

Stage 1 – 2 Archaeological Assessment

7060 OLD MILL LANE

LOT 11, CONCESSION III WEST OF CENTRE ROAD
Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County
in the City of Mississauga, Peel Region

CV17-01
PIF P303-0453-2017

LICENSEE
Alistair Jolly (P303)

REVISED REPORT:
July 25, 2017



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) was retained by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVC) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a 1,359 square metre parcel of land located at municipal address 7060 Old Mill Lane (the “project area”), in support of the proposed sale of this village lot at the Meadowvale Conservation Area (CA). This assessment was triggered by the Planning Act in support of a zoning by-law amendment application to modernize the lot zoning to permit a single family residence. Accordingly, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was required prior to any future development activities.

The property is currently owned by the CVC and situated within Lot 11, Concession III West of Centre Road (or Hurontario Street), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County. CVC’s Meadowvale CA is located in the City of Mississauga along the Credit River, in the historic Village of Meadowvale.

The assessment was conducted in the spring of 2017. The project area was thoroughly investigated in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, published by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport. The project area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources present. Disturbances associated with the gravel driveway, built structure (garage), a septic tank, an artificial swale, ditching, a wood retaining wall, rail fence, and underground utilities were identified within the project area. The remaining balance of the project area was subjected to shovel test pit survey beginning at five-metre intervals. During test pit survey, additional disturbed ground conditions were encountered, therefore these areas were subjected to strategic testing according to professional judgement, to determine the extent of the disturbance.

Despite careful scrutiny, no artifactual material or cultural features were located during the archaeological investigation. Accordingly, the project area as tested requires no further archaeological assessment.

However, if there is any deviation from the agreed upon project area, additional assessment may be necessary. Furthermore, if any deeply buried deposits or human remains are encountered, all activities will cease and the TRCA Archaeology Resource Management Services as well as the proper authorities will be contacted immediately.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) was retained by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVC) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a 1,359 square metre parcel of land located at municipal address 7060 Old Mill Lane (the “project area”), in support of the proposed sale of this village lot within the Meadowvale Conservation Area (CA). This assessment was triggered by the Planning Act in support of a zoning by-law amendment application to modernize the lot zoning to permit a single family residence.

The property is currently owned by the CVC and situated within Lot 11, Concession III West of Centre Road (or Hurontario Street), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County (**Maps 1 and 2**). CVC’s Meadowvale CA is located in the City of Mississauga along the Credit River, in the historic Village of Meadowvale.

CVC acquired the lands that form the Meadowvale CA in 1963-1974 and from the late 1960’s until 1988, CVC’s Head Office was located in the former Silverthorne House on the east side of the River in the old Meadowvale Village. In 1988, CVC sold off two village lots (including the former office site) to help fund the new office; however, CVC retained a portion of the remnant village lands containing a garage structure to be used for storage and operational needs (7060 Old Mill Lane). Referred to as the Meadowvale shop, the garage is undersized and poorly located to serve CVC purposes. CVC’s intent is to create new storage at the head office location and sell the surplus shop lands using the proceeds to fund additional CVC conservation projects.

Permission for this assessment and the right to remove artifacts was granted to TRCA’s Archaeological Resource Management Services by the CVC.

1.2 Historical Context

Archival research into historic and modern heritage documents was conducted as a component of this study and a detailed historical overview of the local area is provided.

The subsequent Pre-Contact chronology was constructed from Ellis and Ferris (1990). The Euro-Canadian period is presented from its broadest scale and refined down to individual properties. That is, the discussion reviews the history of Peel County, the Township of Toronto, and the industries and structural improvements located within the vicinity of the project area.

Paleo-Indian Period – 12,000 to 10,000 BP

Twelve thousand years ago, as the glaciers retreated from southern Ontario, nomadic peoples gradually moved into areas recently vacated by the massive ice-sheets. These people lived in small family groups and it is presumed that they hunted caribou and other fauna associated

with the cooler environment of this time period. As the glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age, the landscape of southern Ontario was very much like the tundra of the present day eastern sub-arctic. Traditionally, the Paleo-Indian occupation of southern Ontario has been associated with glacial lake shorelines, however recent investigations in the Toronto vicinity indicate that these peoples also exploited interior locations situated inland from the glacial lakes.

