

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1970-1980 Fowler Drive (Part of Block A, Registered Plan 842), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Part of Lot 14, Range 3, Credit River Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, Former County of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

The Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of 1970-1980 Fowler Drive in the City of Mississauga has been carried out in support of rezoning and Official Plan amendment applications for the construction of an additional building on the existing residential site. The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth- and twentieth-century development history.

This research has led to the conclusion that there is no potential for the presence of precontact Indigenous or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources that may be impacted by site preparation or construction activities necessitated by the proposed redevelopment. Accordingly, this report recommends that the undertaking be cleared of any further archaeological concern, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be notified should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be encountered during any future work on the property.



Project Personnel

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Project Personnel	3
1.0 Project Context	7
1.1 Development Context	7
1.2 Historical Context	7
1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement	7
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	11
1.2.3 The Early Development of the Subject Property	12
1.3 Archaeological Context	14
1.3.1 Physiographic Setting	14
1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research	14
1.3.3 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Archaeological Potential	15
1.3.4 Existing Conditions	17
2.0 Analysis and Conclusions	17
3.0 Recommendations	18
4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	19
5.0 Bibliography and Sources	20
6.0 Images	24
7.0 Maps	34
Appendix 1: Inventory of Registered Archaeological Sites	41

List of Images

Image 1: View east from Sheridan Way to the 1980 Fowler tower.	24
Image 2: View southeast from Sheridan Way to the 1970 Fowler tower.	24
Image 3: View northwest across the east part of the property.	25



Image 4: View west across the 1970 Fowler surface parking lot (built over underground garage).	25
Image 5: View west across the 1970 Fowler surface parking lot .	26
Image 6: View southeast near the entrance to the 1970 Fowler underground parking garage.	26
Image 7: View east to the ramp to the 1970 Fowler underground parking garage.	27
Image 8: View northeast along east side of the 1970 Fowler tower.	27
Image 9: View southwest across landscaping in the southwest corner of the property.	28
Image 10: View northeast across landscaping to the 1970 Fowler tower.	28
Image 11: View northwest along the west side of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.	29
Image 12: View southeast along the west side of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.	29
Image 13: View southeast from the north corner of the property.	30
Image 14: View south southeast from the north corner of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.	30
Image 15: View northeast from the northeast corner of the 1980 Fowler tower.	31
Image 16: View southeast across the 1980 Fowler surface parking lot (built over underground garage).	31
Image 17: View northwest from the approximate centre of the property.	32
Image 18: View southeast from the approximate centre of the property.	32
Image 19: View southwest from the approximate centre of the property.	33
Image 20: View north from the approximate centre of the property.	33

List of Maps

Figure 1: Location of the subject property	35
Figure 2: The subject property on the 1859 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of Peel</i>	36
Figure 3: The subject property on the map of Toronto Township in the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel</i>	36
Figure 4: The subject property on 1909 topographic mapping (Brampton sheet)	37
Figure 5: The subject property on 1954-1973 aerial imagery	38
Figure 6: Subject property existing conditions	39



Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1970-1980 Fowler Drive – existing conditions, evaluation of potential and recommendations 40



1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Starlight Investments CDN AM Group GP LP to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1970-1980 Fowler Road in the City of Mississauga (Figure 1). The subject property consists of Part of Block A, Registered Plan 842 and encompasses approximately 2.68 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment, required as a condition of rezoning and Official Plan amendment applications for the construction of an additional building on the existing residential site, was conducted under the project management of David Robertson and direction of Eva MacDonald (Project Information Form P125-0360-2026), as required by the City of Mississauga and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Province's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011), as administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 18, 2026.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 11,000 Before Common Era (BCE). Populations at this time were highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8,000 BCE, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 8,000-3,500 BCE, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites located on those former shorelines were submerged.



This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, indicating a greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were produced by approximately 6,000 BCE; the raw material for the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, providing evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2,500-1,000 BCE and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al., 1990; Ellis et al., 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 1,000 and 500 BCE, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 500 BCE and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence et al., 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 50 BCE, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990:155, 164). By 400 Common Era (CE) there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, but maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 350 BCE — it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). Bands likely moved inland to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 950 CE, lifeways became more similar to those described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 CE, semi-permanent settlements focused on horticulture began to form although seasonal dispersal of the community, some members for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the norm (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this seasonal community dispersal involved a smaller number of people and populations communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Wendat.



From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of the small semi-permanent settlements into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the Wendat, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, developed. By 1600 CE, the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the “Neutral Nation” (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French, in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning “peoples of a slightly different language.” Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat. Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual nations. The term “Neutral” is an artifact of the European explorers, a name which poorly describes their position vis-a-viz surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990).

In the 1640s, devastating epidemics the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat and then the Neutral from their traditional territories in southern Ontario.

