

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road EA,  
Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III,  
Mississauga, Geographic Township of  
Toronto, Peel County, Ontario**

**Licensee:** Erik Phaneuf  
**License:** P393  
**PIF Number:** P393-0019-2013

**Prepared by:**

AECOM  
410 – 250 York Street, Citi Plaza  
London, ON, Canada N6A 6K2  
www.aecom.com

519 673 0510 tel  
519 673 5975 fax

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60304588

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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AECOM Signatures

Report Prepared By:



Nancy VanSas, MA  
Project Archaeologist

Report Reviewed By:



Adria Grant, BA, CAHP  
Senior Archaeologist Archaeology Practice  
Lead

## Executive Summary

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was contracted by City of Mississauga to conduct the required Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Class EA of Creditview Road. This project involves the proposed widening of Creditview Road from Bancroft Drive in the south to Old Creditview Road in the north (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This area is legally described as part of Lots 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario.

This assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 2 (1) of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and in accordance with subsection 11(1) was conducted during the planning stage of the project. This project is also subject to the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by AECOM for the lands to be impacted by the Class EA of Creditview Road identified a small area of archaeological potential within the study area limits, specifically a portion of the lawn on the south side of Creditview Road at the intersection with Kenning Hall Boulevard to approximately half way between Kenning Hall Boulevard and Falconer Crescent at the extreme south limit of the ROW. Based on the nature of Creditview Road as a historic roadway, the importance of the Credit River in pre and post European contact history, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended in this area prior to any development of Creditview Road, including its widening within the existing ROW. It is recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted on those lands within the study area that are not previously disturbed and will be directly impacted by the proposed widening of Creditview Road.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports as compliant with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended archaeological concerns related to this development have not been addressed and further archaeological assessment must be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities.

## Project Personnel

Project Manager	Jose-Manuel Vernaza, Transportation Project Manager
Technical Lead	Adria Grant, BA, CAHP (R131), Senior Archaeologist Archaeology Practice Lead
Licensed Archaeologist	Erik Phaneuf (P393), Professional Archaeologist
Report Production	Nancy VanSas, M.A (R323)
Field Investigator	Nancy VanSas, MA (R323)
Report Review	Adria Grant, BA, CAHP (R131), Senior Archaeologist Archaeology Practice Lead
Office Assistance	Jennifer Deline
GIS Analyst	Paul Adams

## Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact	Lydia Kowalyk, BA, CPP, Senior Buyer, City of Mississauga
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator

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# 1. Project Context

## 1.1 Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was contracted by the City of Mississauga to conduct the required Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Class EA Creditview Road project. This project involves the proposed widening of Creditview Road from Bancroft Drive in the south to Old Creditview Road in the north (Figure 1 and 2). This area is legally described as part of Lots 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario.

This assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 2 (1) of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and in accordance with subsection 11(1) was conducted during the planning stage of the project. This project is also subject to the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

### 1.1.1 Objectives

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The objective of the Stage 1 background study is to document the archaeological and land use history and present conditions of the subject area. This information will be used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage value or interest as well as assessment and mitigation strategies. The Stage 1 research information will be drawn from:

- MTCS's Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) for a listing of registered archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the study area;
- Reports of previous archaeological assessment within a radius of 50m around the property;
- Recent and historical maps of the property area;
- Archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available;
- Commemorative plaques or monuments; and
- Visual inspection of the project area.

## 1.2 Historical Context

The study area consists primarily of existing ROW and urban land. The historic Creditview Road is the focus of the study area. The Credit River runs through the study area, which is part of Lots 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga, Toronto Township, County of Peel.

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Settlement

It has been demonstrated that pre-contact Aboriginal people began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 B.C. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations of the City of Mississauga.

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Toronto Township**

Archaeological Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
<b>Early Paleo-Indian</b>	Fluted Points	9000-8400 BC	Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo-Indian</b>	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points	8400-8000 BC	Slight reduction in territory size
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Notched and Bifurcate base Points	8000-6000 BC	Growing populations
<b>Middle Archaic</b>	Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development	6000-2500 BC	Increasing regionalization
<b>Late Archaic</b>	Narrow Point	2000-1800 BC	Environment similar to present
	Broad Point	1800-1500 BC	Large lithic tools
	Small Point	1500-1100 BC	Introduction of bow
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex	1100-950 BC	Earliest true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	Introduction of corn horticulture
<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900-1300	Agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Increased longhouse sizes
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1400-1650	Early written records and treaties
<b>Contact Aboriginal</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1600-1875	Early written records and treaties
<b>Euro-Canadian</b>	French and English Euro-Canadian	AD 1749-present	European settlement

*Note: taken from Ellis and Ferris, 1990*

As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions, the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants and animals steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990).

