

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 1480 Derry Road East, City of Mississauga

Lot 10, Concession 3 East of Hurontario Street,
Geographic Township of Toronto,
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Submitted to:
Vicky Aulakh

and the

Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

August 07, 2019

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Vicky Aulakh of Homelife / Miracle Realty Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on a vacant property, located in the City of Mississauga on Lot 10, Concession 3, East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of the development of a proposed gas station (the 'Study Area'; Figure 8). The Study Area measures 1764 square metres (m²) and at the time of assessment comprised entirely of a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. The Study Area is bound by Derry Road along the northwestern side, Dixie Road and the Dixie and Derry Feeder Station along the northeast side, a vacant lot on the southeast side and a commercial property on the southwest side.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved". To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-construction phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 assessment involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the entire Study Area exhibit exhibited visible signs of previous disturbance comprising a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. Furthermore, aerial imagery was consulted and indicated that a house and various outbuilding once occupied the northwestern portion of the Study Area along Derry Road (Figure 3), which as of 2008 no longer appears on the aerial imagery (Figure 4). Additionally, aerial imagery shows the construction of the current gravel parking lot from 2017 to July 2018 (Figures 5 and 6), which encompasses the area in the northeast that is now covered with grass. At the time of assessment, the Study Area was a gravel parking lot, which is visible on the September 2018 aerial imagery (Figure 7). It was therefore determined that the Study Area retains no potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (Figure 7). As such, a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not recommended for the Study Area.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Vicky Aulakh, Homelife / Miracle Realty Ltd.
- Rob von Bitter, MTCS

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Vicky Aulakh of Homelife / Miracle Realty Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on a vacant property, located in the City of Mississauga on Lot 10, Concession 3, East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of the development of a proposed gas station (the 'Study Area'; Figure 8).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved". To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-construction phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment are as follows:

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

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

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

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace

treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into Southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area is located within the bounds of Treaty 13A. On August 2, 1805, the Principle Chiefs of the Mississauga Nation and William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and their Affairs, signed Treaty 13A. Treaty 13A is described as follows;

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of beginning.

Morris 1943:22

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use

The current Study Area is located in the City of Mississauga on Lot 10, Concession 3, East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper

Canada and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Peel County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts.

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, Toronto Township became part of the Mississauga Indian Land and later part of the West Riding (Archives of Ontario 2009).

Settlement in the Township of Toronto developed primarily along the waterways, which acted as a source of power mills, and at road intersections. Dundas Street received much of the early settlement, with numerous mills built along the Credit River. The first settlements in the township were Sydenham (later named Dixie) and Harrisville (later named Cooksville), both located along Dundas Street. The War of 1812 increased traffic along the roads which influenced road improvements and the demand for goods in the township, including that of flour (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The township became part of Peel County in 1851; and was a municipality until 1967. The City of Mississauga was established as a town in 1968 and became a city in 1974 (Rayburn 2001).

The Crown patent for the east half of Lot 10 comprised 100 acres and was granted to James Allan in 1821. A month later he sold the 100 acres to James McNabb, who in 1822 sold the lot to John Ritchey, a carpenter. In 1828 the lot was sold by Ritchey to William Broddy, who subdivided the lot, selling the southeast quarter, 50 acres, to Alexander Nixon in 1832. Broddy retained the northeast quarter of the lot. In 1836 Broddy started subdividing his retained northeast quarter of Lot 10 and sold his first lot to the merchant Charles King Jr. Broddy also sold a part of Lot 10 to Thomas Clark, a blacksmith, in 1847. Subsequent transactions indicate that this parcel was owned by other blacksmiths including, William Mitchell in 1848 and James Savage in 1850. Broddy then sold the remaining 49 acres to William Hornby in 1855. In 1869 Charles King Jr. sold his half acre lot to his daughter Rachel McLeod. Rachel McLeod sold her parcel to James Savage in 1881. The following year Savage sold the parcel to James Lane, who in 1892 sold the parcel to James Banks (Government of Ontario 2019).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Toronto Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and water bodies.