In the mid-seventeenth century, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario (Konrad, 1981; Jordan, 2023; Williamson, 2023). From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay; Kenté, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraské, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore



of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage route between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River. The locations of Ganatsekwyagon and Teiaiagon in particular, near the mouths of the Rouge and Humber rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were those of trading centres and portage starting points for travel to the north for the annual beaver hunt. With increasing military pressure from the French on their homelands south of Lake Ontario, these settlements were abandoned by the Haudenosaunee by the late 1680s. Nevertheless, they did not relinquish their interest in the area and continued to claim the north shore of Lake Ontario as part of their traditional hunting territory.

By the 1690s, however, Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabe groups, such as the Mississaugas, were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario (Warrick and Williamson, 2023). A formal peace treaty was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe nations in August of 1701, when representatives of more than 20 Anishinaabe nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. Peace was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe nations. This agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe nations is referred to as the Dish with One Spoon (Jacobs and Lytwyn, 2020).

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg use of southern Ontario. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, the British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of this land and entered into negotiations for additional tracts as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Head of the Lake Purchase (Treaty 13-A/14)

The subject property is within Treaty 13-A, signed on August 2, 1805, by the Mississaugas and the British Crown at the Government Inn in Port Credit. This was a provisional agreement, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east (Treaty 13), the Brant Tract in the west (Treaty 8), and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. They also reserved rights to fishing along the Twelve Mile, Sixteen Mile and Etobicoke creeks.

On September 12, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown for lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase to what is now Oakville (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

The Township of Toronto

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first settler in the township (and also the County of Peel) was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The entire population of the township in 1808 consisted of seven families, scattered along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased until the War of 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, the township's growth revived, and the rear part of the township was surveyed and called the "New Survey". The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City, who suffered persecution during the war (Pope, 1877:86).

The first transportation routes to be established followed early Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers. Local roads were initially cleared by the grantees of adjacent land as part of their settlement duties although the many rivers and creeks posed a challenge to the gridded road



system, and nineteenth-century maps detail the many diversions and detours necessary to avoid bad crossing points.

The Credit River runs through the western portion of the township and proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as it was not only a good watering stream, but there were seemingly endless mill privileges along its entire length. Communities began to emerge, usually along the river or at crossroads along Dundas Street, which developed into the villages of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville, as well as the hamlet of Lakeview and numerous other settlements, which later disappeared. In 1821, the township's population was 803. By 1851, over 7,500 people lived in the township and more than 36,000 acres were being farmed to produce barley, wheat, oats, vegetables, and fruit. Small industries were located throughout the township, manufacturing products ranging from hosiery to ploughshares (Pope, 1877:84-86).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, railways were built, and the markets shifted. Water-powered industries in the rural areas could no longer compete with those in larger centres, which were run by steam and later electricity. By 1901, the township's population had dropped considerably to 4,690. The economy did not recover until the 1950s, when new industries moved into the township and spurred massive growth. When the Township of Toronto became the Town of Mississauga in 1968, it had a population of 107,000 and covered 70,598 acres. It grew very quickly, and the rural township transformed into an urban area, as over 1,200 industries relocated to Mississauga by the 1970s. In 1974, the towns of Port Credit, Streetsville and Mississauga were amalgamated to become the City of Mississauga (Mika and Mika, 1977).

1.2.3 The Early Development of the Subject Property

The subject property is located within Lot 14, Range 3, Credit River Indian Reserve as laid out in the original Toronto Township survey.

According to the Abstract Index to Deeds, the Crown patent for this 99¼-acre (40.17 hectare) lot was granted to Frederick Lord Box in November of 1853. The following year Frederick granted the lot to his father Phillip L. Box for the sum of



£5. In 1855, Phillip released the property back to Frederick for a consideration of £256. Within a few months, Frederick sold the lot to Charles Cameron “and others” for almost four times the previous price. The Box family were recent immigrants from Buckinghamshire in England and do not appear to have occupied the property themselves, as contemporary records place them in Lennox and Addinton, Dundas and Middlesex counties (Library and Archives Canada, 1851, 1861).

In 1861, Charles Cameron passed the lot on to his son, Charles Cameron Junior (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [a]). The younger Charles is identified as the occupant of the lot on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* and a farmstead is indicated on the east side of the lot fronting the concession road between Lots 13 and 14, approximately 250-300 metres northeast of the subject property (Figure 2). The 1861 census enumerates the Camerons as a large, multi-generational household, consisting of 34-year-old Charles Cameron (Junior) as the head, with his 23-year-old wife Jane and their three young children, Charles (Senior), aged 78 and his 71-year-old wife Sarah, three other adults—William Cameron, aged 38; Mary Ann Cameron, aged 37; Elizabeth Cameron, aged 34—and six other children ranging in age from 3 to 14. Charles Senior was born in Scotland, his wife Sarah was from England, but all younger members of the family were born in Canada West (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

The family are not found in the 1871 census, but in 1874, Charles Cameron sold the entire lot to Charles Cordingly for \$6,000. Cordingly is shown as the owner of the lot on the 1877 map of Toronto Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (Figure 3), with a house indicated to the northwest of location shown on the earlier Tremaine map. The Atlas map, though, was published the same year that Cordingly sold the property to John T. Shewell. Shewell began the process of breaking up the lot into smaller parcels in 1881 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [b]).