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo-Indians which literally means old or ancient Indians. Paleo-Indian people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food stuffs, they would have moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for early and late Paleo-Indian people is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The next major cultural period following the Paleo-Indian is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle and Late. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo-Indian and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis et al (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective, the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo-Indian manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Throughout the Archaic period the natural environment warmed and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover, to mixed coniferous and deciduous forest to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis et al 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds;



fewer moves of residential camps throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis et al 1990).

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century two major language families, Algonquian and Iroquoian were represented by the diverse people of North America. Iroquoian speaking people were found in southern Ontario and New York State, with related dialects spoken in the mid-Atlantic and interior North Carolina, while Algonquian speaking peoples were located along the mid-Atlantic coast into the Maritimes, throughout the Canadian Shield of Ontario and Quebec and much of the central Great Lakes region (Ellis et al 1990). Linguists and anthropologists have attempted to trace the origin and development of these two language groups and usually place their genesis during the Archaic (Ellis et al 1990).

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The settlement and subsistence patterns of Early Woodland people shows much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence et al 1990). During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focussed on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence et al 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence et al 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis et al 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland period was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments laid the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The Late Woodland period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on maize horticulture. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 A.D.; however, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. A more sedentary lifestyle was adopted by the Ontario Iroquoians and villages with longhouses and palisades were occupied by large numbers of people. Increased warfare is inferred from the defensive placement of village walls and recorded changes over time in village organization are taken to indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoians.

Archaeologists are able to trace archaeologically known groups from this time period to the historically documented people identified when French fur traders first arrived (Wright 1994). The Ontario Iroquois from southern Ontario gave rise to the Huron, Petun, Neutral and Erie; the St. Lawrence Iroquois, a distinct population encountered by Jaques Cartier in 1535 that had disappeared by the time Samuel de Champlain returned to the same area in 1603; and from Northern Ontario the groups that gave rise to the Algonquian speaking Cree, Ojibwa and Algonquin people (Wright 1994).

### 1.2.2 Post-Contact Aboriginal Settlement

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of Iroquoian speaking peoples, such as the Huron, Petun and Neutral by the New York State Confederacy

of Iroquois, followed by the arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario. The Ojibwa of southern Ontario date from about 1701 and occupied the territory between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981) while at the same time the members of the Three Fires Confederacy, the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan (Feest and Feest 1978). As European settlers encroached on their territory, the nature of Aboriginal population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes, it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveals an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 1009). First Nations people of southern Ontario have left behind archaeological resources throughout the Great Lakes region that show continuity with past peoples even if this was not recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Credit River is an important river to the Mississauga First Nations at the time of European contact, as one of their main watercourses for travel and trade. The suggestion by French military engineer Chaussegas de Lery to the governor of Quebec in 1749 to build a trading post at the mouth of the Credit River was never adopted, but French fur traders often stopped to there to trade with the Mississaugas (Riendeau 1985:12). Unlicensed trade in this area is virtually unreported, thus providing very little known history of the Credit River, with the exception of documented oral tradition. The Credit River, not considered a primary trading ground by the British, was unpatrolled by soldiers and thus a breeding ground for unregulated trade (Riendeau 1985:13).

### 1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, this land became known as the “Mississauga Tract”, through a series of formal treaties between the British and the Mississauga First Nations, from 1783 to 1787. The impetus for the treaties was to provide areas of settlement for the 10,000 United Empire Loyalists who had fled to Quebec from the American colonies (Riendeau 1985:13). Immediately following the treaties, the land was surveyed by John Wilcox, with tracts of land being granted as early as 1806 (Symons 1967:15).

Clearing of the land commenced with the land grants. A stipulation of the land grant was to clear land for cultivation and to build a house. In the 1806 land surveyor notes, the Credit River was noted to have valuable timber reserves of pine and oak, with the pine towering upwards of 150 feet, ideal to serve as masts of the Royal Navy ships; and the oak, reaching heights of 50 feet, was used for timber construction (Dieterman 2002:21). Communities within the Credit River Valley began to emerge as a result of the lumber industry, Meadowvale being one of these villages. Meadowvale was established in 1831 when a group of Irish settlers relocated to the area, setting up two sawmills and launching a large lumber export operation amongst the white pine forest (Riendeau 1985:43).

Another village of note is Streetsville. The village, named after entrepreneur and local businessman Timothy Street, was unusually large and busy in its early years, with such businesses as the Toronto Woolen Mills placing it on the map as the first and only village to incorporate within Toronto Township during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Riendeau 1985:37). The potential of finding iron beneath the streets of Streetsville was the driving force behind the efforts of Timothy Street and possibly his ultimate demise as an entrepreneur as his financial health steadily declined (Skeoch 2001:68). The rest of Toronto Township was minimally populated up until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when agricultural land developed into residential housing and industrial areas.

### 1.2.4 Reports with Relevant Background Information

Archaeological assessment reports that document relevant background information to the current assessment are outlined in Table 2.

