

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
BERIDA ROAD, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, BLOCK A, PLAN 417,  
MISSISSAUGA, FORMERLY PART LOT 25, CONCESSION 3, SOUTH OF  
DUNDAS STREET, TORONTO TOWNSHIP, PEEL COUNTY**

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**PIF & Project #: P006-0074-2019**

**Licence #: P006**

**22 November 2019**

**Original Report**

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### **Project Personnel**

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### **Acknowledgments**

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Archaeological Data Coordinator, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Yves Drouin, National Air Photo Library, Ottawa, ON

## Executive Summary

On September 26, 2019 Thomas G. Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Ms Iva Paclik to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 1.52 ha of land on Berinda Road, Mississauga, Ontario. The subject property was formerly part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Raliegh Township, Kent County, Ontario. This assessment was conducted using the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Documentary evidence shows the area consisting of the Bernida Road right-of-way has been stripped, thus removing its cultural heritage value or archaeological potential. The remaining portion of the subject property, however, is unaffected by development at this time therefore still retains its cultural heritage value or archaeological potential.

In conclusion, with the exception of the Bernida Road right-of-way that has had major landscaping, the remaining portion of the subject property has cultural heritage value and archaeological potential due to: the presence of a registered site within 1 km and its proximity to Turtle Creek that would have provided a source of potable water. As noted above, the fact that the property is in or near the flood plain of Turtle Creek or may have been in swampy areas prior to European settlement, probably deterred any long term or permanent settlement of the subject property but it may not have prevented short term use or occupation of the property during drier seasons of the year.

Based on the above analysis and conclusions the subject property still retains cultural heritage value and archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required. Since the area cannot be ploughed the Stage 2 assessment of the property will require test pitting at 5 m intervals.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
BERIDA ROAD, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, FORMERLY PART LOT 26,  
CONCESSION 3, SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET, TORONTO TOWNSHIP, PEEL  
COUNTY**

**STAGE 1 - BACKGROUND**

**Project Context**

On September 26, 2019 Thomas G. Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Ms Iva Paclik to conduct a Stage1 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 1.52 ha of land on Berinda Road, Mississauga, Ontario (Map 1). The subject property was formerly part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Raliegh Township, Kent County, Ontario. This assessment was conducted using the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

**Development Context**

The proposed development involves the construction of Berinda Road and two houses on a cul-de-sac (Map 2). Since Berinda Road does not currently exist so the proposed house lots do not yet have municipal address (Map 3). Bernida Road will extend west off of Parkland Avenue, Mississauga.

**Current Conditions**

Currently the 1.52 ha of the subject property is un-developed vacant land with scrub forest cover (Map 4). The proposed Bernida Road will extend west off of Parkland Avenue with the western being Turtle Creek, to the north are lots along Contour Drive, to the east the lot lines along Parkland Avenue and to the south the flood plain of Turtle Creek..

**Historic Context**

The following detailed history of the subject property was conducted by Ms Gina Martin who was contracted by Thomas G Arnold & Associates to conduct the research (Martin 2019). The following excerpts were copied and edited to fit this report.

**Cultural Setting**

During the mid-1700s, what is now Ontario was still part of the Province of Quebec. On July 24, 1788, the Governor General to the Crown, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation dividing Quebec into a series of geographic regions. The future Peel County fell within the Nassua



District, extending from the Bay of Quinte near present day Belleville down into the Lake Erie region. In 1792 the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada at which time Lord John Graves Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada. At the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassua District became known as the Home District. A further proclamation issued at Kingston on July 16, 1792 divided Upper Canada into nineteen counties with the future Peel becoming part of the West Riding of the County of York. It remained this way until 1816 when the Gore District was formed taking in all of the Home District. The district system was virtually abolished in 1852 when the Home District was divided into the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Finally, in 1865, Peel seceded and became its own county.

In 1783, the first of the United Empire Loyalists (UEL) began arriving from the United States into the region north of Lake Ontario. With many having lost their land after the American Revolution, they were anxious to secure new tracts of land in Canada. As a result, the Crown started to negotiate with the Indians to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract. On August 2, 1805, what is now referred to as the First Mississauga Tract Purchase, secured for the British an 84,000 acre strip of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario extending north four concessions and running easterly from Burlington Bay to an area east of the Credit River. This provided contact with British settlement beyond the head of Lake Ontario.

Over the next few years, the steady stream of UEL into the area meant that negotiations with the Indians for additional land became priority. On October 28, 1818, Articles of Provisional Agreement were entered into securing the remaining 648,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract for the Crown. This became known as The Second Purchase and comprised a huge tract of land extending back from Burlington Bay along the north boundary of the lands from the first purchase and north to King Township. On the east it contained the balance of the future County of Peel.

Soon after this second purchase, The Government of Upper Canada called for bids to make surveys. Richard Bristol and Timothy Street secured the contract and the New Survey including Toronto Township was completed on October 1, 1818. Standard lots in the survey were 200 acres divided into 100-acre half lots for land tickets. The concessions were 100 chains apart (6600 feet or 1.25 miles) each with a road allowance of 66 feet in width. Every fifth lot had another concession road laid at right angles helping to provide the grid pattern characterizing the township. The existence of natural terrain in the township meant that not all lots were uniform and that sometimes the physical landscape would create the lot lines. Such was the case with the study lot, the shoreline of Lake Ontario creating a “broken front” for lot 25 in the third concession south of Dundas Street and reducing it to 130 acres from the standard 200.

With all the settlers moving into the area after the Indian purchases, dozens of small communities began to grow, most located near natural resources and waterways needed for industry, hunting and fishing. These communities included Streetsville, Clarkson, Port Credit, Cooksville,



Erindale, Malton and Lorne Park. The study area was once a part of Lorne Park and was in close proximity to Clarkson. None of these villages and communities were incorporated and, in 1873, the Toronto Township Council was formed to oversee their affairs. The council's responsibilities included the overseeing of roads, police forces, fire brigades and post offices.