According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Toronto Township, the Study Area is located on a parcel owned by William Hornby. Six structures, including a blacksmith shop, are located on Mr. Hornby's property; orchards are also visible in the vicinity of the structures. Mount Charles post office is illustrated on the adjacent property to the northeast. Additionally, the early communities of Palestine and Malton are located to the southwest and northeast of the Study Area respectively; the Grand Truck Railway is also located to the northeast of the Study Area.

The community of Mount Charles, also known as King's Crossing, was named in honour of Charles King Sr., who was one of the first Settlers in the area, settling on Lot 11, Concession 4 in 1819. The village grew to include a general store and post office, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a wagon maker, a Methodist Church and cemetery, and a hotel (Heritage Mississauga 2018).

Significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Toronto Township; however, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the

maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area measures 1764 square metres (m²) and at the time of assessment comprised entirely of a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. The Study Area is bound by Derry Road along the northwestern side, Dixie Road and the Dixie and Derry Feeder Station along the northeast side, a vacant lot on the southeast side and a commercial property on the southwest side. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Portions of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes; however, a large majority of this region has been developed into commercial, residential and industrial land.

The Study Area is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soil. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 above sea level and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. The many rivers and creeks have left no large undrained depressions, swamps or bogs in the whole area, although in many of the inter-stream areas, the drainage is still imperfect. The underlying geological material of the plain is a till containing large amounts of shale and limestone. The clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying shaley till, having been presumably been brought by melt water from the limestone regions to the east and north and deposited in a temporary lake impounded between the higher land and the ice lobe in the Ontario basins.

The closest source of potable water is Etobicoke Creek, which runs approximately 150m to the northeast of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Toronto Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Toronto Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MTCS (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AkGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, six archaeological sites have been registered within 1km of the Study Area including four post-contact Euro-Canadian sites and two pre-contact Aboriginal sites, one of which is dated to the Middle Woodland period. For further information see Table 2, below.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Database Records

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-255	-	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-302	Mount Charles	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	blacksmith shop, residential, store
AkGw-477	Moore site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGv-99	J.A. McBride	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGv-100	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGv-125	William Watson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead

Adjacent to the Study Area a Stage 1 assessment was conducted for the Dixie Road Widening from Derry Road to Steeles Avenue (Archaeological Services Inc. ('ASI'; ASI 2003). The assessment identified the potential for archaeological sites within their assessment parcel.

Additionally, a Stage 2 assessment was conducted for the Dixie Road and Derry Road Intersection Improvement (ASI 2006). This assessment comprised test pit and pedestrian surveys at 5m intervals for areas of confirmed archaeological potential. A single Euro-Canadian site was recovered comprising 82 artifacts dating from the middle to late 19th century and was registered as Mount Charles site (AkGw-302), listed in Table 2. The site is located adjacent to the Study Area to the northeast and northeast on the corner of Derry Road and Dixie Road. The site was determined to retain further CHVI and was recommended for further assessment. It is unclear from the site record form if any further work has been conducted at this site.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties nor have sites been found within 50m of the Study Area.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 assessment compiled all available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area. A property inspection was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS.

The property inspection was completed on June 7, 2019. In accordance with Section 1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the property inspection involved photography and mapping of the Study Area. During the property inspection, the weather was partly cloudy and hot, and visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential.

The results of the Stage 1 background research and optional property inspection indicate that the entire Study Area retains no archaeological potential. The photography from the property inspection is presented in Section 8 below and confirms that the requirement for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Photos 1 to 6 illustrate the observed gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. The Study Area was determined to be disturbed as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on a vacant property, located in the City of Mississauga on Lot 10, Concession 3, East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, Regional Municipality of Peel. This investigation was conducted in advance of the development of a proposed gas station. The Study Area measures 1764m² and at the time of assessment comprised entirely of a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. The Study Area is bound by Derry Road along the northwestern side, Dixie Road and the Dixie and Derry Feeder Station along the northeast side, a vacant lot on the southeast side and a commercial property on the southwest side.