**Table 2: Archaeological Reports with Relevant Background Information**

Date	Title	Author
2003	<i>Report on the 2002 Stage 1-2 Arch. Assess. of the Proposed Plan of Subdiv., Part of the West Half of Lot 8, Con. 3 WHS, City of Mississauga, RM of Peel</i>	Amick
2007	<i>REVISED: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for The Highway 401 Extension From Highway 401/403, Westerly to the Credit River, City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario; GWP 2149-01-00 and 2150-01-00</i>	Archeoworks
2011	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Study and Property Inspection, Creditview Bridge over the Credit River, Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study, Lot 7, Conc. 3 West and Lot 7, Conc. 4 West, Former Twp. of Toronto, Peel County, City of Mississauga, R. M. of Peel.</i>	ASI
2012	<i>Stage 1 AA Highway 401 Widening From East of the Credit River to Trafalgar Road, Class Environmental Assessment, Region of Peel and Region of Halton, Ontario</i>	URS

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area falls within the Peel Plain physiographic region as described by Chapman and Putnam (1966). The Peel Plain physiographic region is:

...a level-to-undulating tract of clay soils covering 300 square miles across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton...Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. There is, therefore, no large undrained depression, swamp, or bog in the whole area, although in many of the inter-stream areas, drainage is still imperfect. The underlying geological material of the plain is a till containing large amounts of shale and limestone.

Chapman and Putnam 1966

The topography of the study area was found to be level to steeply sloping. The closest source of potable water is the Credit River; in addition a marsh area is located along the river banks of the Credit River within the study area.

### 1.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

Previous assessments have indicated that Peel County was intensively occupied by pre-contact Aboriginal people and early Euro-Canadian pioneers. The provincial ASDB was examined on September 23, 2013 to determine if there were any registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study

area. The database search indicated that there are four archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the current study area.

The Zhishodewe Site (AjGw-512), located along the eastern edge of the study area, south of the 401, north of the intersection of Creditview Road and Argentia Road, and south of the Credit River, is a Late Woodland site of unknown nature found during a test pit survey in 2011 by Archaeological Research Associates (ARA). The site is documented in detail in Paul Racher's 2011 report *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Twinning of the West-Trunk Sewer Project 08-2205 Geographic Township of Toronto City of Mississauga Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. The location of this known archaeological site is shown in Figure 6 in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

The Dowling Site (AjGw-212), located to the southwest of the study area, is a Late Archaic site consisting of three incomplete projectile points recovered by the landowner in 1950. Further investigations by Ron Williamson (1990) and Richard Sutton (2001) determined that the site may have been destroyed during the construction of the residence in 1950. See *A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 6, Concession 3, W.H.S., City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel* for more details.

An unnamed site (AjGw-73), located to the northwest of the study area, is a pre-contact campsite consisting of seven pieces of chipped lithic artifacts found on top of a small knoll in an abandoned agricultural field. This site was discovered during the course of an archaeological assessment by D.R. Poulton & Associates in 1987 of the Meadowvale Business Park.

Birdsall 2 (AjGw-99), located northwest of the study area, is a Euro-Canadian homestead dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century that was documented during an archaeological assessment conducted by D.R. Poulton & Associates in 1993.

### 1.3.3 Determination of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Criteria commonly used by the Ontario MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential 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;
- Resource areas including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials and early Euro-Canadian industry;
- Areas of early Euro- Canadian settlement and early transportation routes;
- Properties listed on municipal register of properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b);

- Properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupants; and
- Historic landmarks or sites.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important element for past human settlement patterns and when considered alone may result in a determination of archaeological potential. In addition any combination of two or more of the criteria listed above, such as well drained soils or topographic variability, may indicate archaeological potential.

Certain features indicate that archaeological potential has been removed, such as land that has been subject to extensive and intensive deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This includes landscaping that involves grading below the topsoil level, building footprints, quarrying and sewage and infrastructure development (Government of Ontario 2011).

The potential for pre-contact and contact period Aboriginal archaeological resources is judged to be high, based off topography, soil conditions and proximity to potable water, as well as the known historical connection of the Mississauga First Nations to the Credit River. The potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be high based off the proximity to the historic villages of Meadowvale and Streetsville, as well as Creditview Road, an early transportation route.

#### 1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed development of Creditview Road EA project was conducted on September 19, 2013 under Professional license P393 issued to Erik Phaneuf, Professional Archaeologist at AECOM by the MTCS, under PIF number P393-0019-2013. The weather during the assessment was overcast and warm, with a high of 25 degrees Celsius, and there were no conditions that were detrimental to the identification and recovery of archaeological material.

The study area consists of the historic Creditview Road that runs in a north to south direction through the study area. The west and east sides of the road right of way (ROW) range from disturbed shoulder at the edge of the ROW to grassy potentially undisturbed areas that may retain archaeological potential. Figures 4, 5 and 6 illustrate the existing conditions as found during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. This area is legally described as part of Lots 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario, consisting of approximately 5 ha. The study area abuts residential homes, businesses, and private/public wooded lands.

