

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

4100 Ponytrail Drive & 1850 & 1890 Rathburn Road East
Part of Lot 2, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel
Historic Township of Toronto
Historic County of Peel

July 28, 2025

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0797-2025

Related PIF#(s): P365-0139-2021

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 Development Application for a Study Area which is approximately 3.74 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report indicated that a small portion of the Study Area was captured in a Class EA and that all portions of the Study Area captured within that study were of low archaeological potential. Despite this fact, the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on herein was completed for the entirety of the Study Area so that a formal, focused and appropriate study specific to the property be completed. A review of the air photo history of the Study Area indicates extensive disturbance throughout the Study Area. This determination was supported by the findings of the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Site Inspection.

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains no further archaeological potential and as such 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 no further archaeological assessments are recommended.
- 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): Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
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GIS Mapping: Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
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/within part of 4100 Ponytrail Drive & 1850 & 1890 Rathburn Road East, Part of Lot 2, Concession 2 North 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 Severance, Residential, Commercial, Industrial 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 3.74 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is approximately 3.74 Ha in size and is predominantly developed residential lands including two large extant occupied and serviced residential towers with associated tree lines, parking pad, and manicured lawns (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Etobicoke Creek Watershed which drains into the Humber and Don Rivers (OMNRF 2025).

There is an unnamed watercourse associated with Etobicoke Creek located within 300 m of the Study Area's eastern boundary.

The Study Area is situated within the South Slope (32) physiographic region of Southern Ontario which contains soils described as coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits composed of sand, gravel, minor silt and clay foreshore and basinal deposits (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

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 pre-contact 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 17 such sites have been registered.

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.

In the case of the Study Area, it is located amid a heavily developed city centre where archaeological study within the 5km radius would be less common both historically and modernly. The size of the sample should be attributed to lack of available information due to the impact of developments that would have commenced early in the European settlement history of Southern Ontario. In short, archaeological resources which would contribute to the land use history of the area may be hidden or destroyed by the dense infrastructure present around the Study Area. Therefore, while the available information is valuable, it cannot be considered a fulsome understanding of the landscape as a whole.

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. 5 sites of the 17 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 5 dated sites, 2 contained components dated to the Woodland Period and 3 contained components dated to the Archaic Period.

Within the full 17 site sample, 18% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to Iroquoian (n=2) and 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.

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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=5). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, 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. Additionally, it is known that Indigenous Peoples were present in Southern Ontario from the Paleo period and thus a lack of sites reflecting this reflect a lack testing and available archaeological information does not indicate a lack of existence. 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 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	9
Aboriginal	9
findspot	7
scatter	2
Archaic	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Other	2
(blank)	2
Othercamp/campsite_	1
Unknown	1
Woodland, Late	2
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	1
village	1
Iroquoian	1
village	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Archaic, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Post-Contact	1
Mississauga	1
village	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 Nionwentsïö, 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 centre 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 marked 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 centre 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 Burnhamthorpe was provided by Heritage Mississauga:

The hamlet of Burnhamthorpe, formerly known as “Sand Hill”, grew around the intersection of Dixie and Burnhamthorpe roads. Named after the birthplace of Lord Horatio Nelson, Burnhamthorpe grew to include a school, church, general store, a Sons of Temperance Hall, a steam-powered grist mill, blacksmith, carriage shop, cheese factory and shoemaker shop. Burnhamthorpe was also home to respected doctor Moses Henry Aikins. (Heritage Mississauga 2025)

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 (Tremaine 1859)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 2, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Jos. Woodworth. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. A roadway is present within the Study Area.

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

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 2, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of *The Estate of J. Woodsworth N.R.* There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area however there is an orchard depicted butting the south eastern limit. A roadway is present within the Study Area.

Map 6: 20th & 21st Century Morphology (City of Mississauga GIS 2025)

The Study Area was reviewed going back to 1954 when it first appears as undeveloped agricultural lands. The entirety of the Study Area has been shown to have undergone extensive disturbance and development, starting as early as 1975 with extensive soil disturbance. The northern and southern areas have specifically been impacted, there is evidence of the construction of a large gas pipeline running along the western limit of the Study Area. Moving forward through the 20th and 21st centuries further extensive development and soil impacts have occurred.

