

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

2155 Leanne Boulevard  
Part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street  
City of Mississauga  
Regional Municipality of Peel  
Historic Township of Toronto  
Historic County of Peel

CLIENT REVIEW DRAFT

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0854-2026

Related PIF#(s): NA

Version: Original

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

### Executive Summary

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of a Residential Development Application for a Study Area which is approximately 2.29 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report indicates that no previous archaeological assessments have occurred within the Study Area and there are currently no registered archaeological sites within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area has been highly disturbance through deep soil disturbance. However, per provincial standards a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Site Inspection was completed to confirm this determination. The completed Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment with Site Inspection confirmed that the Study Area has been impacted to such a degree so as to negate any archaeological potential.

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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**Project Personnel**

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Report Author(s): Patrick Keenan, MA (R1424)  
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Laboratory Processing & Analysis: NA  
GIS Mapping: Sajeev Bhagowtee, BA  
Internal Review: Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)

**Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)**

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

## 1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at 2155 Leanne Boulevard, Part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Historic Township of Toronto in the Historic County of Peel (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to an Application under the Planning Act for a Residential development. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 2.29 Ha Study Area. Permission without limitation was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources if present of the Study Area.

### 1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is approximately 2.29 Ha in size and is predominantly commercial land composed of extant and serviced commercial structures with associated parking pad, and minor manicured lawns (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the West Lake Ontario Watershed which drains into Lake Ontario (OMNRF 2026).

There are no watercourses within 300 m of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Iroquois Plain (41) physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The soils within the Study Area are described as dominantly very fine textured soils formed on till or lacustrine sediments (Chapman & Putnam 1984; Ontario 2026).

## 2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

### 2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

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A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all Indigenous registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 69 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Generally the archaeological understanding of Ontario's history is broken down into 7 periods.

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

Common Period Name in Ontario	Time Period
Paleo Period	10,000 - 8,000 BCE
Early Archaic Period	8,000 - 6,000 BCE
Middle Archaic Period	6,000 - 2,500 BCE
Late Archaic Period	2,500 - 1,000 BCE
Early Woodland Period	1,000 - 200 BCE
Middle Woodland Period	200 BCE - 600 CE
Late Woodland Period	800 - 1650 CE

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of Indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. 40 sites of the 69 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 40 dated sites, 7.5% contained components dated to the Paleo period, 65% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and 35% contained components dated to the Woodland period.

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Within the full 69 site sample, 1% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to Mississauga (n=1). It is crucial to note that while this information gives a better understanding of the cultures who resided on the land, it does not represent the full breadth of cultures and peoples that could have inhabited and utilized the landscape throughout its history.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, sites that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite and Village amounted to (n=22). Sites that represented meaningful interaction with the land such as burial amounted to (n=1). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown.

Altogether, the sample illustrates a need for more testing and dissemination of detailed information regarding land use, culture, and time period contexts. The information available within this sample adequately represents that Indigenous Peoples traversed, inhabited, and utilized this landscape through a wide range of time periods.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
<b>Pre-Contact</b>	<b>22</b>
Aboriginal	16
findspot	5
Othercamp/campsite	5
scatter	2
Unknown	2
camp / campsite	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	6
scatter	5
findspot	1
<b>Archaic</b>	<b>8</b>
Aboriginal	7
Othercamp/campsite	5

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown	2
(blank)	1
scatter	1
<b>Archaic, Middle</b>	<b>6</b>
Aboriginal	6
findspot	5
camp / campsite	1
<b>Woodland</b>	<b>5</b>
(blank)	3
camp / campsite	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal	2
camp / campsite	1
Unknown	1
<b>Archaic, Late</b>	<b>4</b>
Aboriginal	4
findspot	3
scatter	1
<b>Other</b>	<b>4</b>
(blank)	4
Otherburial_	1
Othercamp/campsite_	1
OtherOther - fieldwork still ongoing	1
Unknown	1
<b>Woodland, Early</b>	<b>3</b>
Aboriginal	3
findspot	3
<b>Archaic, Early</b>	<b>2</b>
Aboriginal	2

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot	2
<b>Archaic, Paleo-Indian</b>	<b>2</b>
Aboriginal	2
Unknown	2
<b>Post-Contact</b>	<b>2</b>
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
farmstead, findspot	1
Mississauga	1
village	1
<b>Archaic, Late, Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
(blank)	1
camp / campsite	1
<b>Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
OtherRefuse, camp / campsite	1
<b>Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
<b>Archaic, Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
<b>Paleo-Indian</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
<b>Post-Contact, Pre-Contact</b>	<b>1</b>
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
<b>Post-Contact, Woodland</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
camp / campsite, homestead	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
<b>Pre-Contact, Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
scatter	1
<b>Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
scatter	1
<b>Woodland, Late</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
<b>Woodland, Middle</b>	<b>1</b>
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1

*It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.*

### 3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

#### 3.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

*Prior to European contact, the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation occupied the lands north of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay. The Mississaugas lived lightly on the lands they occupied and purposefully moved about the landscape harvesting resources as they became available.*