The study area lies between the early communities of Clarkson and Lorne Park and has historical connections with both. The first white settler in the area was Thomas Ingersoll who, in 1798, established a government inn and trading post along the Credit River. His daughter was Laura Ingersoll Secord who later became the Canadian heroine of the War of 1812. The seeds for Clarkson were sown in 1808 when two young brothers, Warren and Joshua Clarkson, arrived in the area from Albany, New York. They came to work for a family friend who had established himself on the lakeshore and decided to stay. Both purchased land and eventually married and raised families. Warren Clarkson in particular rose to prominence in the area, gradually purchasing more land and building the community's first store along the stagecoach trail. This trail today is known as Mississauga's Clarkson Road. Eventually a post office opened in the family store with William Clarkson, Warrens' son, becoming the first postmaster. For nearly a half century, Clarkson postmasters were members of the Clarkson family. Clarkson was a small community with rarely more than one hundred residents. There was a school, church and a railway station as well as the store and post office. About 1860, Clarkson began earning the reputation of the "Strawberry Capitol of Ontario" when retired Captain Edward Sutherland and his family moved into the area and introduced strawberry and raspberry cultivation to the local farmers. Commercial fruit farming in this area grew rapidly into the twentieth century. Several owners of the study area, particularly the Oliphant family, were early residents of Clarkson.

Lorne Park was established on the Lake Ontario shore as early as 1805. In 1820, a log road was built from the mouth of the Credit River to the Humber River. Not long afterwards, a newly built bridge allowed travelers to stop at both Lorne Park and Clarkson, attracting more settlers to both areas. By 1830, logging was a major industry in Lorne Park with export to England and the United States. Over the next number of decades, Lorne Park grew to be a rather unique community. In 1887, local inhabitant Joseph Thompson bought 86 acres of land in Lorne Park which became known as Thompson's Wood. Today this area is known as Jack Darling Park and sits east of the study area on the opposite side of Parkland Avenue. Thompson's brother, Ernest Thompson Seton, lived there for a time and eventually became a very successful artist and author as well as one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America. For years the Toronto Park Association ran a 74-acre resort area in Lorne Park complete with bowling lanes and merry-go-rounds. The resort was a popular area for Toronto residents who would arrive by steamer. Eventually the establishment was bankrupted and the land was sold to cottagers. It later became known as the popular and wealthy Lorne Park Estates located east of Jack Darling Park. The study area is within the original boundaries of the early municipality of Lorne Park but was never part of the area known as Lorne Park Estates.

Initially, the entire 130 acres of lot 25, concession 3 south of Dundas Street in the Township of Toronto were reserved for the Protestant church as a "Clergy Reserve" lot. Clergy Reserves were



tracts of land in Upper Canada reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy by the Constitution of 1791. The Clergy Corporation which was chaired by the Anglican Bishop of Quebec managed the reserves. The Constitution directed that 1/7 of all Crown lands be reserved for this purpose and that all revenue from the lands go to the Protestant Church of England. The Clergy Reserves were a serious obstacle to economic development and, in 1840, the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada passed a law to sell them. However, the British government overturned this law and the reserves were not removed from church ownership until 1854. At that time, the revenues from the lands were transferred to the government.

With its proximity to Turtle Creek and the shore of Lake Ontario, the lower half of lot 25 was quite swampy. The clergy perhaps felt that this made the lot somewhat undesirable as a place for settlement which may have been the reason they released it back to the Crown. According to Township Papers held at the Archives of Ontario, on April 27, 1831 Abram Shaver petitioned the Crown to purchase the study lot but was unsuccessful. Shaver was from a Loyalist family in New Jersey who settled briefly at Queenston before coming in 1831 to Clarkson. After successfully obtaining rights to the adjacent property on Lot 25, concession 2, Shaver sold any interest he had in the study lot to Edgar Neave to whom the Crown issued a Patent on July 7, 1835. Table 1 lists the land title abstracts for the area covering the subject property.

### *Land title histories*

Edgar Neave was born December 30, 1810 in Benares, India, to John Neave, Esq. who was a Magistrate and Judge at Tirhoot and then Chief Judge at Benares. Edgar Neave's grandfather, Sir Richard Neave, was a First Baronet, British merchant, Governor of the Bank of England and a long standing Director with the Hudson Bay Company. Such family credentials no doubt allowed the young Edgar Neave to travel to Canada at the young age of 21 years and obtain patents to a number of lots in the area. Although he did not keep the study lot for long, he did build a number of impressive homes and buildings, most of them still standing in the area of Clarkson and Lorne Park. In Clarkson, he married and raised a family and died in Toronto in 1880.

On August 14, 1835, Edgar Neave sold all but two acres of lot 25 to Daniel Merrigold (Table 1. Bargain and Sale 12121). The Merrigold family came from Loyalist stock, having served the British during the American Revolution and then migrating to New Brunswick from their confiscated home in New Jersey. Daniel Merrigold was born March 16, 1795 in Kingsclear, New Brunswick to Sergeant Thomas Merrigold and his wife, the former Elizabeth Ansley. In 1815, Daniel married Margaret Vail/Vale with whom he raised a family in Clarkson. During the Rebellion of 1837, he served as a sergeant in the Second Regiment of York Militia. The 1837 Directory for the Home District shows Daniel Merrigold occupying nearby lot 28 in the third concession and shows no inhabitants for the study lot. However, the Directory for 1847 shows him as a resident of lot 25, although there is no way of knowing which part of the lot he





occupied. The 1851 Directory shows him back on lot 28, this being the same year that he sold the study lot.