The 1909 topographic map of Brampton prepared by the Department of Militia and Defence, shows the property within an area of mixed open agricultural and wooded lands (Figure 4), although the tree symbols on the map may reflect the existence of orchards. There are no structures within the subject property and no



obvious signs of changes in general land use accompanying the subdivision of parts of the larger lot.

Later twentieth-century aerial photography reveals that the subject property remained arable and orchard land until the later 1960s, although development of the surrounding area was beginning to transform the historical landscape (Figure 5) and construction of the two apartment buildings that now occupy the property began in 1968 or 1969.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Physiographic Setting

The subject property lies near the inland limit of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. The Lake Iroquois strand, which is intermittently preserved in this part of Mississauga, lies approximately four kilometres inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the Quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of offshore deposits, overlying till (Gravenor 1957; Chapman and Putnam 1984). A beach ridge is mapped in the area occupied by the property, which also borders a shale plain (Ontario Geological Survey, 2000).

The subject property lies approximately 180 metres south of a tributary of Mary Fix Creek, which is itself a tributary of the Credit River (Figures 1 and 4). The main creek channel joins the Credit approximately one kilometre north of the property. Much of the creek has been heavily altered by the surrounding developments.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property and surrounding area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism; published and unpublished documentary sources; and files located at Archaeological Services Inc.



In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD). This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in Borden block *AjGv*.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property. Three sites have been documented within a one-kilometre radius of the property's boundaries (Appendix 1). These sites range in date from circa 500 BCE to circa 1900 CE. The paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation of the densely developed area prior to the implementation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation. It does not necessarily reflect the intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement.

The background research for the present study identified one archaeological assessment having been completed within approximately 50 metres of the subject property. In 2023, Earthwork Archaeological Services Inc. undertook a Stage 1 assessment of the existing Sheridan Centre retail complex at 2225 Erin Mills Parkway to the immediate west of the subject property in support of Official Plan and by-law amendment applications. The assessment concluded that the property retained no archaeological potential or integrity due to its previous development and recommended clearance of any further archaeological concerns (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2023).

1.3.3 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Archaeological Potential

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly,



distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources, and the shorelines of extant or former waterbodies are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. A variety of other environmental criteria that may indicate potential are also identified in the *Standards and Guidelines*, however, they are not relevant to the subject property or cannot be reconstructed given the urban context in which the property occurs.

For the post-contact period, the *Standards and Guidelines* stipulate that those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Also considered to have archaeological potential are early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

The majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, the *Standards and Guidelines* consider



undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The existing apartment buildings on the property were constructed beginning in 1968 or 1969. This work was completed by 1973. Each building is underlain by a single-storey basement and parking garage, the latter of which extends beyond the footprint of the tower (Figures 6 and 7).

Aerial photography from the period of construction (Figure 5) shows soil cutting, grading and stockpiling throughout the full extent of the property prior to the final landscaping.

A property inspection was carried out on April 1, 2026 (Figures 6 and 7; Images 1-20). The inspection was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of features, being mixed sun and cloud. The subject property is dominated by the two apartment buildings, surrounded by asphalted surface parking lots, circulation routes, playgrounds and lawns with tree plantings. The property is entirely the product of the cutting and filling/grading operations, servicing, construction and landscaping undertaken during its initial development.

2.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The evaluation of the possibility for the survival of any archaeological resources of potential cultural heritage value must take into account a number of taphonomic considerations in addition to the basic historical sequence of developments, demolitions, and general patterns of change in property use outlined in Sections 1.2 and 1.3.