## 2. Property Inspection

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment involved the visual inspection of all of the land within the Class EA of Creditview Road. Approximately 20% of the study area consists of the existing Creditview Road paved surface, along with other roads that intersect Creditview from Bancroft Road south to Old Creditview Road to the north. In addition to the road surface approximately 75% more of the study area was visually determined to be previously disturbed due to the construction of Creditview Road and associated grading and landscaping to create drainage channels as well as disturbance related to underground utility lines. A small area, comprising approximately 5% of the study area, on the south side of Creditview Road at the intersection with Kenning Hall Boulevard to approximately half way between Kenning Hall Boulevard and Falconer Crescent at the extreme south limit of the ROW could not be visually determined to be previously disturbed and may retain archaeological potential.

As per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.7.5, Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011) Photos 1 to 46 document the study area to demonstrate the existing conditions of the study area during the Stage 1 visual inspection. Photograph locations and directions are provided on Figures 4-6 along with an illustration of the results of the Stage 1 property inspection.

### **3. Analysis and Conclusions**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by AECOM for the lands to be impacted by the Class EA of Creditview Road confirmed that the majority of the land has been extensively and intensively previously disturbed due to the construction of Creditview Road. However, the Stage 1 property inspection identified a small area of archaeological potential within the study area limits, specifically a portion of the lawn on the south side of Creditview Road at the intersection with Kenning Hall Boulevard to approximately half way between Kenning Hall Boulevard and Falconer Crescent at the extreme south limit of the ROW that could not be visually determined to be previously disturbed and may retain archaeological potential.

## 4. Recommendations

The visual inspection of the Creditview Road Class EA land during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified areas of previous disturbance as well as a small area of archaeological potential. Specifically a portion of the lawn on the south side of Creditview Road at the intersection with Kenning Hall Boulevard to approximately half way between Kenning Hall Boulevard and Falconer Crescent at the extreme south limit of the ROW which could not be visually determined to be previously disturbed. Based on the nature of Creditview Road as a historic roadway, the importance of the Credit River in pre and post European contact history, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended in this area prior to any development of Creditview Road, including its widening within the existing ROW.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports as compliant with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended archaeological concerns related to this development have not been fully addressed and further archaeological assessment must be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities.



## 5. Bibliography and Sources

Amick

- 2003 *Report on the 2002 Stage 1-2 Arch. Assess. of the Proposed Plan of Subdiv., Part of the West Half of Lot 8, Conc. 3 WHS, City of Mississauga, RM of Peel.* Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