On December 4, 1851, Daniel Merrigold sold lot 25 to Duncan Oliphant (Table 1. Bargain and Sale 42494) The Oliphants were United Empire Loyalists originating in Herkimer County, New York. Duncan Oliphant was born October 11, 1818 in the Clarkson area of Toronto Township to Aaron Oliphant and Eva Catherine Hendershott. In 1808, Aaron and his family left New York for Halton County, Ontario, settling in the Oakville area. During the War of 1812, he was based at York (Toronto) and stayed for some years after the end of hostilities, soon moving to Clarkson. Aaron and some of his brothers obtained multiple land parcels from the Crown with many descendants living today in and around Clarkson.

On March 14, 1847, Duncan Oliphant married Elizabeth Ann Hite of Clarkson with whom he raised a family. He built a house and farm on the north part of the lot. On April 3, 1855, he sold 52  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of the south part of the lot to his brother-in-law, William Hite, who farmed it for fifteen years (Table 1. Bargain and Sale 1618). However this acreage was on the western boundary of the lot on the opposite side of Turtle Creek and did not include the study area portion. According to the Agricultural Census for 1861, Duncan Oliphant was left with 72 acres of which 52 acres were under crop, 3 under pasture and 3 used as an orchard. The remaining 14 acres were listed as “wood or wild”. With the swampy conditions of the southeast portion of the lot, the study area portion may have been included in the latter. He made good use of the land with the main production consisting of wheat, rye, barley, oats and various vegetables. The census also states that the family lived in a 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  story frame house located somewhere on the property. This is probably the house shown on the 1877 Atlas Map. No house appears on the lot on the 1859 Tremaine map of Peel County. This is due to the fact that Duncan Oliphant’s name does not appear on the subscriber list so George Tremaine did not include the house on the map. Only the real property of subscribers were marked on any of the maps drawn up by Tremaine. The house may have been built by Duncan Oliphant sometime after he purchased the land in 1851. It may too have been built by Daniel Merrigold who is shown a resident of the lot in 1847. However, it is certain that the house is located nowhere near the study area.

On December 15, 1868, Duncan Oliphant sold his land and farm to Mrs. Caroline Mathews (Table 1. Bargain and Sale). However, it appears that Duncan Oliphant continued living on the property even after the sale. In 1870, he moved with his wife to Oakville where he purchased the Royal Exchange Hotel, never returning to Toronto Township. Mrs. Mathews sold the property in December 1870.

On December 7, 1870, Caroline Mathews sold the land to Jabez Spencer ( Table 1. Bargain and Sale). He was born November 1, 1840 in Wooden Bassett, Wiltshire England to Matthew Spencer and Margaret Flemming Vizzard. His parents died when he was young and he went to Canada with Robert and Elizabeth Pymor (Parlor). The 1851 Personal Census for Toronto



Township showed the three of them living together in the township with Jabez Spencer listed as an “orphan”. On December 17, 1861, he married Ann Elizabeth Mulholland in Oakville. They had a family of twelve children, many who were born in the Oakville area. They spent only three years at the Clarkson farm, selling it on October 15, 1873. After leaving the township, they appeared to have moved about somewhat with residences in Saskatchewan and Winnipeg before settling in Camrose, Alberta where Jabez died on February 28, 1927.

On October 15, 1873, Jabez Spencer sold the farm to Joseph Pickett who would remain there for the next 24 years (Table 1. Bargain and Sale). He was born April 28, 1814 in Frensham, Waverley, Surrey, England to James Pickett and Elizabeth Dove. He appears to have come to Canada as a young man and married Irish born Susannah Husband on September 13, 1841. They had a family of five sons and four daughters. Susannah Husband Pickett died on the farm March 7, 1897 followed by her husband a decade later on March 8, 1907. In his will, Joseph bequeathed the farm to his son Henry who sold it April 16, 1910 to William Franklin Helmer (Table 1. Grant ???).

Although Canadian by birth, William Helmer spent most of his life in the United States. He was born in 1869 near Ottawa, Ontario but, while in his twenties, traveled to California where he worked in the insurance business. In 1893 he married Miss Loa Stephenson in California where a daughter and son were born. The family moved to Canada in 1910, purchasing the study area lands as well as a house further west on lot 28 where a son was born in 1912. However, happiness was cut short when William Helmer died at home on May 31, 1919 at the age of 51. The death registration recorded the place of death as “Lorne Pk., Lake Shore”. Although she maintained ownership to the property for many years after her husband’s death, Loa Helmer moved back to her home state of California where she died in 1951. On July 2, 1934, she transferred the property to a Mr. Thomas Lamport who only kept it for eighteen months, selling it back to her on January 1, 1936 (Table 1. Grants 36455 ½ and 37152). She sold it on May 31, 1937 to Henry and Mabel Owens (Table 1. Grant 37748).

Henry Edward Pettigrew Owens was born in England in 1888 and came to Canada in 1905. He made his way to northern Ontario where he worked as a prospector. On June 21, 1911, he married Mabel Alice Adshead of Hailybury, Ontario with whom he would have four children. When Mr. Owens died on August 4, 1947, the place of death was, once again, recorded as “Lake Shore Road, Lorne Park”. Not long after her husband’s death, Mabel Owens began selling off large parts of the property, leading the way for development. She sold most of the land, including the study area, to Hugo and Elma Eichenberger of Toronto Township

Although Mrs. Owens sold four different parts of her land to the Eichenbergers in four separate deeds, it is the part that she sold to them on January 14, 1949 that included the study (Table 1. Grant 54871). This parcel of land included all of the land that was surveyed and registered on July 4, 1951 as Plan 417 for the Township of Toronto. The plan set out Parkland Avenue and



Bernida Road as well as multiple large building lots for residential properties. The building lots were eventually sold off and larger homes were built. The study area consisted of all of Block A on Plan 417 which the Eichenbergers did not at first sell. On November 17, 1966, they applied to the Committee of Adjustment for a minor variance allowing them to build a house on Block A that would have a smaller frontage than required by the zoning bylaw (Application A212/66). Their request was denied and they sold all of Block A on February 24, 1967 to Mr. Peter Stelmach (Table 1. Grant 33600VS) who sold it on September 4, 1974 to VMA Construction Limited (Table 1. Grant 328829VS). On June 13, 1984, Steve and Vyekoslaw Pausak purchased Block A most likely as an investment property (Table 1. Grant 683623). The property still remains vacant.