2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

As noted in Section 1.3.1, the subject property is located on tablelands approximately 180 metres south of a tributary of Mary Fix Creek. Therefore, the property would normally be considered to fall within an area of potential for the



presence of precontact or early contact period Indigenous archaeological resources according to the generic Provincial distance to water criteria as outlined in Section 1.3.3. Regardless, the late 1960s-early 1970s development of the subject property has extensively altered the original topography through cutting, grading, filling, servicing, and construction. Any archaeological resources dating to the precontact and early contact periods that may have been present will not have survived these activities. This conclusion is consistent with the statements concerning the removal of archaeological potential (“disturbance”) outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The subject property remained undeveloped arable land until the construction of the existing apartment towers circa 1968-1972. The construction of these building and their underground parking garages was preceded by comprehensive grading and soil removals across the full extent of the property. These alterations have destroyed any potential remains of the initial Euro-Canadian settlement period, just as is the case for the Indigenous period, a conclusion which, again, is consistent with the statements concerning the removal of archaeological potential (“disturbance”) outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.0 Recommendations

Given the findings of the Stage 1 assessment research, the following recommendation is made:

1. The 1970-1980 Fowler Drive subject property may be considered free of archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction



activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

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

4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The following advice on compliance with legislation is provided:

- 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*, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property 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 regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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6.0 Images



Image 1: View east from Sheridan Way to the 1980 Fowler tower.



Image 2: View southeast from Sheridan Way to the 1970 Fowler tower.



Image 3: View northwest across the east part of the property.



Image 4: View west across the 1970 Fowler surface parking lot (built over underground garage).



Image 5: View west across the 1970 Fowler surface parking lot .



Image 6: View southeast near the entrance to the 1970 Fowler underground parking garage.



Image 7: View east to the ramp to the 1970 Fowler underground parking garage.



Image 8: View northeast along east side of the 1970 Fowler tower.



Image 9: View southwest across landscaping in the southwest corner of the property.



Image 10: View northeast across landscaping to the 1970 Fowler tower.



Image 11: View northwest along the west side of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.



Image 12: View southeast along the west side of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.



Image 13: View southeast from the north corner of the property.



Image 14: View south southeast from the north corner of the property to the 1980 Fowler tower.



Image 15: View northeast from the northeast corner of the 1980 Fowler tower.



Image 16: View southeast across the 1980 Fowler surface parking lot (built over underground garage).



Image 17: View northwest from the approximate centre of the property.



Image 18: View southeast from the approximate centre of the property.



Image 19: View southwest from the approximate centre of the property.

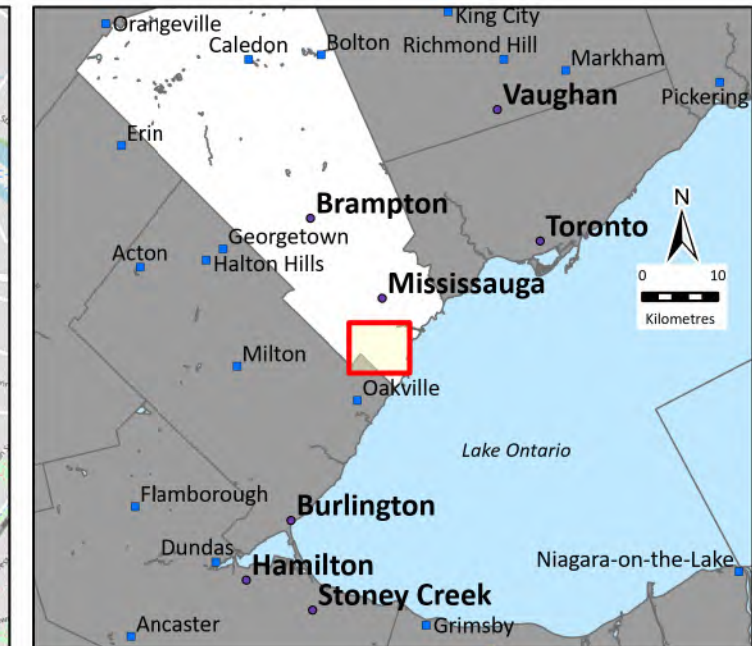
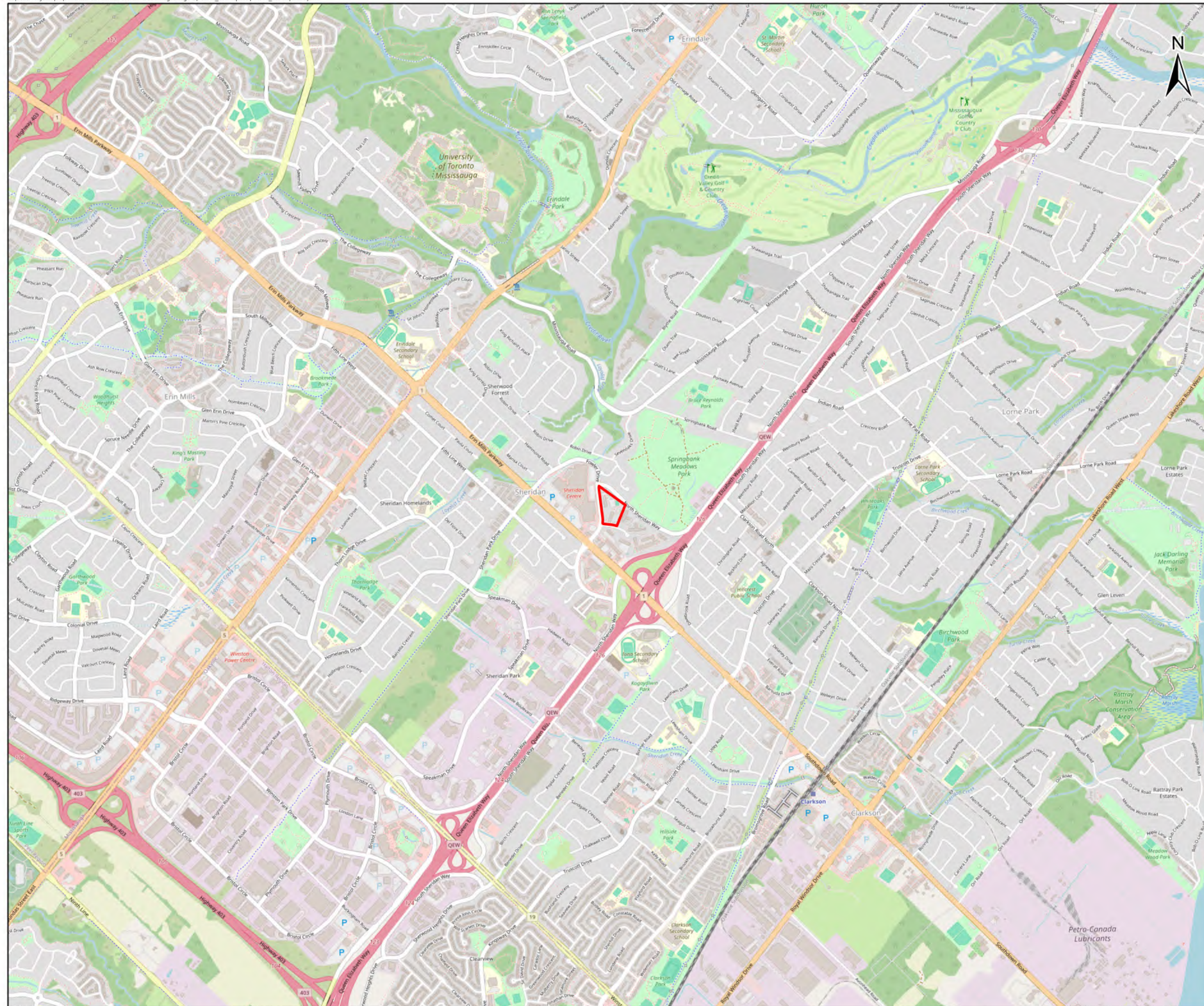