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## 6. Images

### 6.1 Photographs



**Photo 1: Northwest side of 401 overpass, facing southeast**



**Photo 2: Drainage disturbance northwest side of 401 overpass, facing southeast**



**Photo 3: From north side of 401 overpass, facing north**



**Photo 4: Southwest side of 401 overpass, facing north**



**Photo 5: Southeast side of 401 overpass, facing northwest**



**Photo 6: East side of Creditview Road from 401 overpass, facing southeast**





**Photo 7: Example of gravel disturbance visible on the surface**



**Photo 8: East side of Creditview Road from Argonia, facing northwest**



**Photo 9: West side of Creditview Road from Argonia, facing north**



**Photo 10: Gravel disturbance just north of Argonia on west side of Creditview Road, facing northwest**



**Photo 11: Gravel disturbance southwest of 401 overpass, facing northwest**



**Photo12: Gravel disturbance northeast of 401 overpass adjacent to marshland, facing southeast**





**Photo 13: Artificial slope from overpass adjacent marshland northeast of 401, facing southeast**



**Photo 14: Creditview Road, gravel disturbed shoulder and marshland/grassland, facing northwest**



**Photo 15: Grassland on either side of Creditview Road at northern extent of study area, facing southeast**



**Photo 16: North of Credit Meadows Park, facing northwest**



**Photo 17: Parking lot disturbance from Credit Meadows Park, facing southeast**



**Photo 18: Grassy area and subdivision east of Creditview Road northwest of Kenninghall Boulevard, facing northwest**





**Photo 19: Grassy area and wooded subdivision north of Rivergate Place entrance, facing northwest**



**Photo 20: Large tract of wooded private property, facing north**



**Photo 21: Example of gravel surface disturbance**



**Photo 22: Narrow shoulder and steep slope south of Argentia, facing north/northeast**



**Photo 23: Grassy lawns south of Argentia, facing southeast**



**Photo 24: Example of drainage disturbance**





**Photo 25: Grassy shoulder and private property, facing southeast**



**Photo 26: Grassy shoulder and private property, facing southeast**



**Photo 27: Extreme slope, south of Kenninghall Boulevard, facing southeast**



**Photo 28: Slope running down into drain, facing south**



**Photo 29: Wooded area northwest of the Credit River, facing southeast**



**Photo 30: Evidence of drainage of the wooded area, facing northwest**





**Photo 31: Wooded area, south of Credit River, facing southeast**



**Photo 32: Sloped shoulder and subdivision, facing southeast**



**Photo 33: Southwest Corner of Creditview Road and Monty's Drive intersection, facing southeast**



**Photo 34: Recent fence disturbance, facing southwest**



**Photo 35: South end of the study area, facing northwest**



**Photo 36: South end of the study area, facing northwest**





**Photo 37: Grassy shoulder northwest of Monty's Drive, facing northwest**



**Photo 38: Example of sloped shoulder, facing northwest**



**Photo 39: Modern drainage and wooded area, facing north**



**Photo 40: Modern disturbance caused by fence installation, facing northwest**



**Photo 41: Wooded area southeast of Credit River, facing northeast**



**Photo 42: Wooded area southeast of Credit River, facing north**





**Photo 43: Wooded area south of Credit River, facing southeast**



**Photo 44: Open wooded area northwest of Credit River, facing northwest**



**Photo 45: Grassy area southeast of Credit Meadow Park and northwest of Credit River, facing northwest**



**Photo 46: Credit Meadow Park, facing east**

## 7. Maps

All maps pertaining to the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Creditview Road Class EA project are provided on the following pages.





**Legend**  
 Study Area

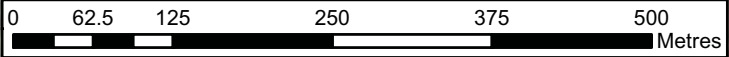
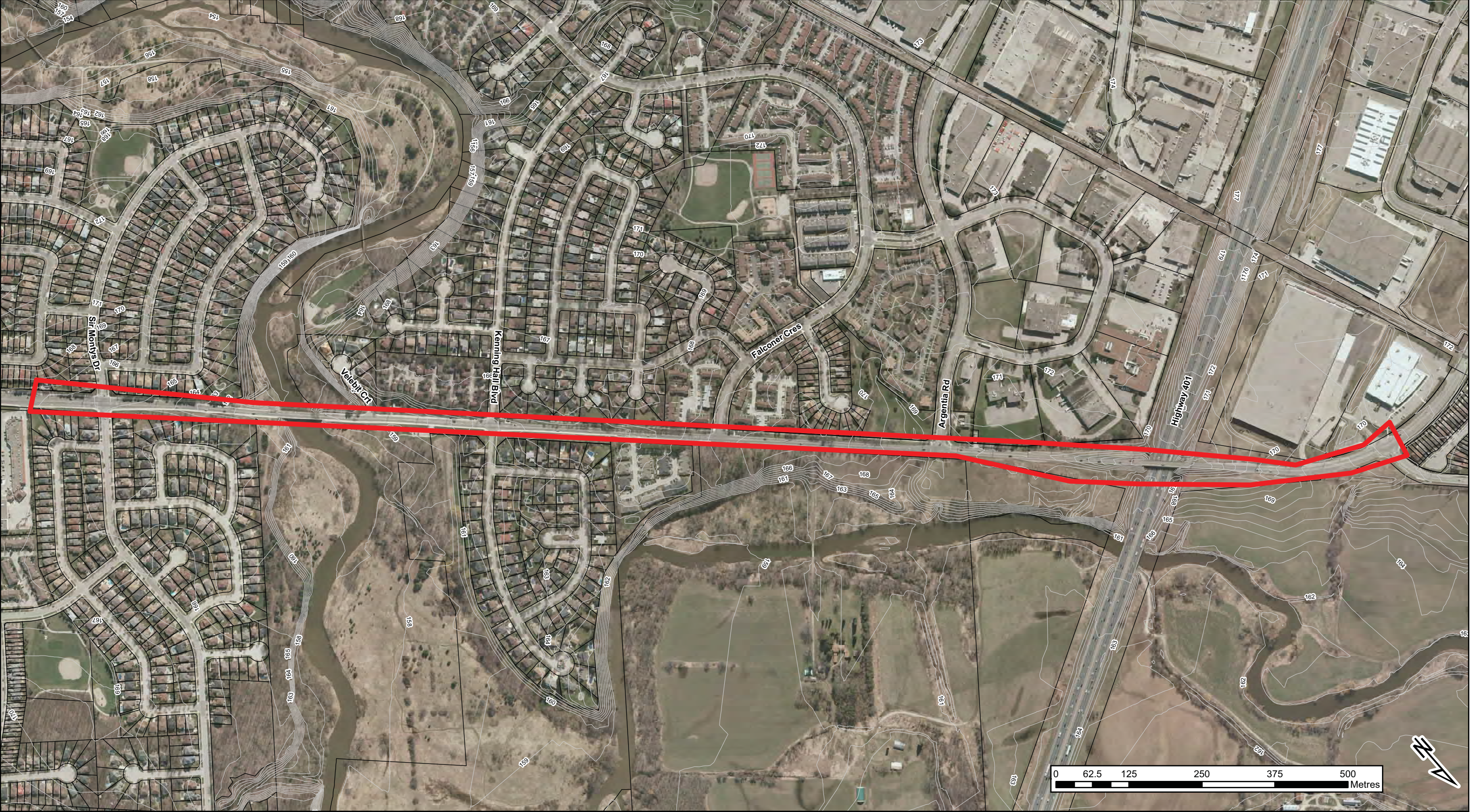
**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road Class EA,  
Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga  
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario**