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 July 23, 2025 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 613287 N 4832245 indicated that there are 1 registered archaeological site

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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 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGv-24	Merton	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	village

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, directly adjacent to, or within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: P365-0139-2021

Consultant Firm: WSP Canada (WSP)

Report Title: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RATHBURN ROAD EAST AND PONYTRAIL DRIVE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA LOTS 1 THROUGH 5 AND A ON CONCESSION 2, NORTH OF DUNDAS IN THE FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, PEEL COUNTY, NOW CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL (WSP 2022)

Executive Summary:

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Mississauga (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) study of the Rathburn Road East and Ponytrail Drive Integrated Road Project. This project includes improvements to the right-of-way of these streets including the sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, cycling facilities, the streetscape and natural features, noise walls, drainage, transit facilities and other road infrastructure features that are to be adapted to current and future use of the study area (Figures 1 and 2). The current study area consists of approximately 2.5 km of Rathburn Road East from the Dixie Road intersection to Etobicoke Creek as well as the approximately 0.5 km of right-of-way of Ponytrail Drive from Rathburn Road East to Burnhamthorpe Road East. It is situated on Lots 1 through 5 and A on Concession 2, North of Dundas in the former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. This archaeological assessment was triggered by the Schedule A+ of the Class EA process under the Environmental Assessment Act to ensure the Client is compliant with the Ontario Heritage Act. The archaeological assessment was carried out during preliminary planning phase. The boundaries of the assessment were provided by the Client at the outset of the assessment (Appendix A). Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI, 2011). This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, local histories, archaeological

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literature and a property inspection. The property inspection was conducted on November 26th, 2020 and all work was conducted from publicly accessible lands. (WSP 2022)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for an infrastructure project aimed at making improvements to road and walkways. This Archaeological Assessment contains lands directly adjacent to the Study Area along Rathburn Road East and Ponytrail Drive and does not recommend further archaeological assessment. While portions of the current Study Area were included in this assessment and visually determined to be of low archaeological potential. The licensee completed the report herein to include all previous surveyed lands as the EA report did not specifically focus on this property.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on July 24, 2025, 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 a known or approved Archaeological Management or 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 retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- An area of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300 m of the Study Area
- Historic transportation routes within 100 m of the Study Area
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

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The Study Area is situated within a landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

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 light cloud cover, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

The Site Inspection was completed along 10 m transects and was conducted visually. This confirmed that the Study Area has been subject to extensive impact and development in the 20th and 21 century which has negated the archaeological potential (Images 1-10).

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Jul-24-2025	32°C, light cloud cover	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 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 1 RECORDS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0797-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0797-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server

The above records will be held in trust by Irvin Heritage Inc.

8. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area has been highly impacted by the construction and development of the extant 20th century structures which have removed any archaeological potential with the Study Area (Map 7). This is supported by the findings of the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Site Inspection.

9. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains no further archaeological potential and as such 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 no further archaeological assessments are recommended.
- 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: View of underground parking entrance and previously disturbed and graded lands.



Image 2: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note gas mains.



Image 3: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note sloping lands.



Image 4: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note banking.

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Image 5: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note banking.



Image 6: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note grading and ditching.



Image 7: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note structures and utilities.



Image 8: View of previously disturbed and graded lands.

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Image 9: View of previously disturbed and graded lands; note disturbed lands.



Image 10: View of previously disturbed and graded lands with utilities and adjacent pipeline.

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.