Image 20: View north from the approximate centre of the property.

7.0 Maps

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

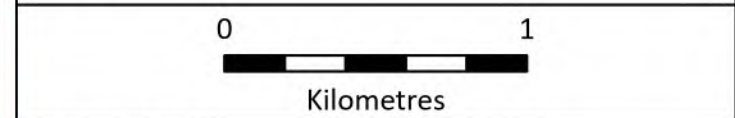




 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Scale Inset: 1:1,000,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI Project No: 26PL-092
 Date: 3/26/2026 9:08 AM

Drawn By: cnetleton
 File: 26PL092_Fig1



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 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the subject property

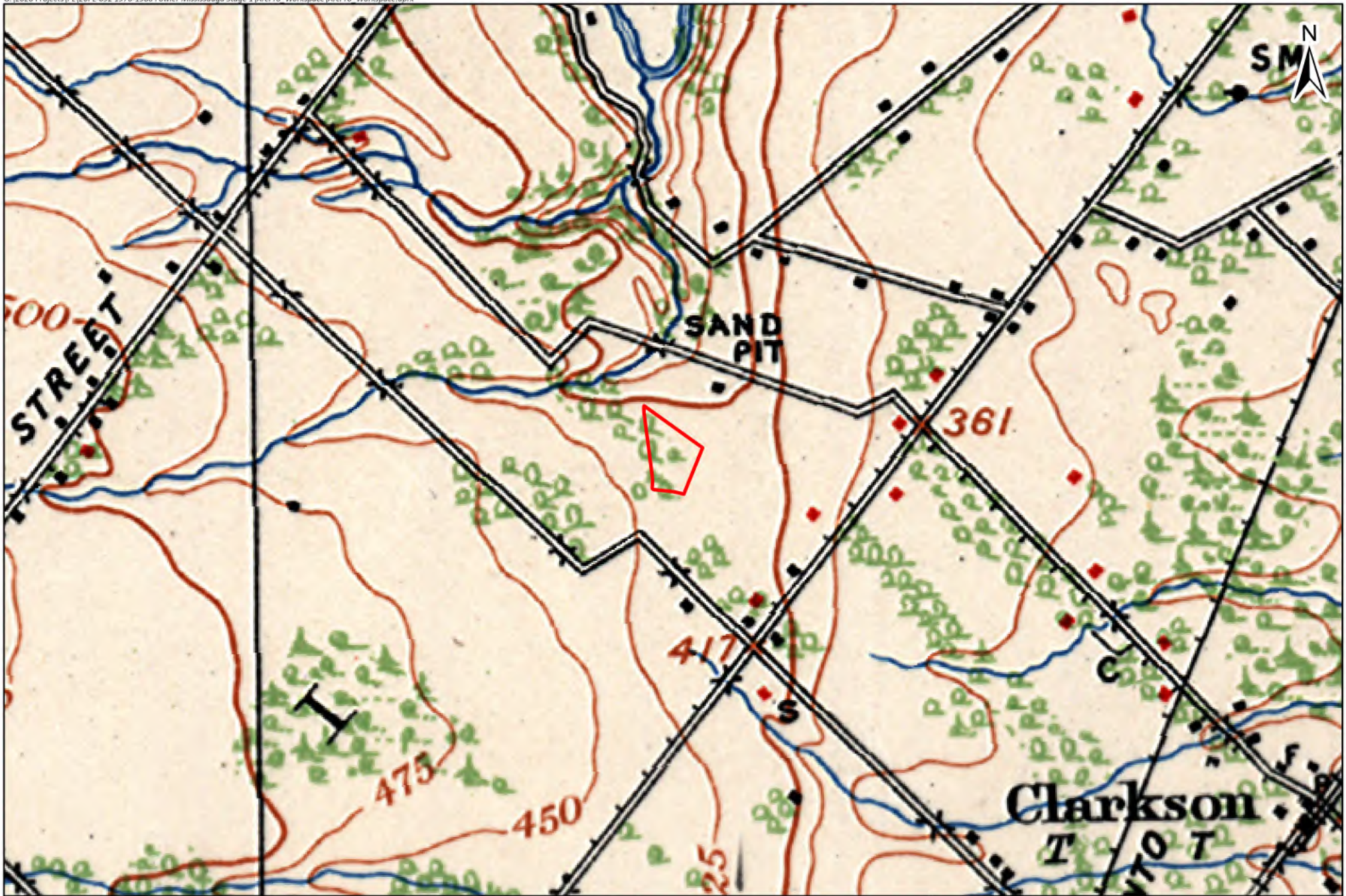


Figure 2: The subject property on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel



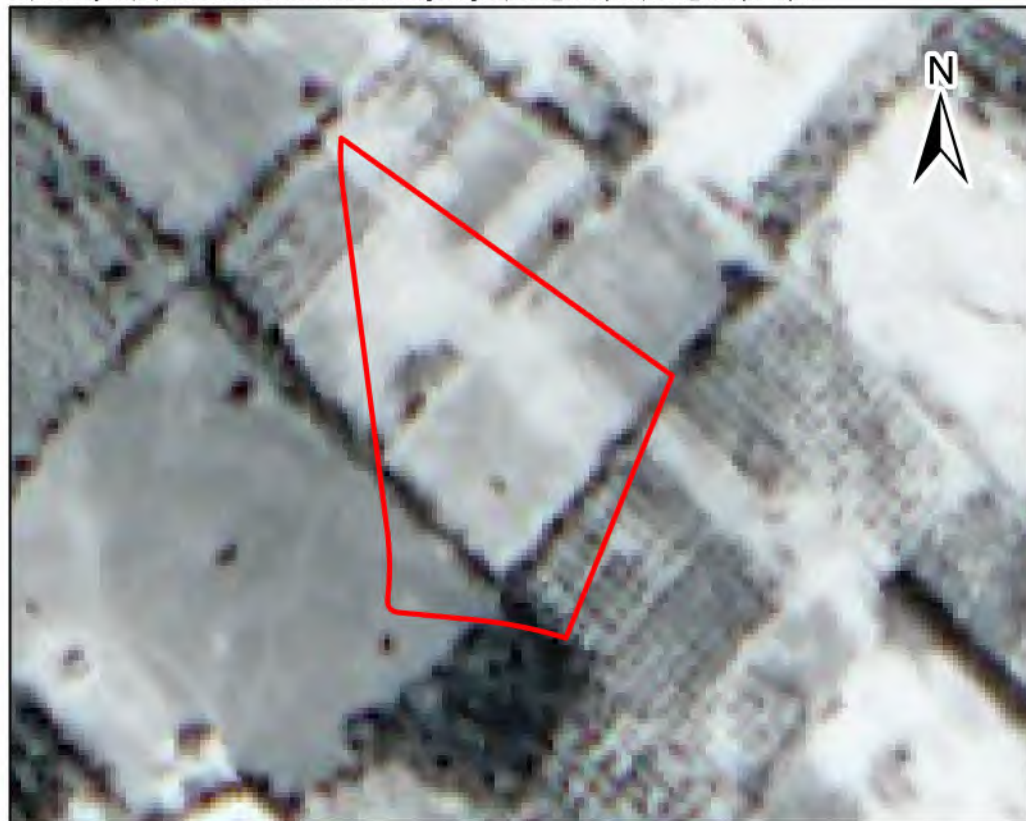
Figure 3: The subject property on the map of Toronto Township in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: G.R. & G.M. Tremaine, 1859; Walker & Miles, 1877 (Toronto South).		0 400  Metres	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:12,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI Project No.: 26PL-092 Date: 3/26/2026	Drawn By: cnettleton File: 26PL092_Fig2-3	