### Property History Conclusions

The documentary evidence dating to the time the property was part of the Clergy Reserve indicates that this portion of Lot 25 was considered wet and swampy. This evidence indicates the subject property remained undeveloped, certainly none of the historic owners built any structures on it, and appears to have remained wooded since European settlement. The earliest survey map dating to 1818 (Map 5) gives no indication of this swampy nature but the later 1877 Historic Atlas (Map 6) does show the marshy or swampy conditions near the mouth of Turtle Creek. Image 1, an air photograph from 1930, shows the subject property as part of a woodlot next to Turtle Creek. By 1954 this was changing as the area was being developed for housing. Image 2 is a 1954 air photograph showing the Bernida Road stripped and being readied for housing development. The remaining portion of the subject property has not been affected by this stripping. It should be also noted that Image 2 shows evidence of ponding possibly due to flooding along Turtle Creek caused by Hurricane Hazel.

### Archaeological Context

According to The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. archaeological site database there is only one registered site within 1 km of the subject property. It is AjGv-82 a Pre-Contact, First Nations site. Table 2 provides an outline of Southern Ontario culture history.

### Natural Setting

Physiographically the subject property is located on the Iroquois Plain an area that was inundated by the glacial Lake Iroquois in the Late Pleistocene. The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The subject property lies on the portion of the Iroquois Plain that is slightly sloping plain with a width of about 3.2 km (Chapman and Putnam 1966:324; 327).



Since the subject property is immediately adjacent to Turtle Creek the soil is classified as Bottom Land (Map 7). Such soil are considered immature in that they show little horizon development generally consisting of a dark coloured topsoil overlying a greyish subsoil with poor drainage. Native vegetation is willow, elm and cedar (Hoffman and Richards 1953:63).

### Archaeological Natural Setting Conclusions

The presence of an archaeological site within 1km of the subject property gives the property potential for having archaeological sites but its presence so close to or possibly in the Turtle Creek flood plain and the poorly drained soil associated with this location are not conducive to long term occupations. This does preclude the use of the area for short term occupation of the area during times when flooding is least likely to occur in either the Pre-Contact or early Post Contact periods.

## **Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions**

### Analysis

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) lists several features that gives a property archaeological potential and thus cultural heritage value (Government of Ontario 2011: 17-18). These are:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams and
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
  - ▶ food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
  - ▶ scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
  - ▶ early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local,



- provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. • early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

In addition, the MTCS also lists features that indicate the above noted cultural heritage value has been removed; these include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development

Image 2 shows the area consisting of the Bernida Road right-of-way has been stripped, thus removing its cultural heritage value or archaeological potential “due to major landscaping involving grading below topsoil” (Government of Ontario 2011:18) . The remaining portion of the subject property, however, is unaffected by development at this time therefore still retains its cultural heritage value or archaeological potential (see Map 8).

In conclusion, with the exception of the Bernida Road right-of-way that has had major landscaping, the remaining portion of the subject property has cultural heritage value and archaeological potential due to: the presence of a registered site within 1 km and its proximity to Turtle Creek that would have provided a source of potable water. As noted above, the fact that the property is in or near the flood plain of Turtle Creek or may have been in swampy areas prior to European settlement, probably deterred any long term or permanent settlement of the subject property but it may not have prevented short term use or occupation of the property during drier seasons of the year.

## **Stage 1 Recommendations**

Based on the above analysis and conclusions the subject property still retains cultural heritage value and archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required. Since the area cannot be ploughed the Stage 2 assessment of the property will require test pitting at 5 m intervals. Map 8 shows the areas that require Stage 2 archaeological assessment and those that do not.

## **Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

As per the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting*



*Archaeologist* (Government of Ontario 2011), all archaeological assessments must include the following statements.

1. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Minister or Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there is no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make 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*.
3. Should previously undocumented 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, C33 (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.
5. 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.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES**

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1818 Survey map of the First or East Township of County of Toronto. File 2236 C30  
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Martin, Gina

2019 Historical Background Report, City of Mississauga – Bernida Road, Block A, Plan 417,  
Mississauga, Formerly Part of Lot 25, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street (SDS),  
Formerly Part of Historic Township of Toronto in Historic Peel County now part of the  
Region of Peel.

University of Toronto

1954 University of Toronto Libraries, 1954 Southern Ontario Air Photographs, file 435.793.

Walker & Miles

1877 Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peel, Ont. Toronto, Walker & Miles