#### *Mississauga Territory*

*The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake*

*with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants. (MCFN 2023)*

### 3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

*As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.*

*According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.*

*Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.*

*The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-*

*Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.*

*The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.*

(NHW 2024)

#### 4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

##### 4.1. Treaty History

The following Treaty No. 14 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

*A day after the Toronto Purchase Treaty agreement was reached in 1805, the Mississaugas of the Credit were asked to sell lands immediately west of the lands they had ceded the day before. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70 784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase Treaty of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. In return for the land, the Mississaugas were to receive £1000 of trade goods and the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the possession of each creek's flats. In addition, the Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1 mile strip of land on each of its banks. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Treaty between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. Modern cities found within the lands of the Head of the Lake Treaty include Oakville, Mississauga, and parts of Burlington. (MCFN 2023)*

The Study Area is located within the limits of the Head of the Lake Purchase, also known as Treaty #14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay outlet and Etobicoke Creek and extending north 6 miles to the Brampton area where it meets the Ajetance Purchase. Treaty 14 was signed September of 1806 by representative Chiefs, Warriors, and Peoples of the Mississauga Nation and a representative of the Crown (MIA 2023).

##### 4.2. County History

Peel County, now the Regional Municipality of Peel, is located directly west of the City of Toronto and York Region on Lake Ontario. It extends north to highway nine where it borders the counties of Dufferin and Simcoe with Wellington County and Halton Region on its western border. The Region of Peel is divided into the Town of Caledon in the north and the Cities of

Brampton and Mississauga to the south.

Peel originated as part of York County within the Nassau District circa 1788 which was later renamed the Home District. When the district system was abandoned in 1852 Peel was defined as its own county and administratively tied to the counties of York and Ontario. It achieved independence through ballot in 1866 and chose Brampton as the county seat the following year. The county contained the Townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Toronto Gore as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and incorporated Villages of Streetsville & Bolton (Walker & Miles 1877).

Between 1805 and 1826, the area of Peel was dramatically changed by settlers clearing forest to build hamlets and agricultural lands (RMP 1977). The initial wave of settlement to Peel came after Samuel Street Wilmot's survey of 1806 and was localized around Dundas Street. By 1809, there were 175 inhabitants in Toronto Township, the majority being United Empire Loyalists (RMP 1977). Settlers also came from New Brunswick and Upper Canada (Walker & Miles 1877). Settlement slowed throughout the War of 1812 and another survey was conducted in 1818 opening Chinguacousy and the northern part of Toronto Townships. By 1820, all Townships of the soon to be Peel County were formally defined. This second survey also divided lots to promote faster land clearing and set the price of land for new settlers (RMP 1977). The next wave of settlers were primarily immigrants from western Europe and a large population were Irish from New York (Walker & Miles 1877).

The economy was built around agriculture with the construction of mills spurring hamlets and markets. Small scale village manufacturers provided for the needs of the surrounding farms who produced largely wheat. The introduction of the railroads starting in 1855 brought rapid growth to settlements along the rail lines but decline to bypassed hamlets. Agriculture boomed with remote farmers able to access the wider market more easily. By 1880, 45% of farmers had upgraded their housing to brick or stone and around 90% of farmers had machinery which in turn grew the industrial agricultural industry (RMP 1977). Peel entered the 20th century as a county that supported the rapid growth of Toronto. Mixed farming and dairy dominated its agriculture and large scale manufacturing was springing up bringing urban centres with it. Following World War II, Peel began to transform toward residential urban construction linked to Toronto through major roadways. Between 1946 and 1966, Peel's population grew over 400% (RMP 1977). Modernly, Peel has a diverse economy with manufacturing and retail playing prominent rolls (Statistics Canada 2016).

#### 4.3. Township History

Toronto Township, modernly the City of Mississauga, was located on the northwest shores of Lake Ontario on the west side of the City of Toronto. Toronto Township was well watered by the Credit River which ran through the center of the Township as well as Etobicoke Creek at its eastern extremity. The southern part of Toronto Township was surveyed in 1806 and is considered the “old survey”. This part of the Township was settled by United Empire Loyalists with approximately 7 recorded families living there in 1808 (Middleton & Landon 1927). In 1819, the northern part of Toronto Township was surveyed. This “new survey” was immediately settled by Irish immigrants who had experienced ridicule in New York following the War of 1812 and decided to gain Canadian land grants from the British consulate (Walker & Miles 1877). The primary settlement of Toronto Township was the village of Streetsville located north along the Credit River. Streetsville was considered the first incorporated settlement in Peel County drawing in settlers with its multiple mill and manufacturing industries. Other prominent settlements in Toronto Township were Meadowvale, Springfield, and Port Credit (Walker & Miles 1877). Between 1821 and 1851 the Township of Toronto’s population grew by over 900% from 803 to over 7500 residents (Mika & Mika 1981). Rail travel through Toronto Township in 1853 marking a downturn in their milling and manufacturing industries (Walker & Miles 1877). By 1901 the population had dropped by 62% to 4690 residents (Mika & Mika 1981). These hardships were met with new triumphs such as the advance of motor travel which brought the Toronto-Hamilton Highway, or Lakeshore Road modernly, in 1919 and the Queen Elizabeth Way in 1939. The aviation industry also contributed to Toronto Township’s economy in the first half of the 20th century boasting the first airport in Canada (Mississauga 2023) (Moreau 2023). In 1968, the Township of Toronto had a population of 107 000 and elected to incorporate as the Town of Mississauga (Mika & Mika 1981)(Moreau 2023). The Towns of Streetsville and Port Credit amalgamated with the Town of Mississauga in 1974 becoming the City of Mississauga and more than doubling the 1968 population (Mika & Mika 1981). Modernly, the City of Mississauga is a thriving city center home to numerous corporate offices, industrial, manufacturing, and shipping industries, a branch of the University of Toronto, and at the forefront with over 50000 employees, Toronto Pearson International Airport (Moreau 2023).

