covered in one residential home, and a driveway and not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Roughly 60% of the entire study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. Approximately 40% of the study area was covered in one residential home and a driveway and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction, and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Industries through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As no archaeological resources were found on the subject property, no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 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.

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 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*.

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*.

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.

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 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Visible Disturbance / Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing North

Photo 2: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing South

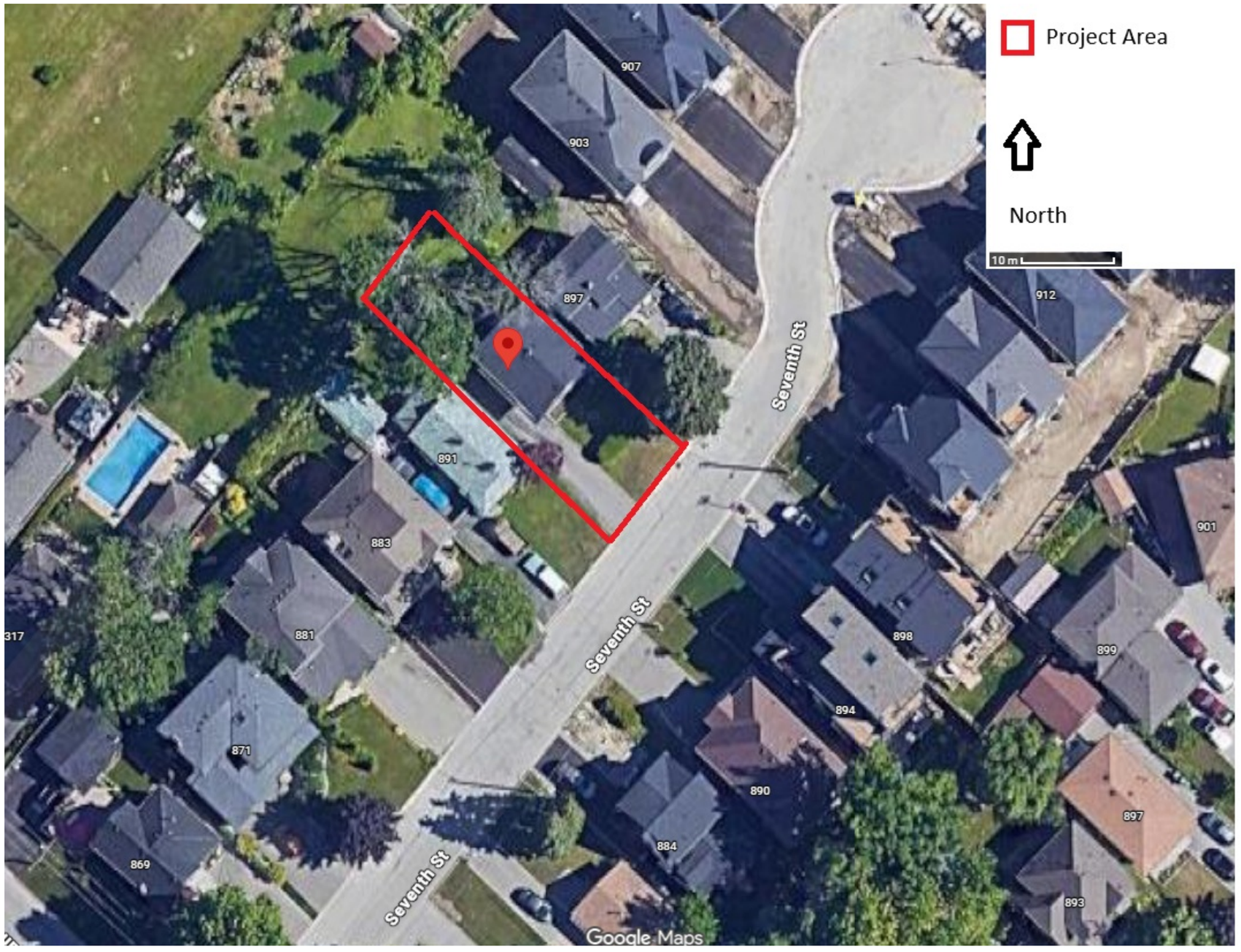
Photo 3: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing East