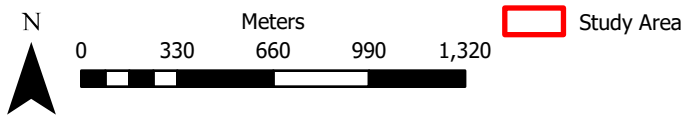
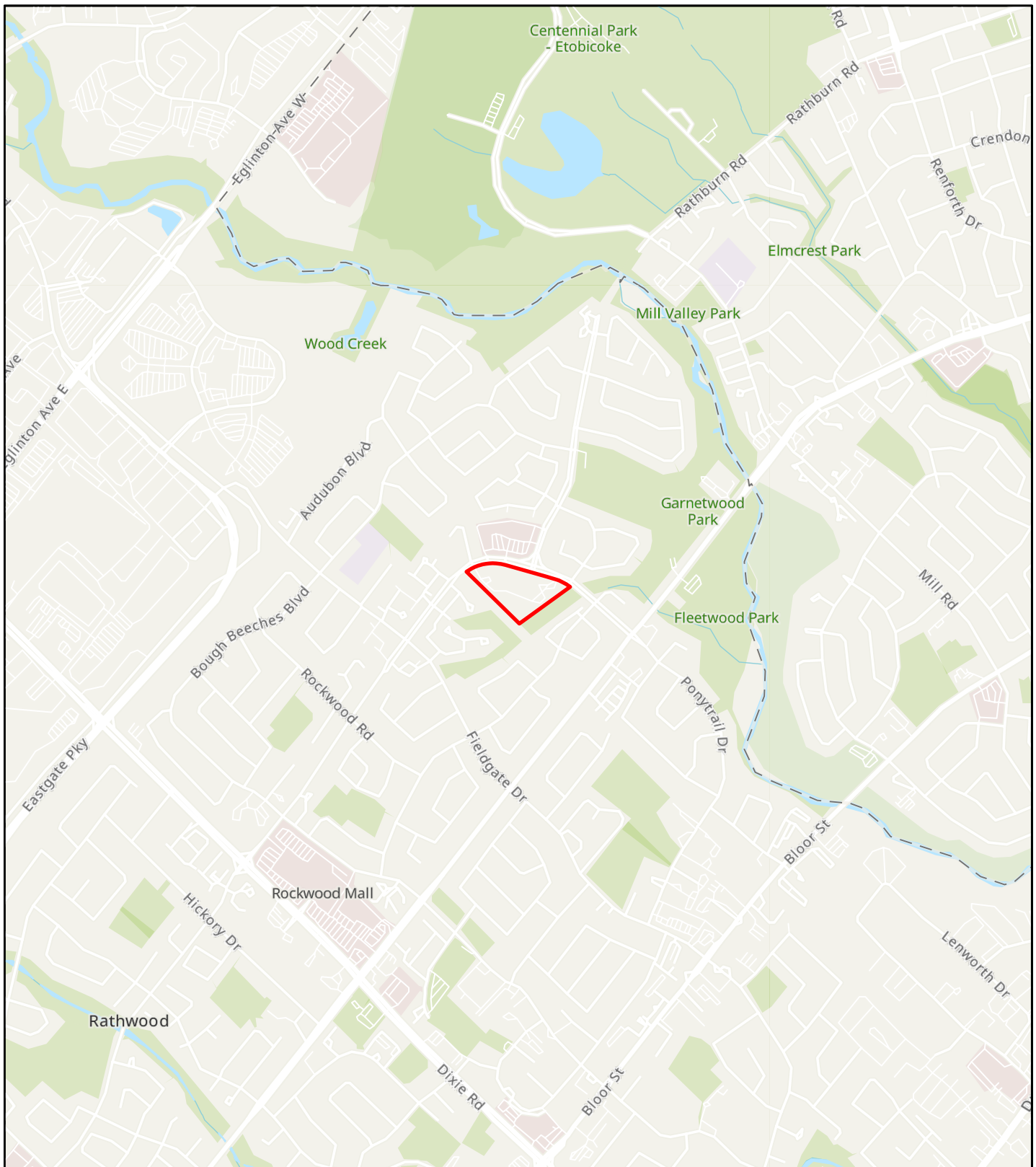
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

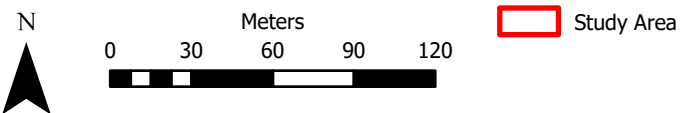
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