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

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is Etobicoke Creek, which runs approximately 150m to the northeast of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained and suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given this, the distance to potable water, the two pre-contact Aboriginal sites registered within 1km of the Study Area and the length of occupation of Toronto Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Historical Atlas* (Walker & Miles 1877) map of Toronto Township shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical roads, as well as the early communities of Mount Charles, Palestine, and Malton.

As indicated above the Study Area is located in the early community of Mount Charles. The Crown patent for the east half of Lot 10 comprised 100 acres and was granted to James Allan in 1821. A month later he sold the 100 acres to James McNabb, who in 1822 sold the lot to John Ritchey, a carpenter. In 1828 the lot was sold by Ritchey to William Broddy, who subdivided the lot, selling the southeast quarter, 50 acres, to Alexander Nixon in 1832. Broddy retained the northeast quarter of the lot. In 1836 Broddy started subdividing his retained northeast quarter of Lot 10 and

sold his first lot to the merchant Charles King Jr. Broddy also sold a part of Lot 10 to Thomas Clark, a blacksmith, in 1847. Subsequent transactions indicate that this parcel was owned by other blacksmiths including, William Mitchell in 1848 and James Savage in 1850. Broddy then sold the remaining 49 acres to William Hornby in 1855. In 1869 Charles King Jr. sold his half acre lot to his daughter Rachel McLeod. Rachel McLeod sold her parcel to James Savage in 1881. The following year Savage sold the parcel to James Lane, who in 1892 sold the parcel to James Banks (Government of Ontario 2019).

Despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). Aerial imagery was consulted and indicated that a house and various outbuilding once occupied the northwestern portion of the Study Area along Derry Road (Figure 3), which as of 2008 no longer appears on the aerial imagery (Figure 4). Additionally, aerial imagery shows the construction of the current gravel parking lot from 2017 to July 2018 (Figures 5 and 6). At the time of assessment, the Study Area was a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered, and visible on the September 2018 aerial imagery (Figure 7).

Given the extensive disturbance of the Study Area over the years, including the demolition of various structures and the construction of the current gravel parking lot, it is determined that the entire Study Area retains no potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and is not recommended for additional assessment.

4.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the entire Study Area exhibit exhibited visible signs of previous disturbance comprising a gravel parking lot, a portion of which is now grass covered. Furthermore, aerial imagery was consulted and indicated that a house and various outbuilding once occupied the northwestern portion of the Study Area along Derry Road (Figure 3), which as of 2008 no longer appears on the aerial imagery (Figure 4). Additionally, aerial imagery shows the construction of the current gravel parking lot from 2017 to July 2018 (Figures 5 and 6). At the time of assessment, the Study Area was a gravel parking lot, which is visible on the September 2018 aerial imagery (Figure 7). It was therefore determined that the Study Area retains no potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (Figure 7). As such, a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not recommended for the Study Area.**

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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. 18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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*.