	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Department of Militia and Defence, 1909 (Brampton sheet)	0  500 Metres	
			Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 26PL-092 Date: 3/26/2026

Figure 4: The subject property on 1909 topographic mapping (Brampton sheet)



1954



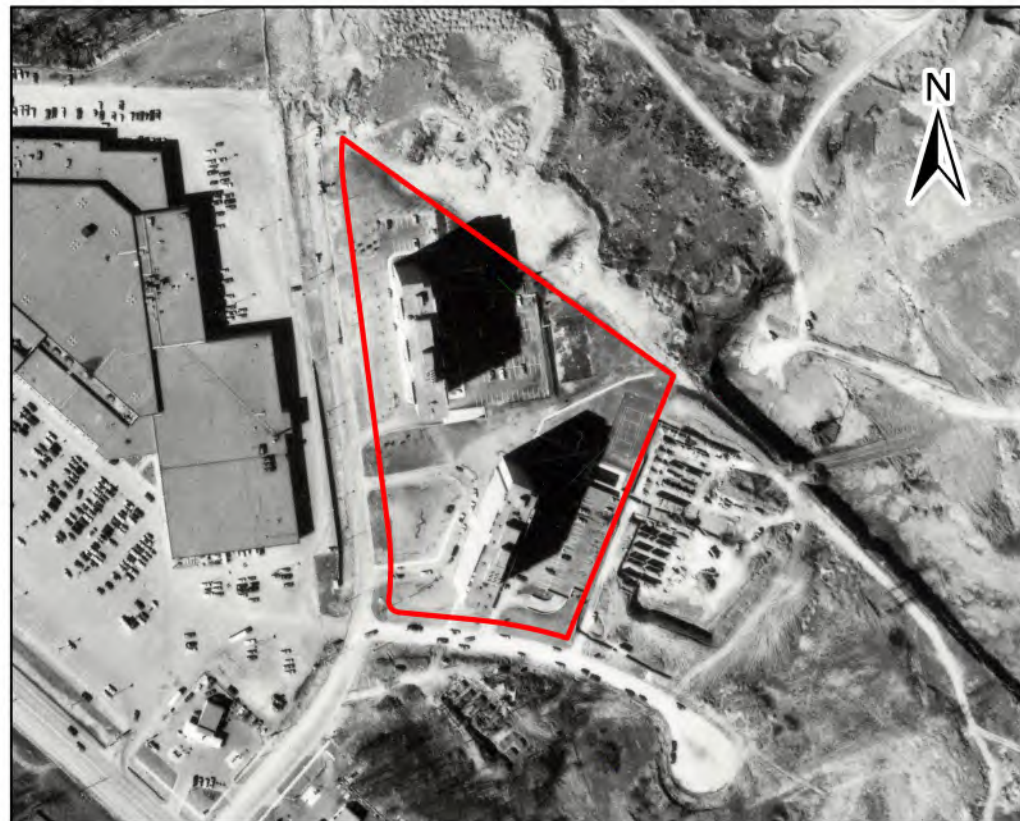
1968



1969



1970



1971



1973

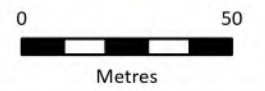
	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Hunting Survey, 1954; City of Toronto (1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973)		0  200 Metres	
		Projection NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:4,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: Date: 3/26/2026 3:33 PM	Drawn By: cnettleton File: 26PL092_Fig5	

Figure 5: The subject property on 1954-1973 aerial imagery



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Google Earth (2025)