#### 4.4. Local or Community History

The following history of Sheridan was provided by the Heritage Mississauga:

*The historic village of Sheridan grew around the intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Queen Elizabeth Way (formerly Middle Road). Originally known as Hammondsville, Sheridan was named after British playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan in 1857. The village was home to a general store, post*

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office, a Methodist (later United) Church, school, a Temperance Hall, a tannery, blacksmith, and a chair factory. Sheridan Nurseries was founded in and named after the village of Sheridan. Although the historic village has largely disappeared, its name lives on in a variety of forms, such as Sheridan College, Sheridan Homelands, Sheridan Mall Shopping Plaza and Sheridan Park Research Centre. In 1967 the name of Sheridan placed second in the vote for naming the Town (now City) of Mississauga. (Heritage Mississauga 2026)

### 4.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

#### **Map 4: Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (Tremaine 1859)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Joshua Pollard. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area is adjacent to a noted unnamed roadway. There are no watercourses noted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

#### **Map 5: "Southern Half Toronto Township" (Walker & Miles 1877)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Joshua Pollard. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area is adjacent to a noted unnamed roadway. There are no watercourses noted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

#### **Map 6: Brampton, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M12, [ed. 1], 1909 (DMD 1909)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area is adjacent to a noted unnamed roadway. There are no watercourses noted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

#### **Map 6: Streetsville, Ontario. 1:25,000. Map Sheet 030M12B, ed. 1, 1961 (DEMR 1961)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 31, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There is a structure noted within and a structure noted adjacent to the Study Area. T The Study Area is adjacent to

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a noted unnamed roadway. There are no watercourses noted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The area around the Study Area has exhibited several changes including the construction of the Queen Elizabeth way and apparent roadway modifications. There is an unexplained symbol effecting the roadway and some of the lands within the Study Area. The symbol is likely a 'D' in a circle indicating the class of roadway. Trees are noted within the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on March 24, 2026 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 608903 N 4820097 indicated that there are 4 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 3: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AjGv-76	Shaft 3FS 10	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AjGv-31	THFH 2	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGv-30	Benares	Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	farmstead, findspot
AjGv-19	Gravel Pit	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Othercamp/campsite_

### 5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in no such reports being identified.

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### 5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on March 24, 2026, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

### 5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is not situated within limits of a known or approved Archaeological Management/Master Plan.

### 5.5. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Designated on the property.

### 5.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

### 5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area appears to have been highly impacted through the development of the extant, serviced and occupied commercial development which has negated archaeological potential. However, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Site Inspection is required per provincial standards to document the potential, or lack there of, of the Study Area.

## 6. STAGE 1 SITE INSPECTION

The Study Area was subject to a Stage 1 Site Inspection by a provincially licensed archaeologist. The weather consisted of clear skies and at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

The Site Inspection determined that the Study Area has been subject to extensive impact and development in the 20th century which has negated the archaeological potential. This was confirmed by a visual review of the Study Area along 10 m transects which indicated extensive disturbance (Images 1-5). The minor examples of manicured lawn with the Study Area were found to have clear examples of disturbed soils (Image 6).

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TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Mar-27-2026	-3°C, Sunny	Keenan (R1424)	-

### 7. STAGE 1 SITE INSPECTION RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 1 Archaeological Site Inspection resulted in the creation of various documentary records.

TABLE 5: INVENTORY OF STAGE 1 RECORDS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0854-2026	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0854-2026	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
The above records will be held in trust by Irvin Heritage Inc.			

### 8. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

Given the completed Stage 1 Site Inspection, it is clear that the Study Area has been highly impacted through the development of the existing commercial structures. This was confirmed by the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Site Inspection.

### 9. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area consisting of developed commercial land.



Image 2: Study Area consisting of developed commercial land with buried storm water infrastructure.



Image 3: Study Area consisting of developed commercial land with buried water infrastructure and manicured gardens.



Image 4: Study Area demonstrating steeply graded slope indicating clear mechanical impacts to the soil.

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Image 5: Gas utility within Study Area.



Image 6: Example of disturbed soils visible throughout the Study Area within the minor manicured lawn areas.