12. MAPS



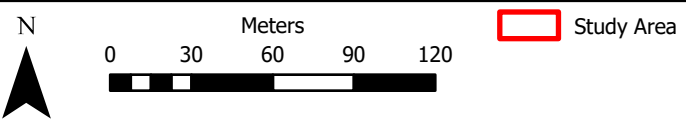
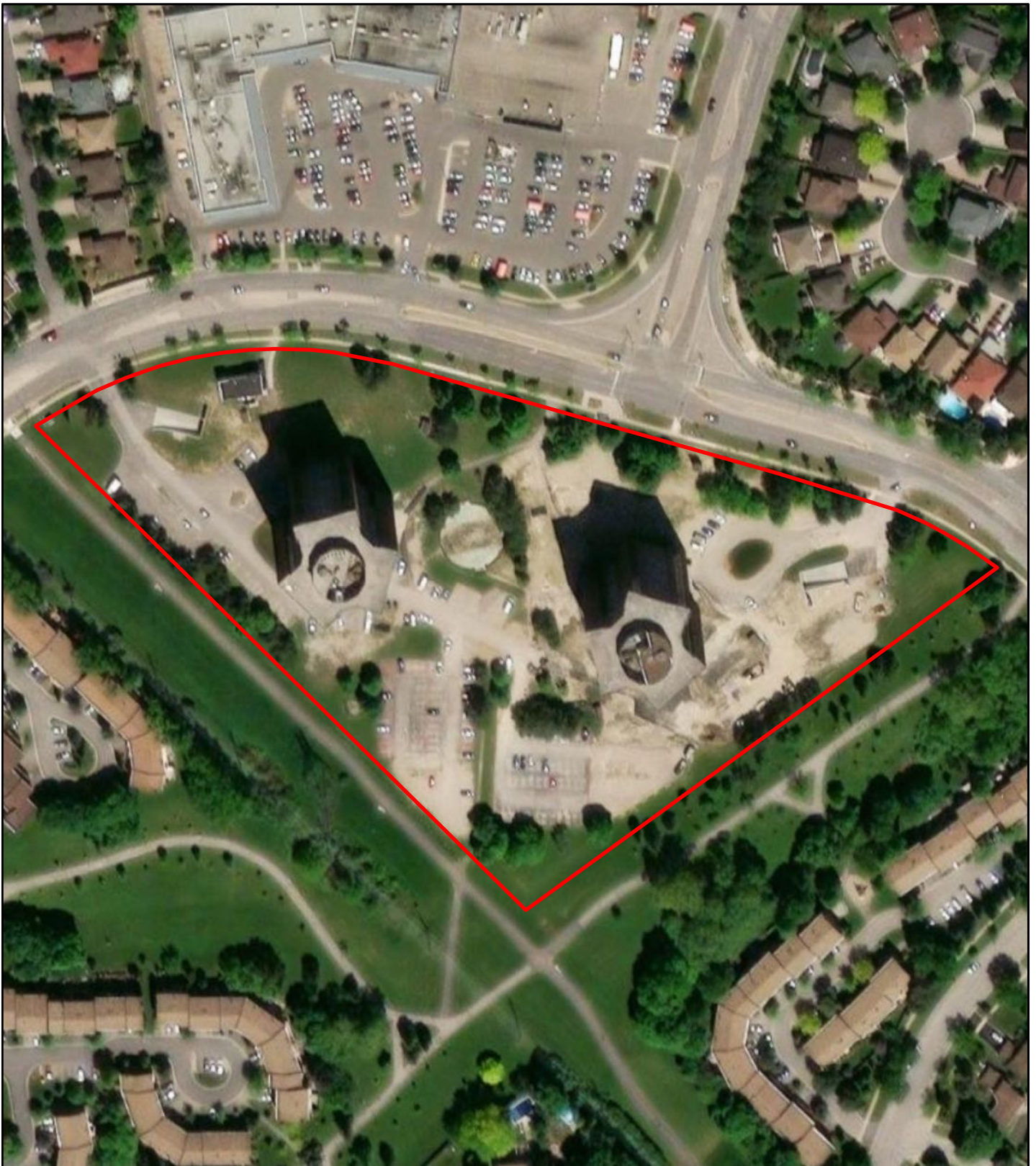
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Map 1: Study Area Location



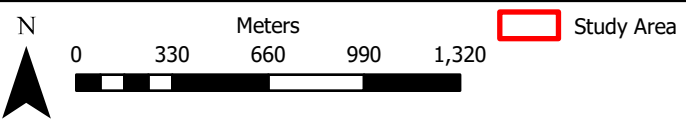
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Source: Peel Region, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: Tremaine 1859

Map 4: Study Area atop 1859 Map



Left: 1954 air photo showing the Study Area as an undeveloped agricultural field. Note drainage channel.



Right: 1975 air photo showing the Study Area, note disturbances within southern, eastern and northern areas. Note pipeline disturbance.



Left: 1980 air photo showing the Study Area, note deep soil excavation, mounding and disturbance from construction.



Right: 1985 air photo showing the Study Area fully developed.



Left: 2018 air photo showing the Study Area fully developed.



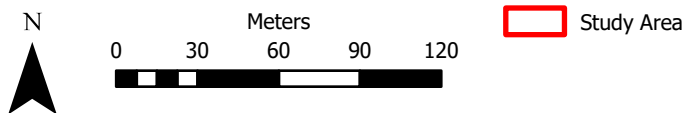
Right: 2021 air photo showing the Study Area, note parkings in south and soil disturbance in north.