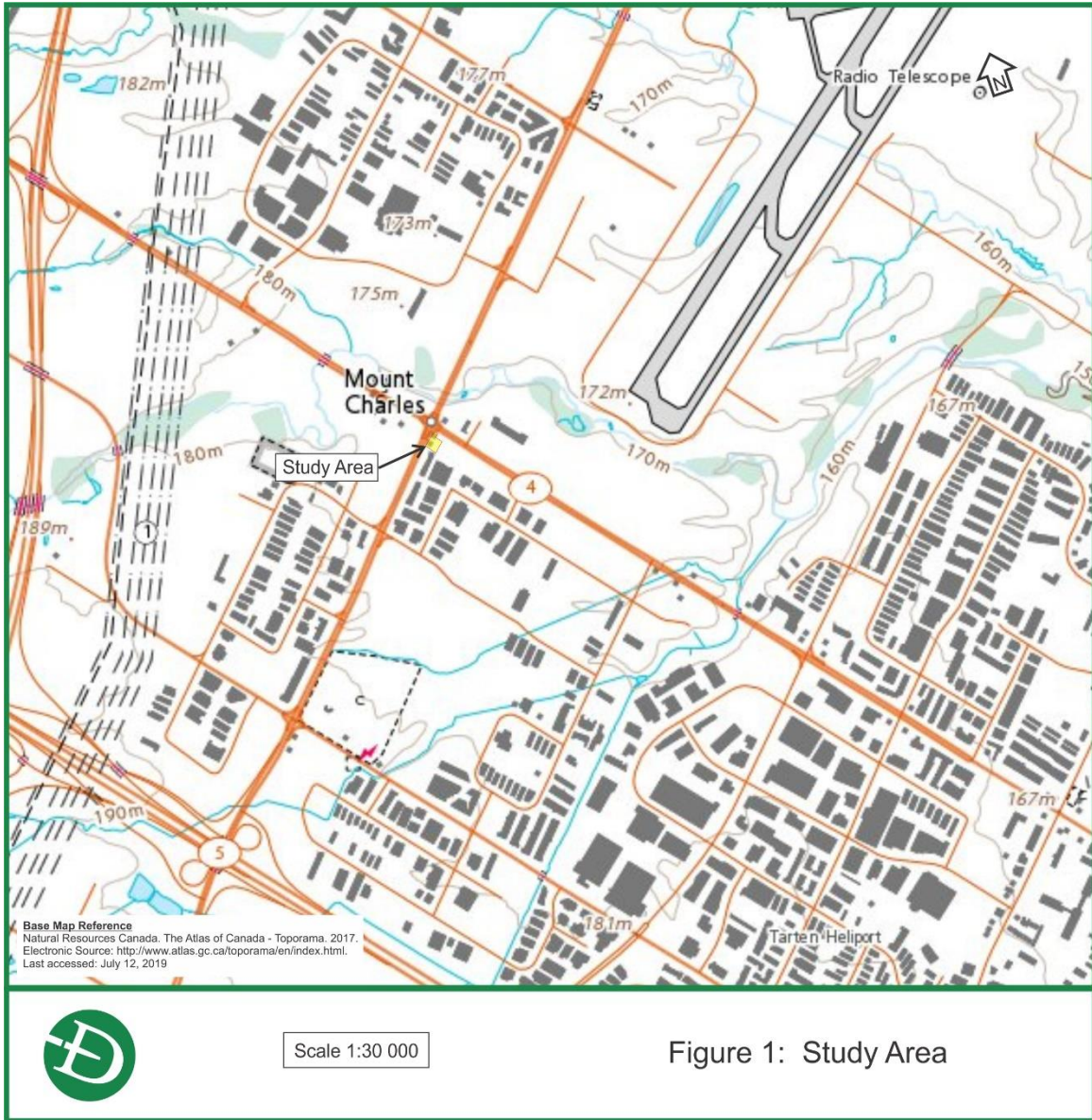
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