Photo 4: Typical Test Pit in Lawn, Facing West

Photo 5: Visually Disturbed Facing North

Photo 6: Typical Test Pit Facing West

9.0 MAPS



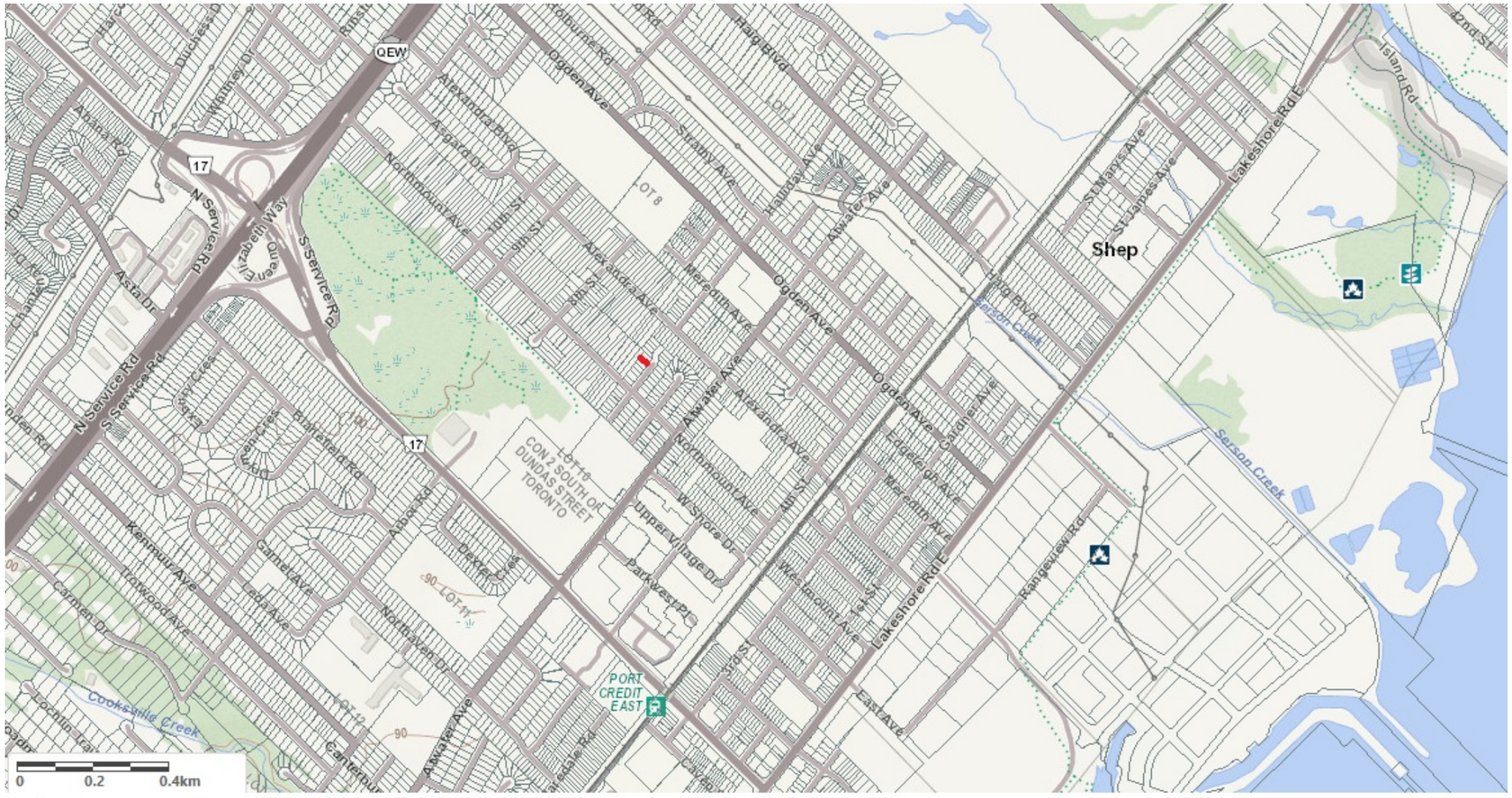
Haruta Archaeology

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 893 Seventh Street, Mississauga, Ontario

Figure 1: Study Area

Date: January, 2026

Source: Google Maps



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Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 893 Seventh Street, Mississauga, Ontario

Figure 2: Topographic Map of Study Area

Date: January, 2026

Source: OBM https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA

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Figure 3: Supplemental Map to the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Toronto, 1878

Date: January, 2026

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Toronto, Ont. Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1878.