Figure: 1  
Location of Study Area

Date: October 2013	Scale: 1:50 000
PN: 60304588	Datum: NAD 83 UTM 17N







**Legend**

-  Study Area
-  Contours

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road Class EA,  
Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga  
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario**

**Figure: 2  
Study Area in Detail**

Date: October 2013	Scale: 1:50 000
PN: 60304588	Datum: NAD 83 UTM 17N







Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road Class EA,  
Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III,  
City of Mississauga  
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario

Figure 3:  
A portion of the 1877 Map  
of Toronto Township

Study Area [REDACTED]

**AECOM**

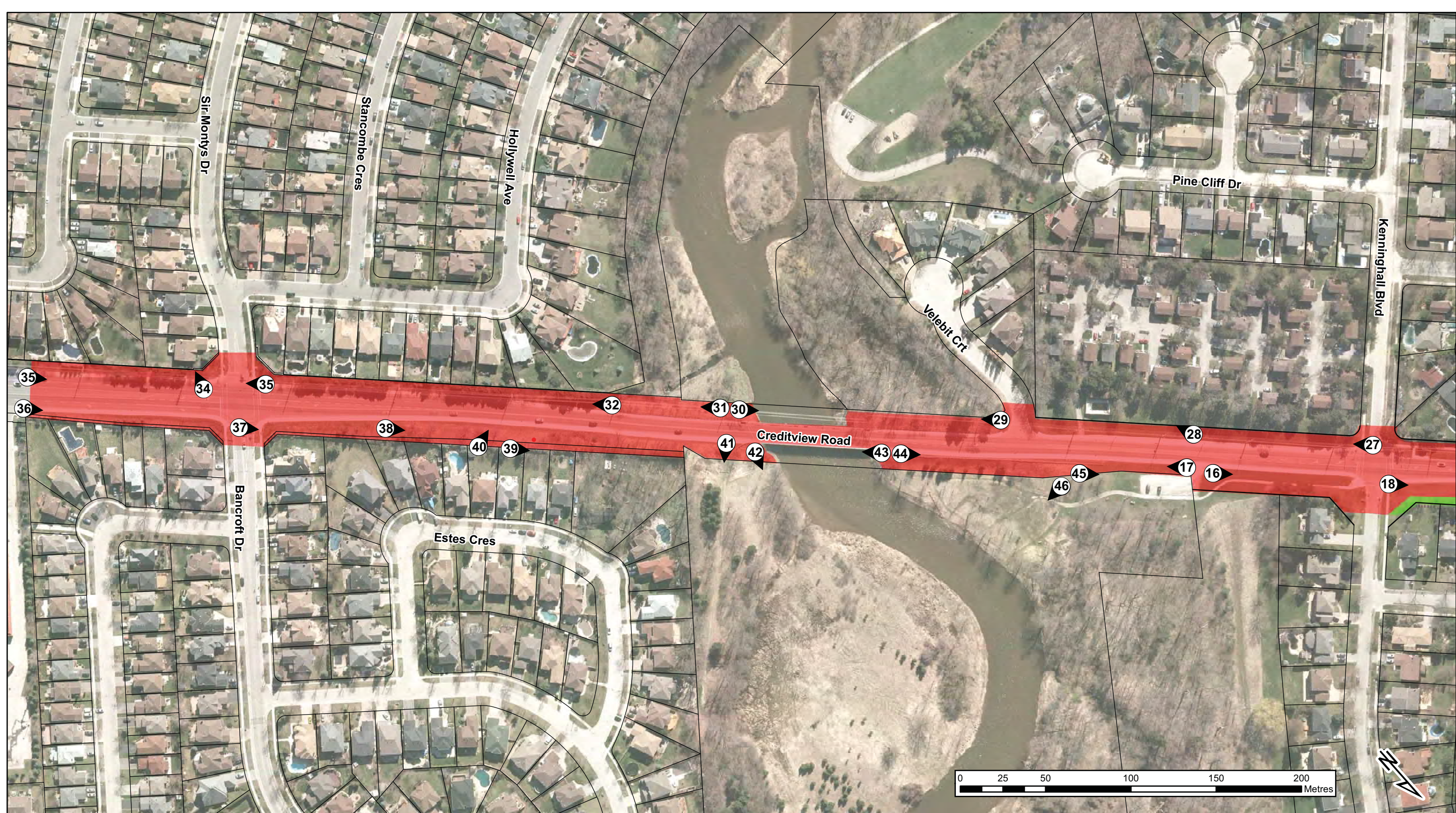
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Scale: NTS