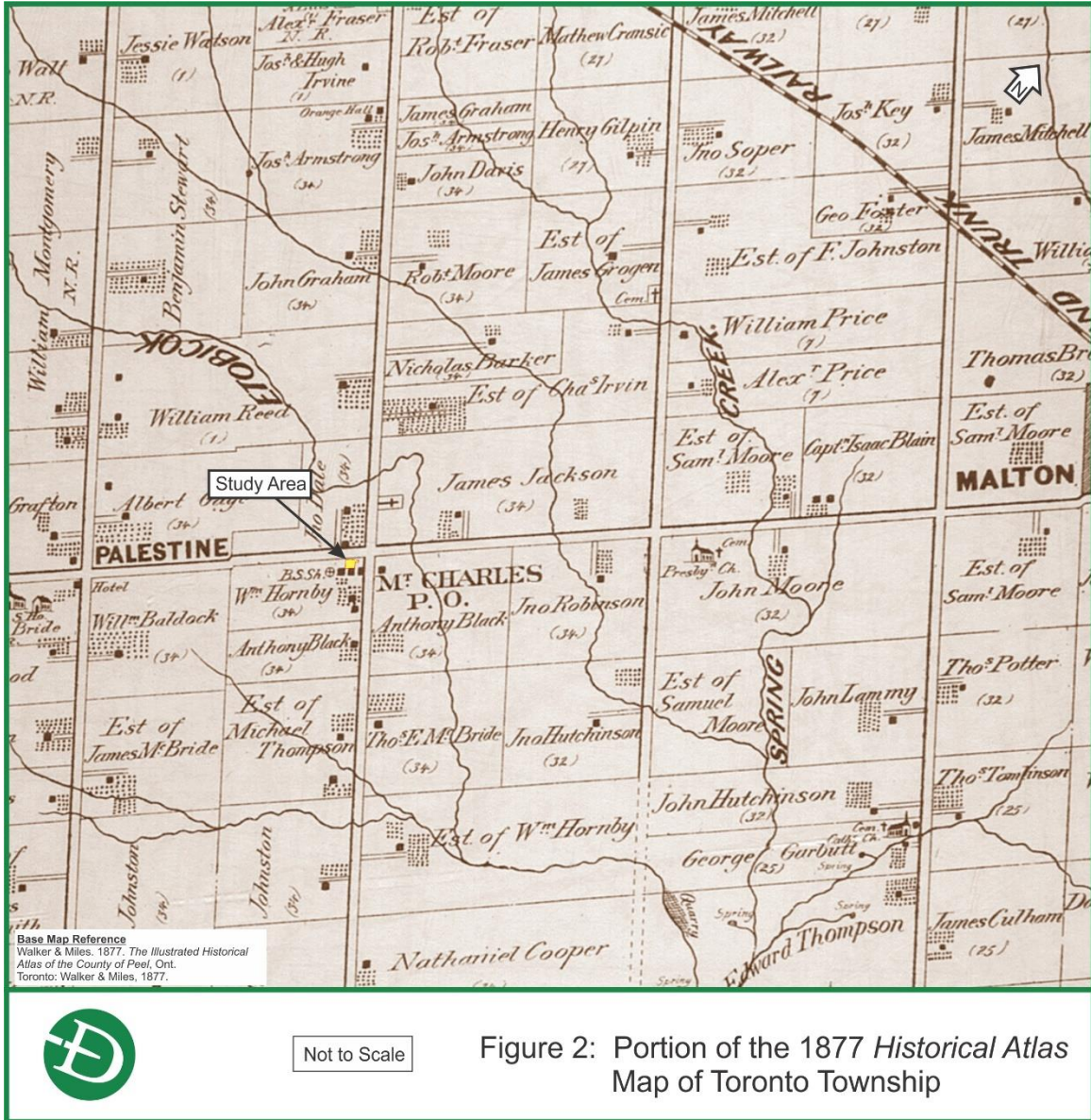
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7.0 Maps