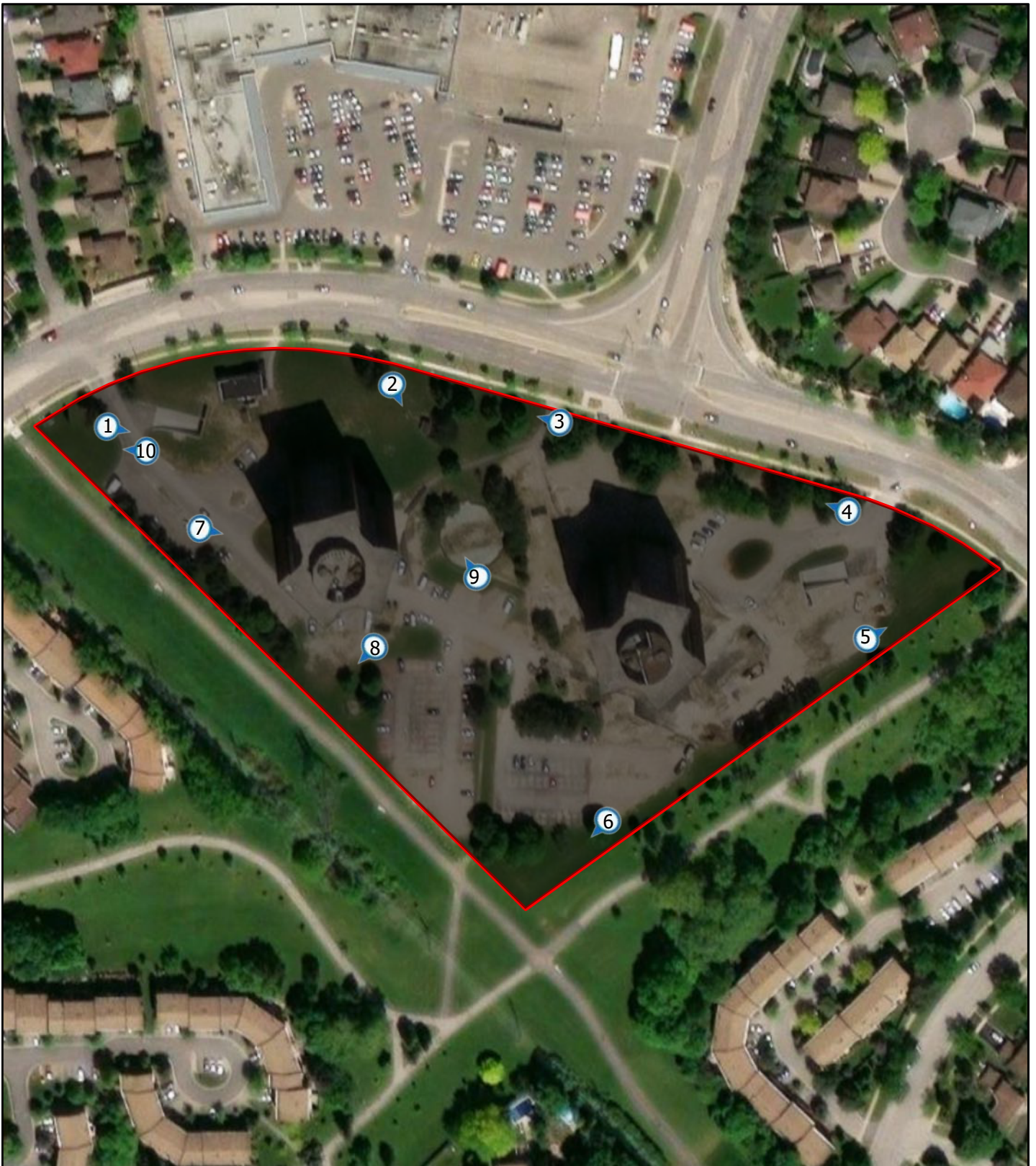
Left: 2022 air photo showing the Study Area with soil disturbance in the north.



Right: 2023 air photo showing the Study Area, note soil disturbances in the eastern limit.



Source: City of Mississauga GIS



N

Meters
0 30 60 90 120

Study Area

10m Transect Visual Site Inspection: Low Potential via Development, Grading etc.

Photo # & Direction

Source: Peel Region, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 7: Stage1 Site Inspection Results & Recommendations

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