PN: 60304588

Datum: NA





- Legend**
- Archaeological Potential
  - Disturbed No Archaeological Potential

 Photo Location and Direction

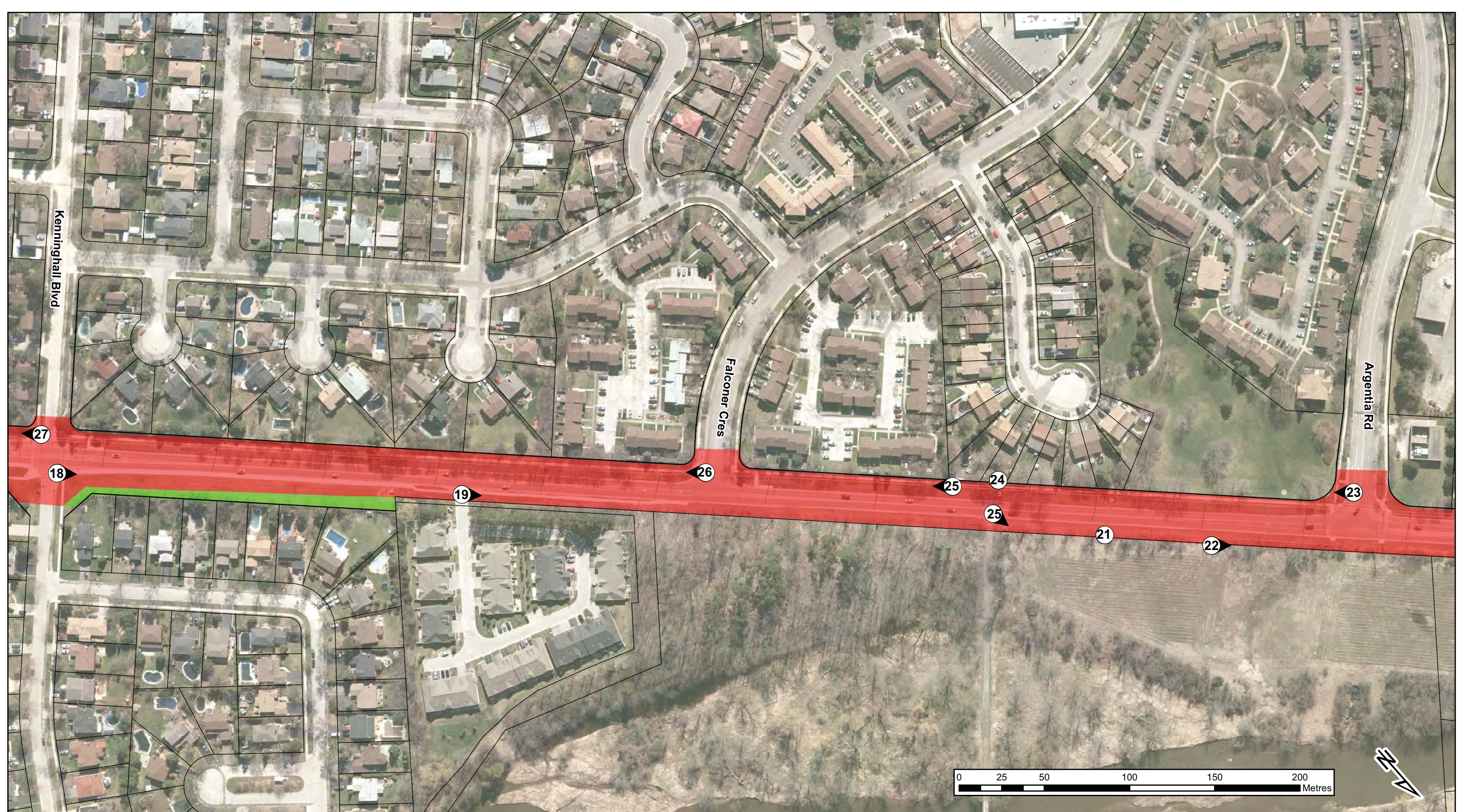
**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road Class EA,  
Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga  
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario**