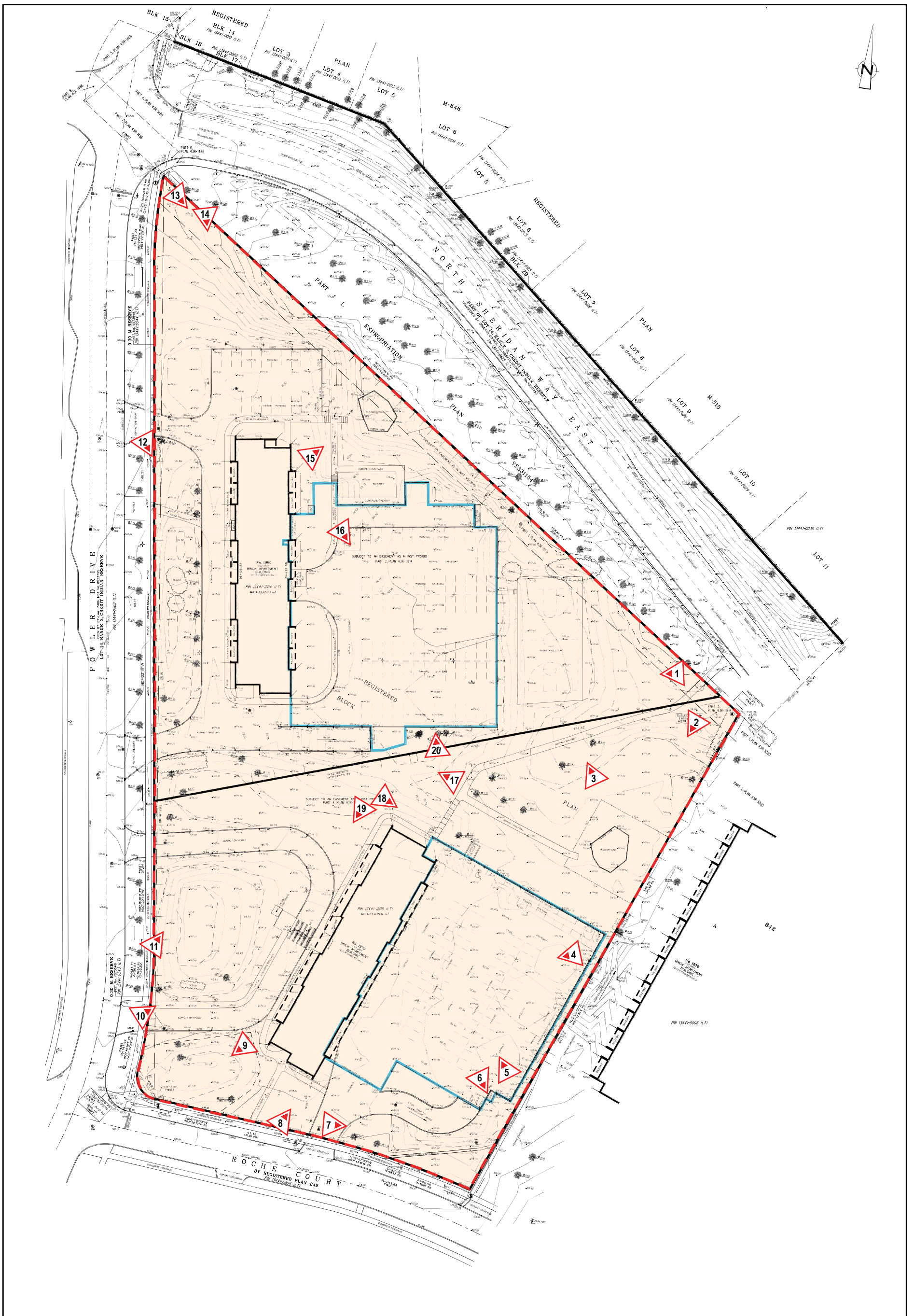


Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:1,800
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 26PL-092
Date: 3/26/2026

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File: 26PL092_Fig6

Figure 6: Subject property existing conditions



LEGEND

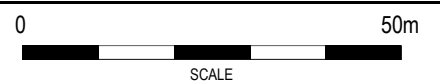
- - - SUBJECT PROPERTY LIMITS
- EXTENT OF UNDERGROUND PARKING
- DISTURBED/NO INTEGRITY: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED



LOCATION AND ORIENTATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ASI
Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F 416-966-9723 | asih heritage.ca

BASE:
PLAN OF PART OF BLOCK A
REGISTERED PLAN 842
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
FORMERLY REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
AKSAN PILLER CORPORATION LTD. MAY 27, 2021 14147-01



ASI PROJECT NO.: 26PL-092
DATE: MAR 2026
DRAWN BY: DAR
FILE: 26PL-092 figure 7.ai

Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1970-1980 Fowler Drive – existing conditions, assessment of archaeological potential and recommendations

Appendix 1: Inventory of Registered Archaeological Sites

Registered Archaeological Sites within an Approximate 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGv-19	Gravel Pit	Woodland (?)	Unknown	Konrad 1971
AjGv-30	Benares	Euro-Canadian	Residential	ASI 1987
AjGv-31	THFH 2	Early Woodland	Isolated Find	ASI 1987

ASI=Archaeological Services Inc.