- Legend
- Assessment Property Boundaries
 - Study Area

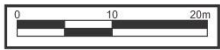
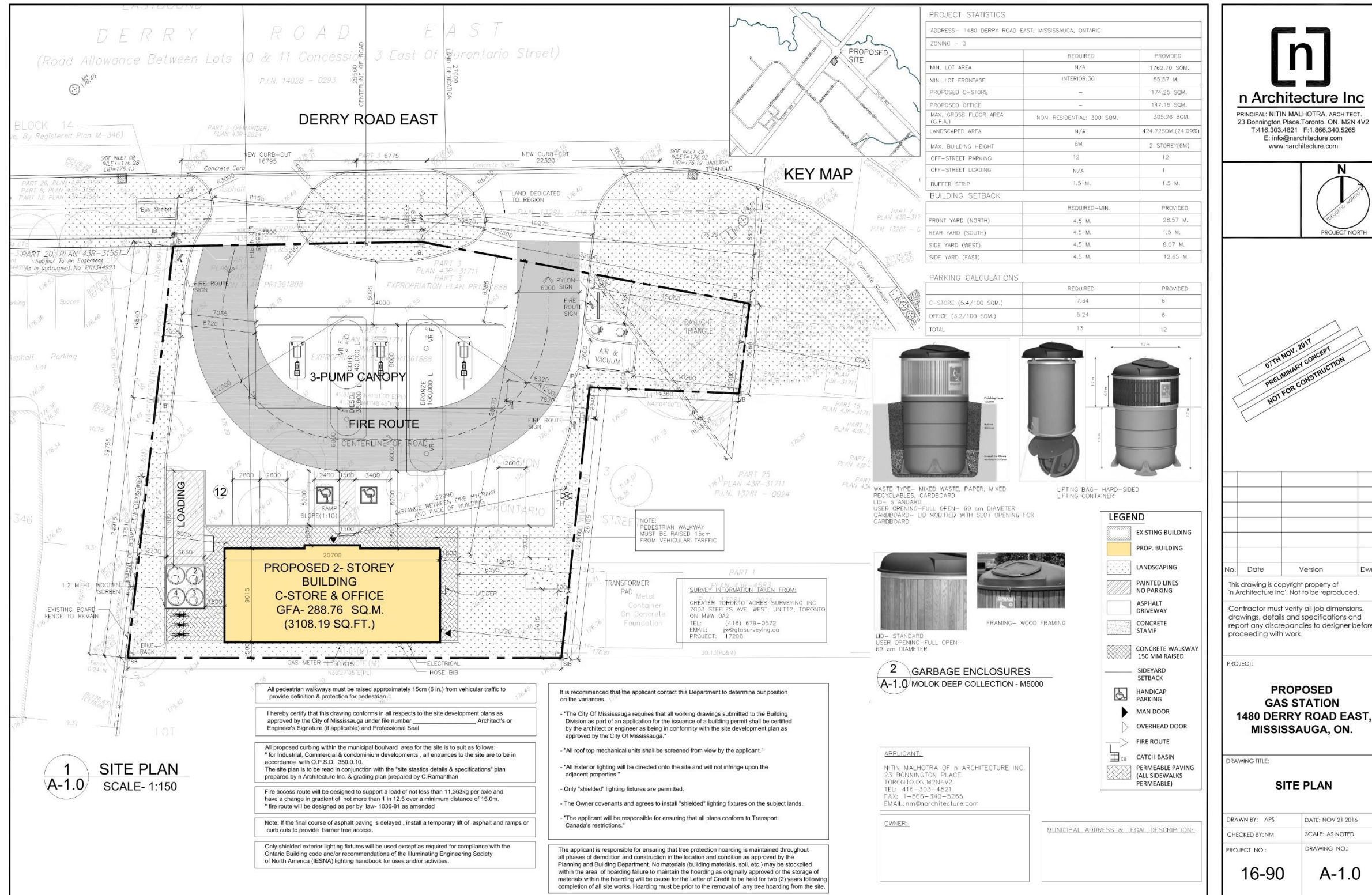


Figure 5: 2017 Aerial Imagery of the Study Area





Figure 8: Development Map



8.0 Images

Photo 1: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, facing north



Photo 2: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, facing northwest



Photo 3: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, facing east



Photo 4: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, facing southeast



Photo 5: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, facing southeast



Photo 6: Overview of Study Area Comprising a Gravel Parking Lot, including the Area overgrown with Grass (background), facing east