## 11. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

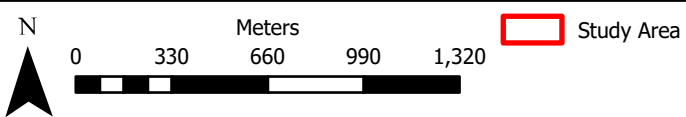
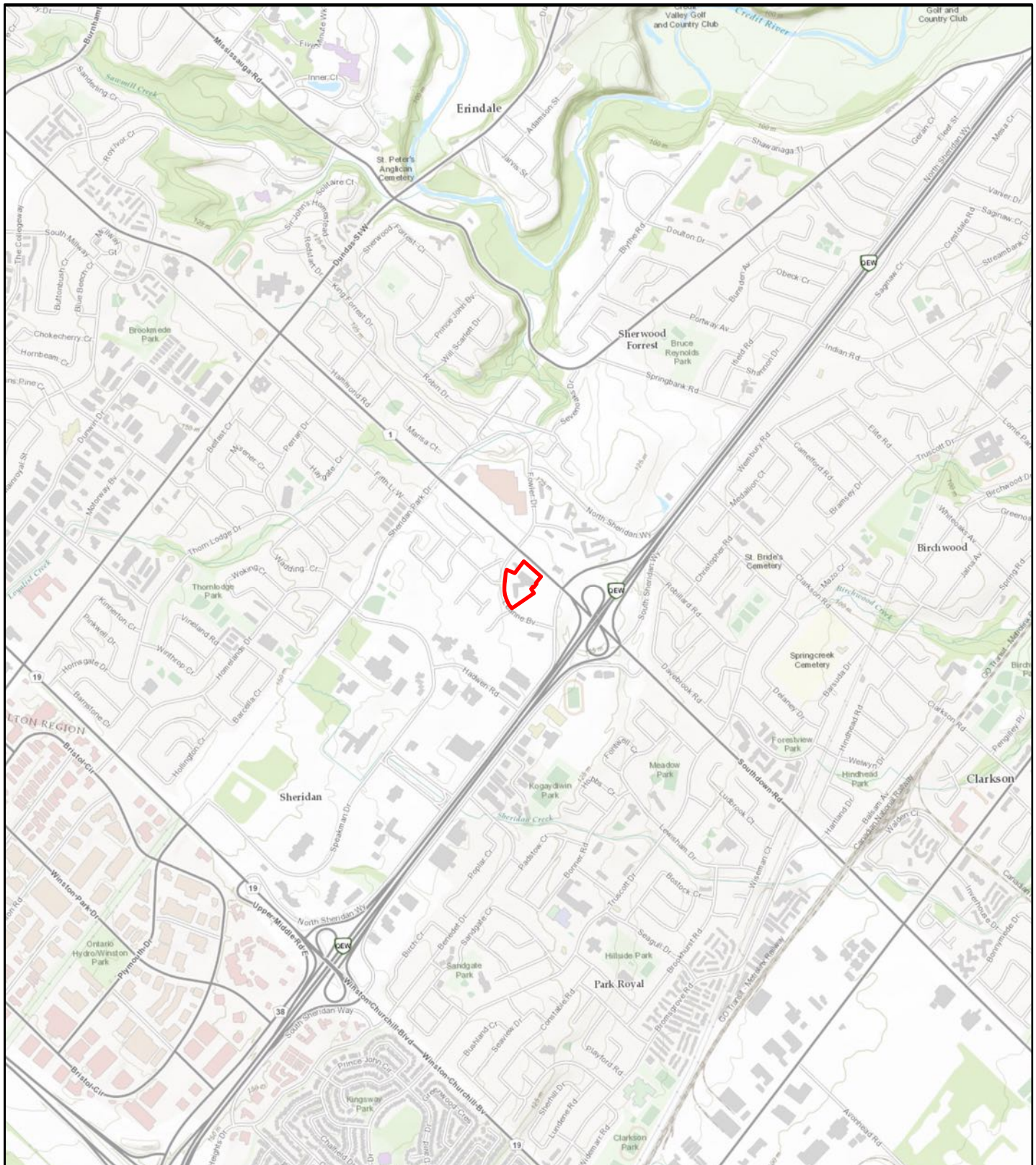
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

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 licence.