Figure: 4  
Results of the Stage 1  
Archaeological Assessment,  
Segment 1

Date: October 2013	Scale: As Shown
PN: 60304588	Datum: NAD 83 UTM 17N







**Legend**

Archaeological Potential

Disturbed No Archaeological Potential

33

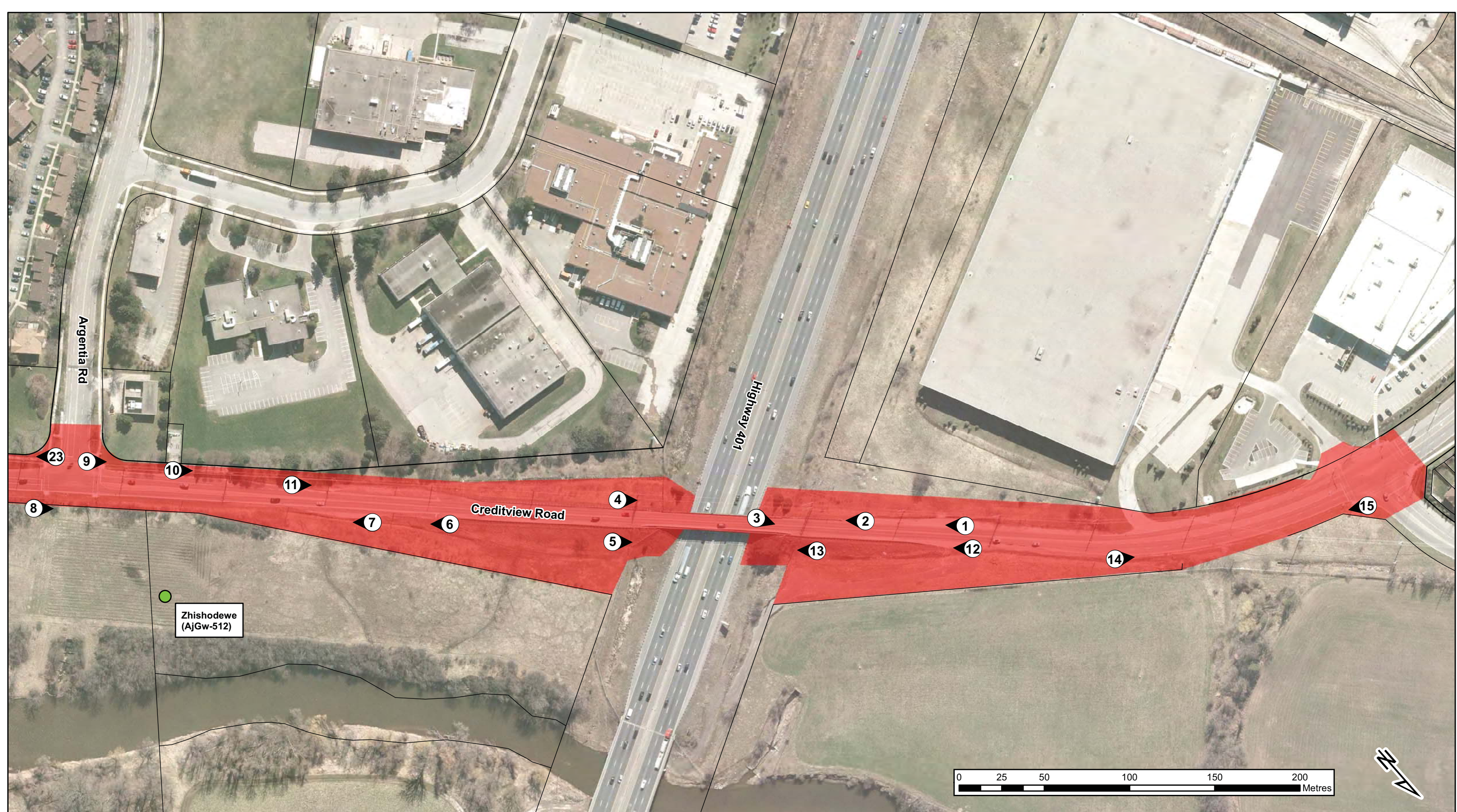
Photo Location and Direction

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Creditview Road Class EA,**  
**Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga**  
**Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario**

Figure: 5 Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Segment 2	
Date: October 2013	Scale: As Shown
PN: 60304588	Datum: NAD 83 UTM 17N







**Legend**

Archaeological Potential

Disturbed No Archaeological Potential

Known Archaeological Site

33

Photo Location and Direction

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Creditview Road Class EA,

Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, City of Mississauga

Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario

Figure: 6 Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Segment 3	
Date: October 2013	Scale: As Shown
PN: 60304588	Datum: NAD 83 UTM 17N





## 8. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ontario 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 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 Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services.

**Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport**

Culture Programs Unit  
Programs and Services Branch  
Culture Division  
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700  
Toronto ON M7A 0A7  
ArchaeologyReports@ontario.ca

**Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport**

Unité des programmes culturels  
Direction des programmes et des services  
Division de culture  
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700  
Toronto ON M7A 0A7  
ArchaeologyReports@ontario.ca



Mar 31, 2015

Erik Phaneuf (P393)  
AECOM

**RE: RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:  
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Creditview Road EA, Parts of Lot 6-10, Concession IV and III, Mississauga,  
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Ontario ", Dated Jun 20, 2014, Filed  
with MTCS Toronto Office on Jul 17, 2014, MTCS Project Information Form Number  
P393-0019-2013**

Dear Mr Phaneuf:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.<sup>1</sup>

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to [ArchaeologyReports@Ontario.ca](mailto:ArchaeologyReports@Ontario.ca).

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Lydia Kowalyk, City of Mississauga  
Dorothy Moszynski, Ministry of Environment - Central Region

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.