## APPENDICES





## Maps



# Toporama

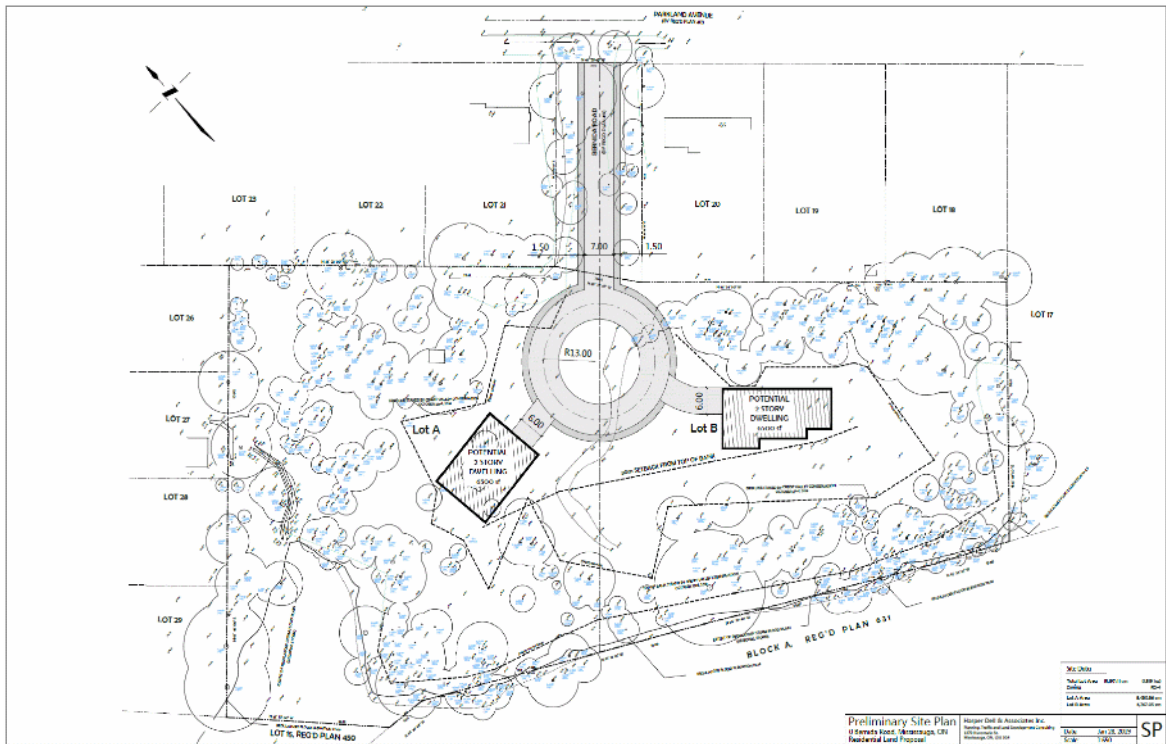
This topographic map of the Greater Toronto Area shows the subject property, a red star, located in the area of Scarborough, near the intersection of Highway 404 and Highway 17. The map includes labels for various cities and towns such as Mississauga, Brampton, and Oakville, as well as major roads and water bodies like Lake Ontario. A red star marks the 'Subject Property' location, with an arrow pointing to it from the text 'Subject Property'.

September 26, 2019

1:250,000

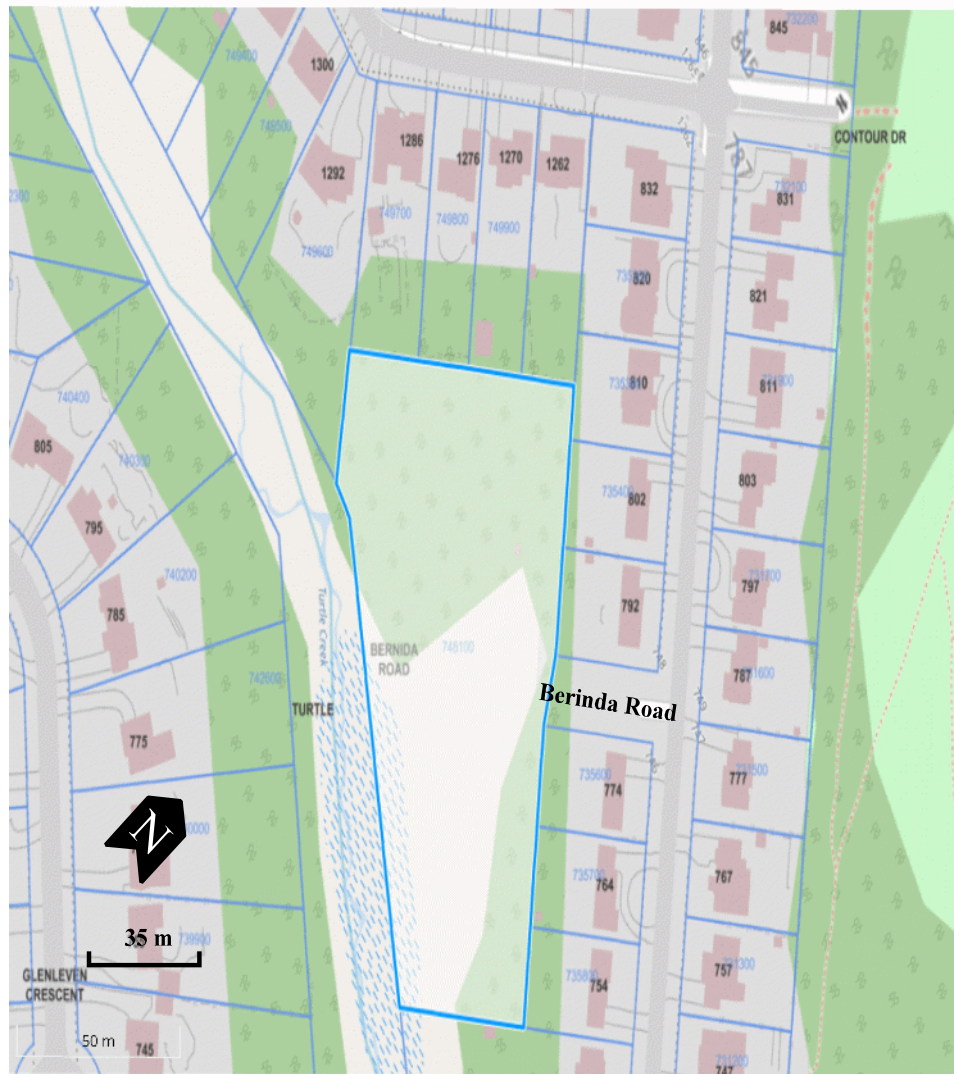
0 2 4 8 mi  
0 3.25 6.5 13 km

Map 1. Location of subject property.



Measuring Tool

-79.6065, 43.5234



Map 3. Municipal address map of subject property.