NOT TO SCALE

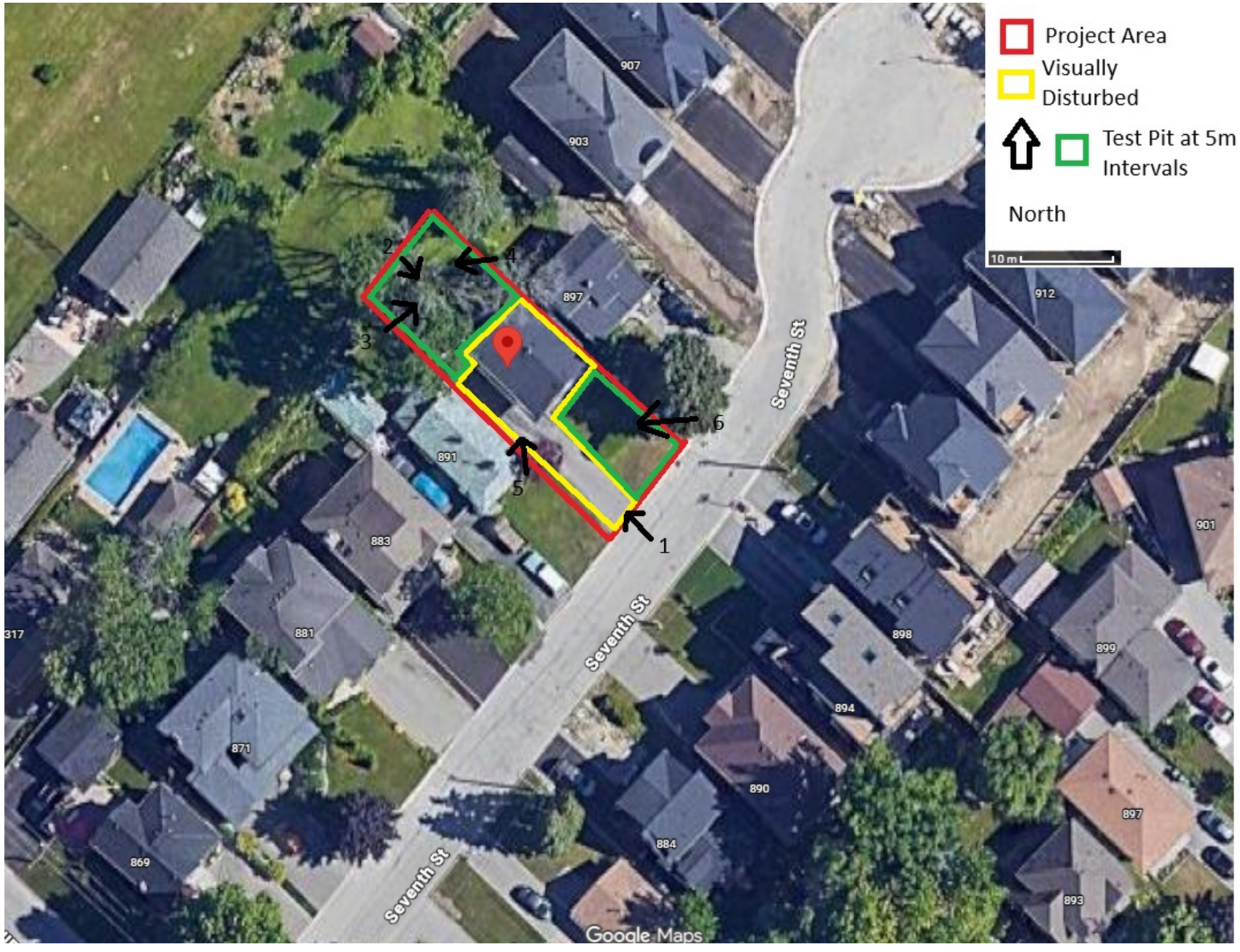

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Figure 4: Assessment Strategies and Results

Date: January, 2026

Source: Google Maps