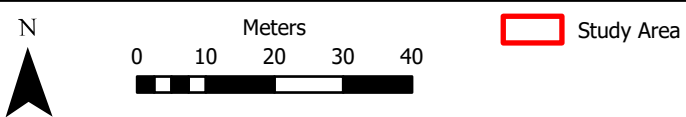
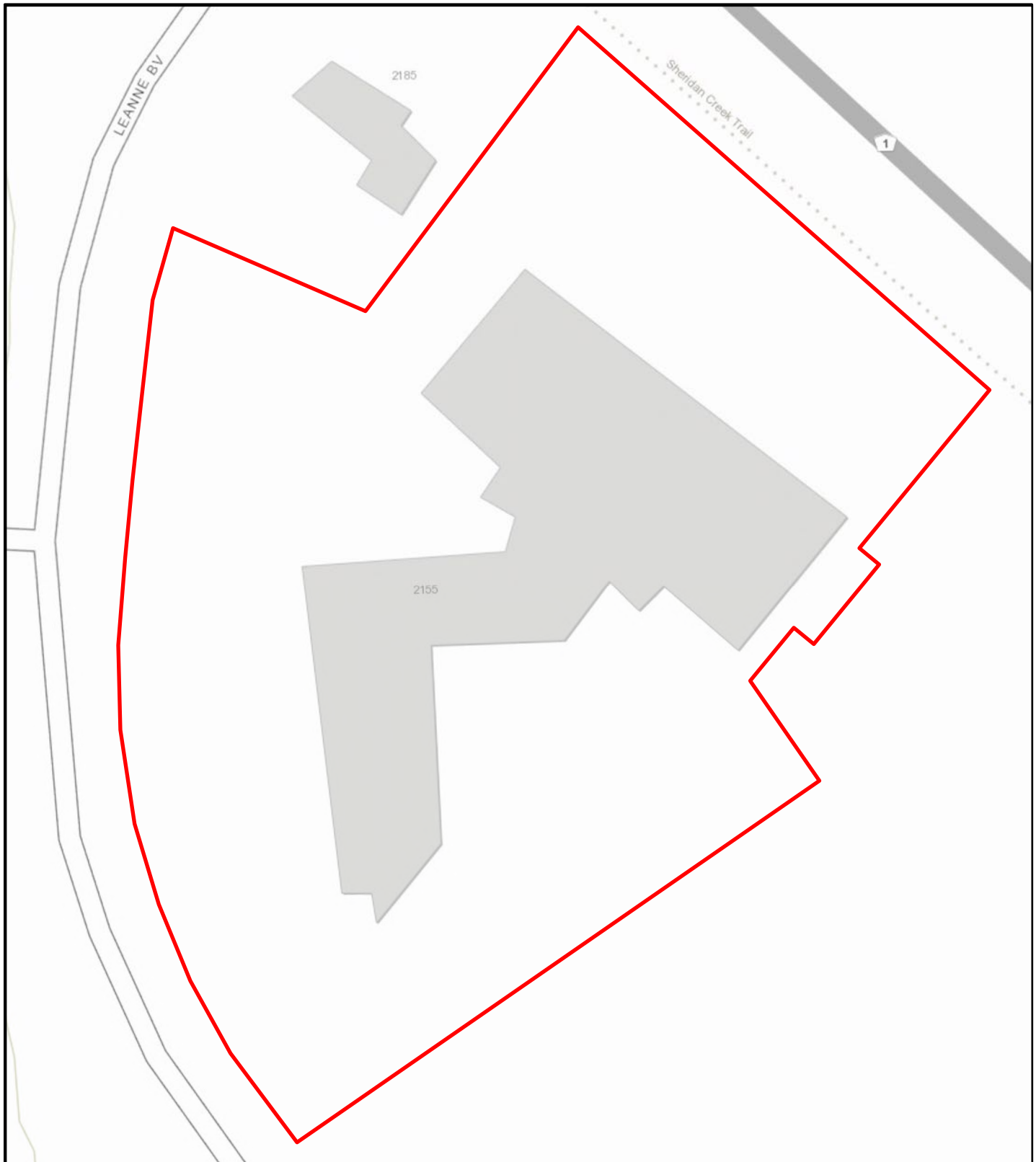
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

12. MAPS



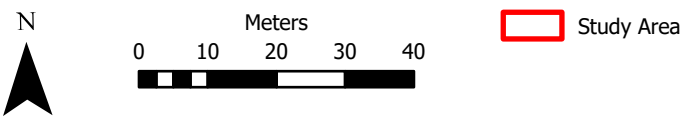
Source: City of Toronto, Town of Oakville, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Source: City of Toronto, Town of Oakville, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