Map 4. Current conditions with site plan overlay.

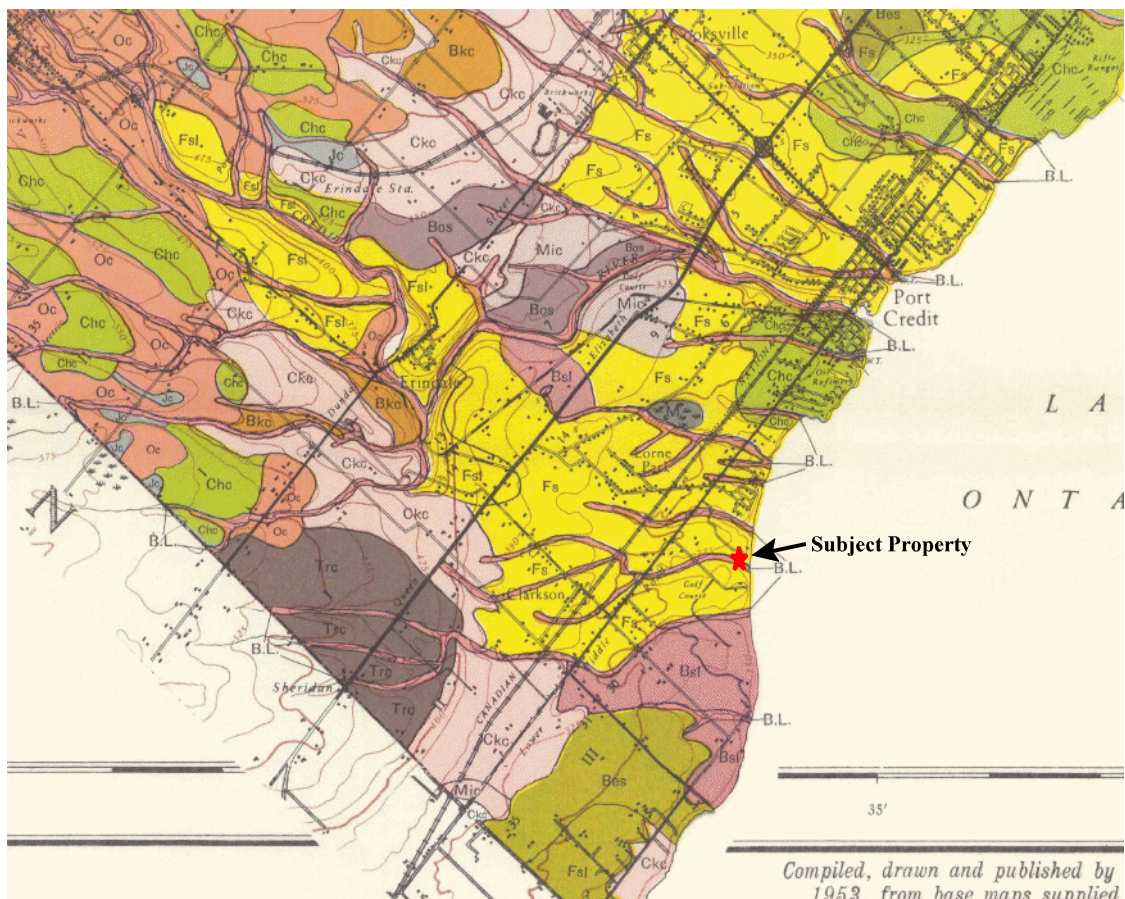


Map 5. 1818 Survey map of the subject property (Government of Ontario 1818).

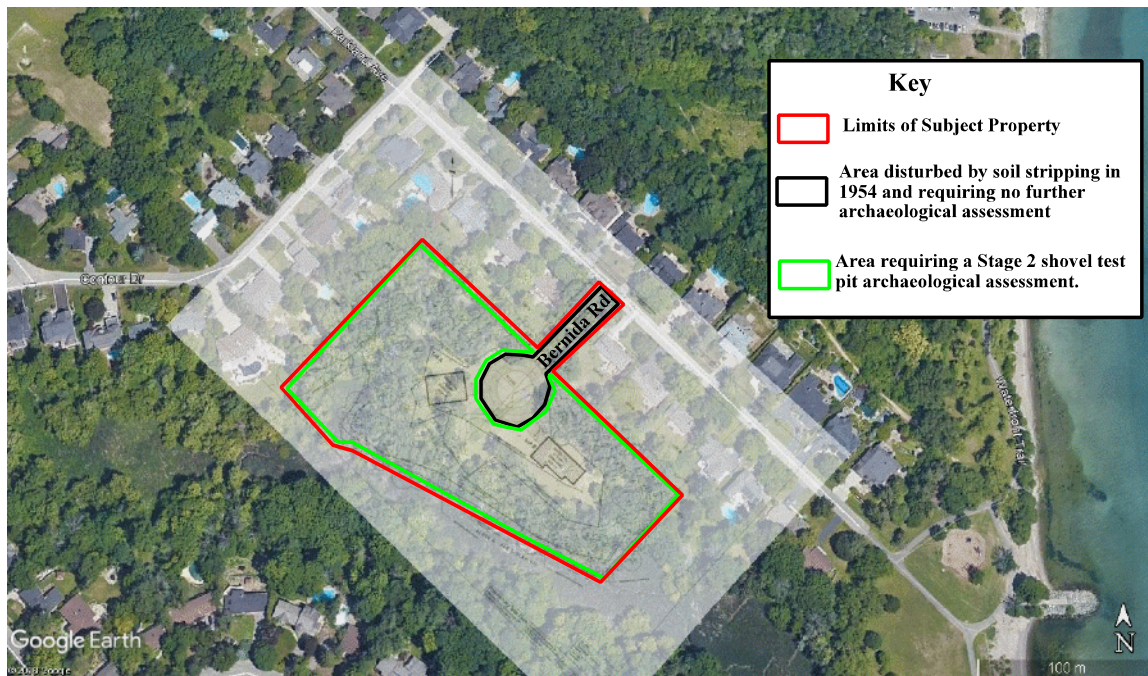




Map 6. 1877 Historic Atlas map showing subject property (after Walker & Miles 1877).







Map 8. Areas requiring further archaeological assessment.

## Images





Image 1. 1930 Air photograph showing subject property (after Government of Canada 1930)..

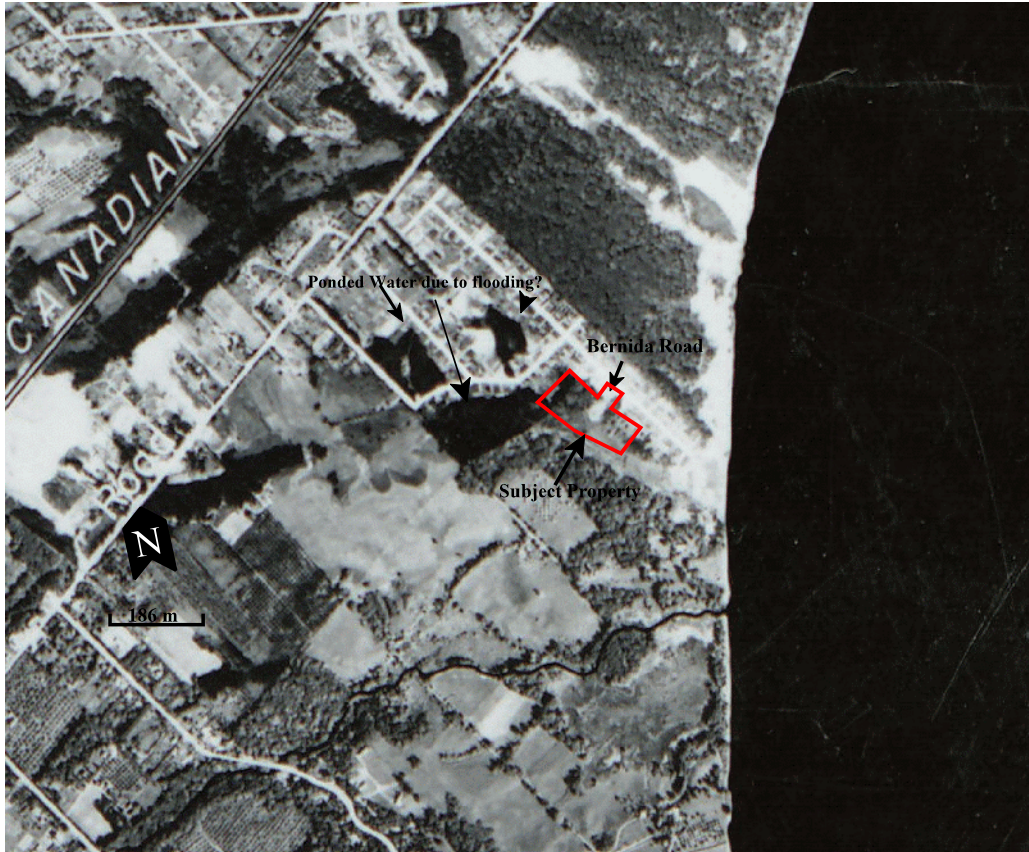


Image 2. 1954 Air photography showing subject property (.



## Tables



Table 1. Land Title Abstracts			
Instrument	Date	Grantee	Comments
Patent	July 7, 1835	Edgar Neave	All Lot 25 = 130 acres
Barg/Sale 12121	Aug. 14, 1835	Daniel Merrigold	128 acres
Barg/Sale 42494	Dec. 4, 2852	Duncan Oliphant	“ “ “ “ “
Barg/Sale ???	Dec. 15, 1868	Caroline Mathews	75 acres +_
Barg/Sale ???	Dec. 7, 1870	Jabez Spencer	“ “ “ “ “ “
Barg/Sale ???	Oct. 15, 1873	Joseph Pickett	“ “ “ “ “ “
Probate	April 13, 1907	Henry Pickett	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant ???	April 18, 1910	William Franklin Helmer	“ “ “ “ “
Grant 36455 ½	July 2, 1934	Thomas Lamport	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant 37152	Jan. 3, 1936	Loa Helmer	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant 37748	May 31, 1937	Henry/Mabel Owens	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant 54817	Jan. 14, 1949	Hugo/Elma Eichenburger	Part of lot
Plan 417	July 4, 1951	Study area – Block A	
Grant 33600VS	Feb. 24, 1967	Peter Stelmach	All Block A
Grant 328829VS	Sept. 4, 1974	VMA Construction Ltd.	“ “ “ “ “
Grant 683623	June 13, 1984	Steve Pausak Vyekoslaw Pausak	“ “ “ “ “



<b>Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Culture History</b>		
<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>TIME RANGE</b>	<b>SUBDIVISION OR DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT</b>
<b>PRE-CONTACT</b>		
<b>Palaeo-Indian</b>		
Early	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Gainey Fluted Point
		Barnes Fluted Point
		Crowfield Fluted Point
Late	8500 - 7500 B.C.	Holcombe Point
		Hi-Lo Point
		Laneolate Bifaces
<b>Archaic</b>		
Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.	Side-Notched point types
		Corner-Notched point types (e.g., Nettling point)
		Bifurcate Base point type
Middle	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Stemmed point types (e.g., Kirk/Stanly points)
		“Laurentian culture” (e.g., Otter Creek, Brewerton points)
Late	2500 - 1000 B.C.	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka, Normanskill point types). Broad Point (e.g., Genesee, Adder Orchard, “Stachell” point types). Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind, “Ace of Spades” point types)
<b>Early Woodland</b>		
	1000 - 400 B.C.	Meadowood Complex (Meadowood points and bifaces)
<b>Middle Woodland</b>		
	400 B.C. - A.D. 600	Saugeen (Saugeen, Port Maitland, Jack’s Reef Corner Notched point types)
		Couture (Snyders, Vanport point types)
<b>Middle to Late Woodland Transition</b>		
	A.D. 600 - 900	Princess Point (Levanna-like point types)
<b>Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquoian Tradition</b>		
Early	A.D. 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer/Pickering