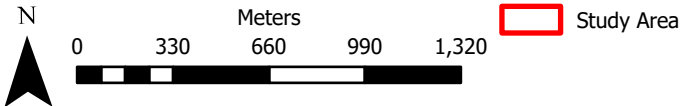
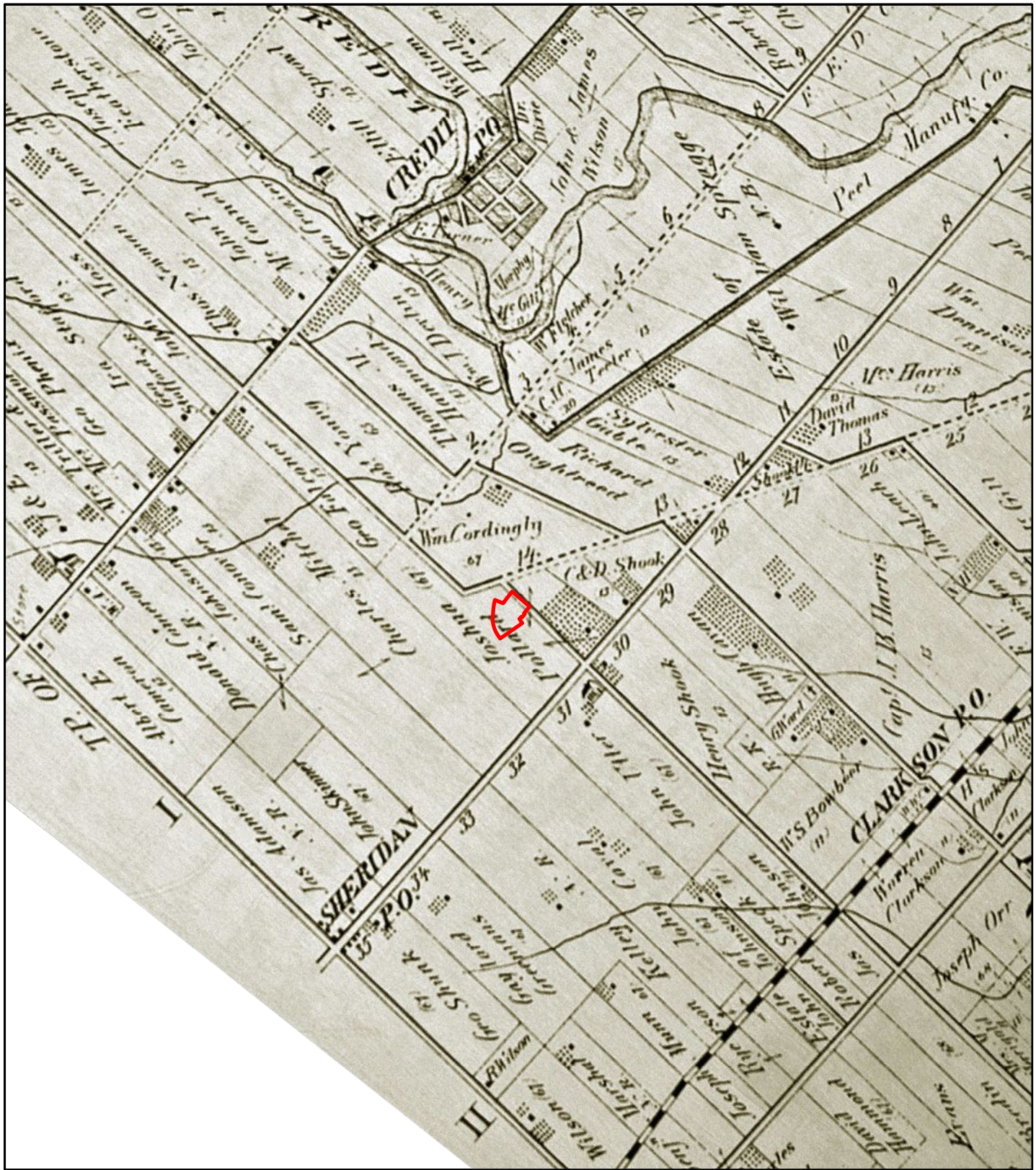
Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Source: New York State, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Microsoft, Vantor

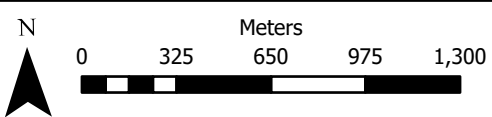
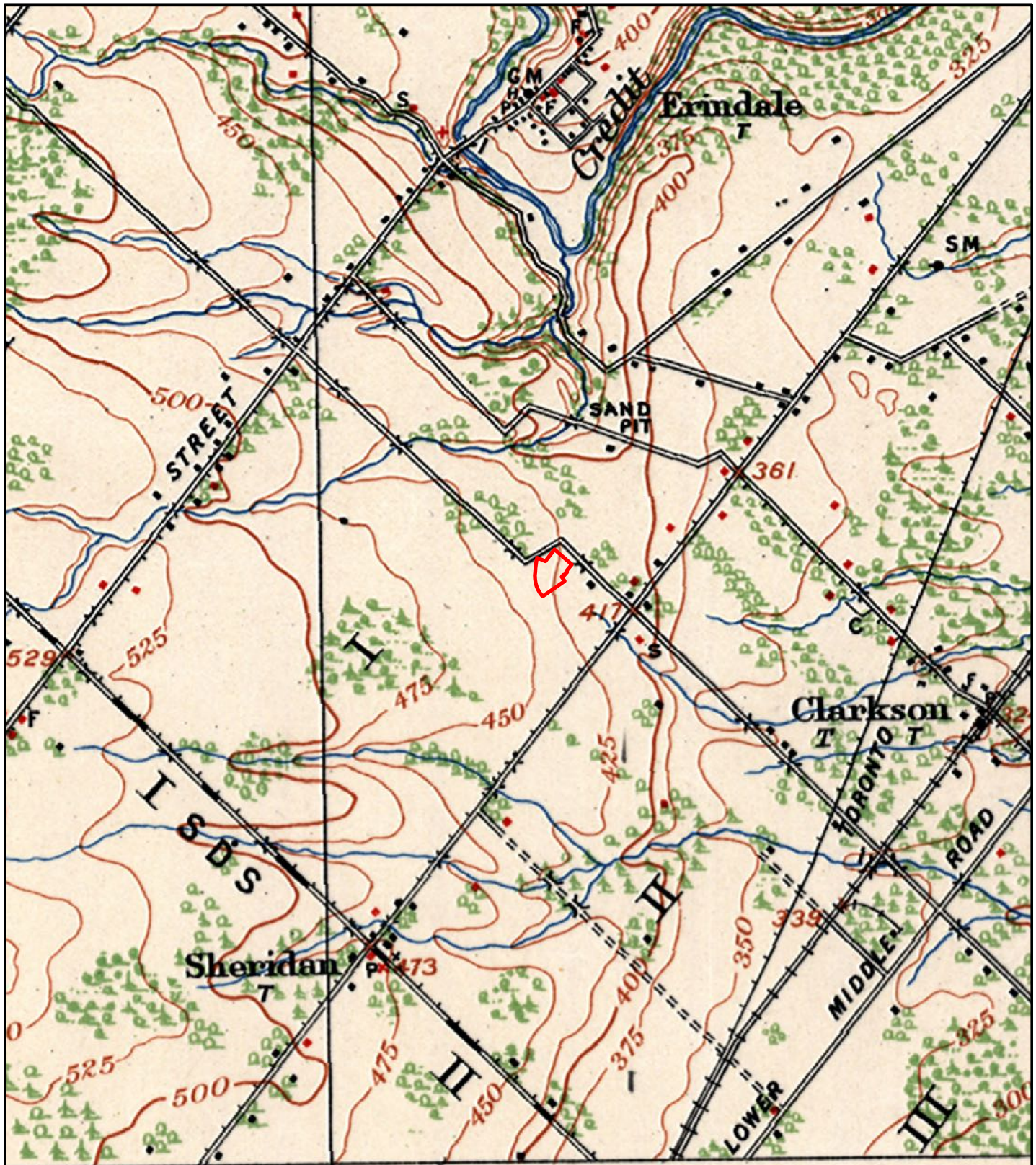
Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail







Source: Walker & Miles, 1877

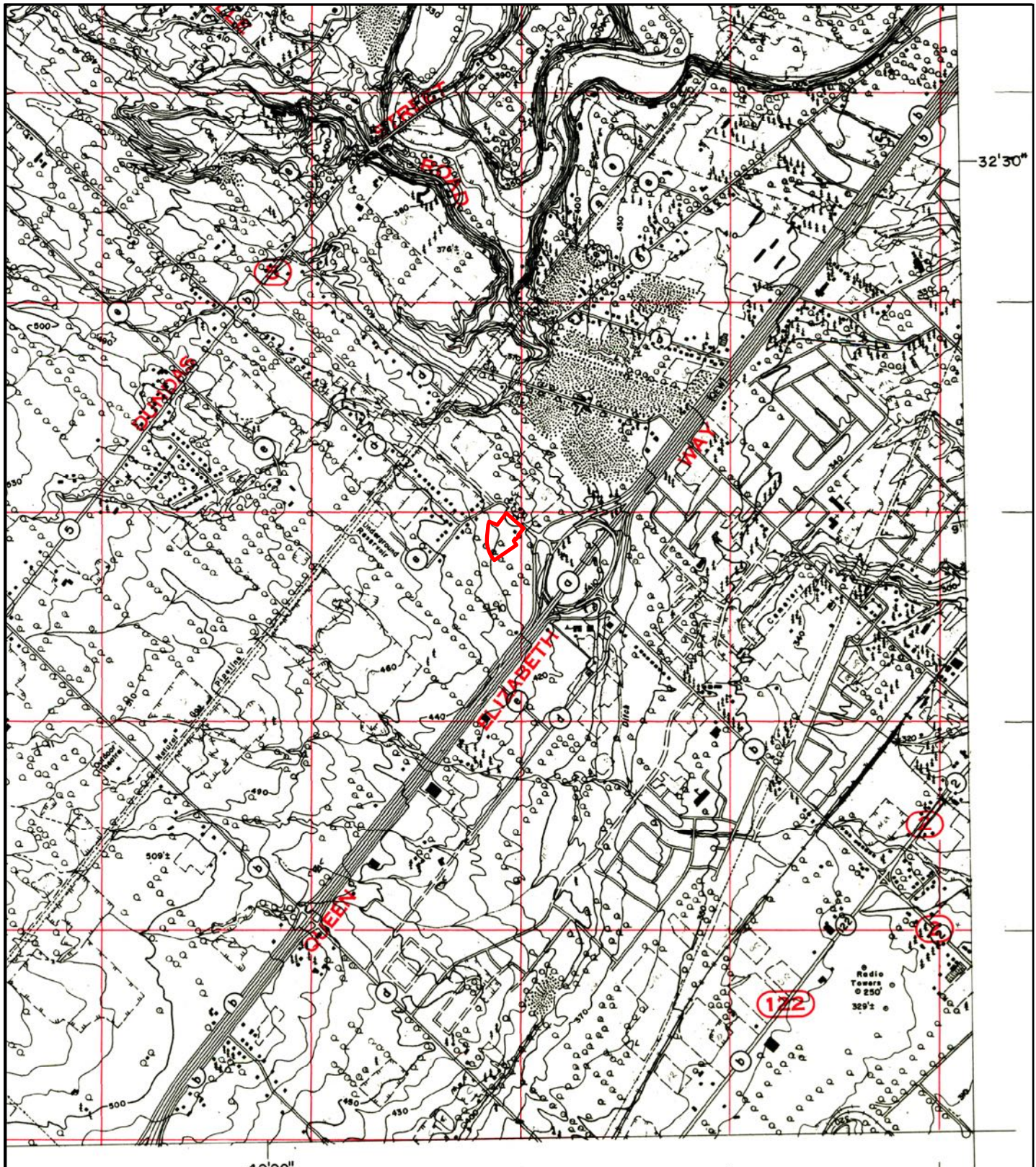
Map 5: Study Area Atop 1877 Map



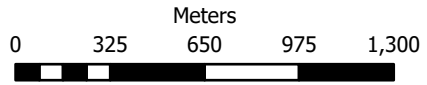
-  Study Area
-  Deep Disturbance: Grading, Extant Structures, Parking Lot, etc.