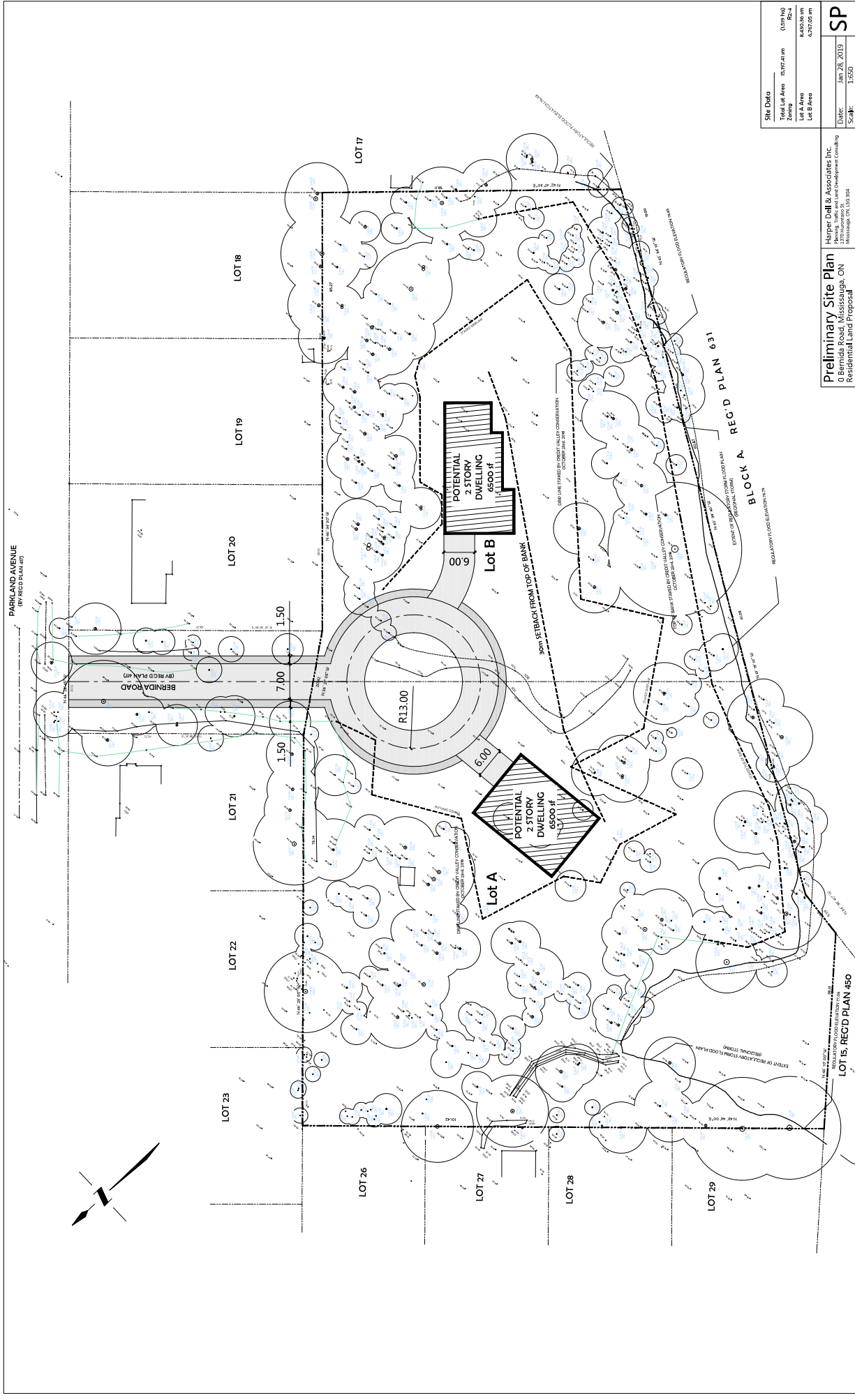
PERIOD	TIME RANGE	SUBDIVISION OR DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT
Middle	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Uren/Middleport
Late	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Prehistoric Neutral (southwestern Ontario) Prehistoric Huron (south-central/southeastern Ontario)
<b>Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition (southwestern Ontario only)</b>		
Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 - 800	Wayne-ware like ceramics
Younge	A.D. 800 - 1200	Younge Phase ceramics
Springwells	A.D. 1200 - 1400	Springwells Phase ceramics
Wolf	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Wolf Phase ceramics
<b>POST-CONTACT</b>		
<b>Historic</b>		
Algonkian	A.D. 1500 - 1650	Odawa
Historic Neutral Historic Petun Historic Huron St. Lawrence Iroquois	A.D. 1550 - 1650	southwestern Ontario south-central Ontario south-central/southeastern Ontario southeastern Ontario
European Contact	A.D. 1620 - 1700	Initial contact, European trade items appear on sites.
	A.D. 1800 -	European Settlement
	A.D. 1800 -	First Nations Resettlement





## PROJECT MAPPING





Site Data		
Total Lot Area	16,107.41 sq	(0.277 ha)
Zoning	Res-A	
Lot A Area	8,450.36 sq	
Lot B Area	6,207.05 sq	

**Preliminary Site Plan**  
Hyper Dell & Associates Inc.  
Planning, Engineering and Development Consulting  
1000 Highway 101, Suite 101  
Mississauga, ON L5S 1S4

**LOT 15, REG'D PLAN 450**

**LOT 15, REG'D PLAN 631**

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