Source: Department of Militia and Defense, 1909

Map 6: Study Area Atop 1909 Map



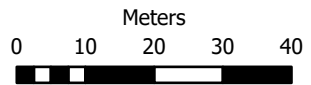
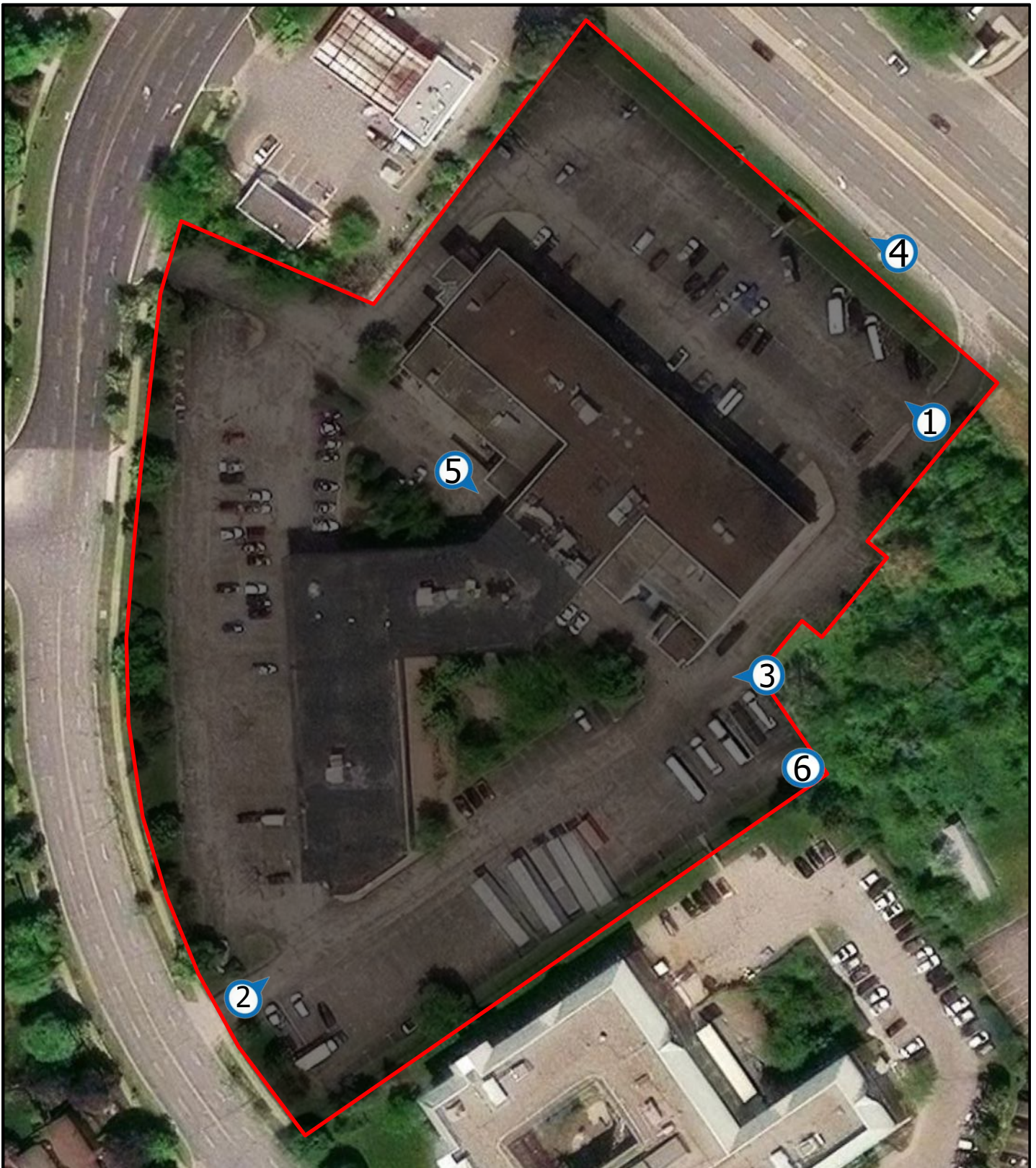
N






Study Area

Source: DEMR, 1961

Map 7: Study Area Atop 1961 Map



-  Study Area
-  Low Potential: Grading, Extant Structures, Parking Lot, etc.
-  Photo # & Direction

Source: New York State, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Microsoft, Vantor

Map 8: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations

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