Archaic Period – 10,000 to 2,800 BP

As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments and associated fauna. Thus, many new technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed by the Archaic peoples of this time period. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes, and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. To harvest the new riches of the warming climate, the Archaic bands of southern Ontario followed an annual cycle, which exploited seasonably available resources in differing geographic locales within watersheds. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

Initial Woodland Period – 2,800 BP to A.D. 700

Early in the Initial Woodland period, band size and subsistence activities were generally consistent with the groups of the preceding Archaic Period. Associated with the earliest components of this cultural period is the introduction of clay pots. Additionally, around two thousand years ago a revolutionary new technology, the bow and arrow, was brought into southern Ontario and radically changed approaches to hunting and warfare. These two technological innovations allowed for major changes in subsistence and settlement patterns. As populations became larger, camps and villages with more permanent structures were occupied longer and more consistently. Generally, these larger sites are associated with the gathering of macrobands. Often these larger groups would reside in favourable locations to cooperatively take advantage of readily exploitable resources. It was also during this period that elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place.

Late Woodland Period – A.D. 700 to 1650

Around A.D. 700, maize was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. These villages consisted of longhouses measuring six metres wide and high and extending anywhere from three to 15 metres in length. Quite often these villages, some of which are one

to four hectares in size, were surrounded by multiple rows of palisades suggesting that defence was a community concern. Aside from villages, Late Woodland peoples also inhabited hamlets and special purpose cabins and campsites that are thought to have been associated with larger settlements. Social changes were also taking place, as reflected in the fluorescence of smoking pipes; certain burial rituals; increased settlement size; and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). One interesting socio-cultural phenomenon that occurred during this period as a result of the shift in emphasis from hunting to horticulture was a movement away from the traditional patrilineal and patrilocal societies of the preceding band-oriented groups to a matrilineal orientation. According to oral traditions, *Anishinaabe* peoples migrated from the Eastern coast into the Great Lakes region around 1400. Living on the Canadian Shield, these groups remained largely nomadic well into the Historic or Euro-Canadian Period. The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwestern Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

Post Contact Period – A.D. 1650 to 1778

Also called the Early Historic Period, these years are characterized by the arrival of a small number of Europeans interested in exploration, trade, and establishing missions, coupled with a gradual adoption of European materials by First Nations peoples. In terms of material culture, it is often difficult to distinguish between *Haudenosaunee*, *Anishinaabe*, *Métis* and colonial settler campsites during these early years. This is due to the interaction and adoption of each other's material goods and subsistence strategies which blur cultural boundaries. Such interaction was essential to early explorers and missionaries who relied on local people for survival strategies and knowledge of the local landscape. These permeable boundaries continued until the Crown established segregated reserves in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for the *Haudenosaunee* and *Anishinaabe* communities who remained here while granting properties to European settlers.

Euro-Canadian Period – A.D. 1778 to Present

PEEL COUNTY

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British government decided to reopen the overland trade route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, known as the "Passage de Toronto." Consequently, in 1783 the British bought from the native Mississauga a tract of land stretching from Cataraqui (Bay of Quinte) to the Etobicoke Creek at the west end of Toronto. Due to irregularities in the treaty and in order to establish the actual lands negotiated, on September 23, 1787, the Crown further purchased lands from the Mississauga, which is known as the "Toronto Purchase." Additional negotiations in 1805 led to clarification and the lands were finally settled in 1923 by the Williams Commission.

Since 1788, the land north of Lake Ontario formed part of the District of Nassau in the Province of Quebec. The Province of Upper Canada was created in 1791, and in the following year Lieutenant-Governor Colonel John Graves Simcoe renamed it the Home District and formed eighteen distinct counties. The County of Peel was created in 1805 following the

purchase of the southern part of the Mississauga Tract by the British Crown. The territory was named after Sir Robert Peel, a past Prime Minister of England. The First Purchase of Peel County included the survey of the southern half of Toronto Township, while the Second Purchase included the northern half of Toronto Township, as well as, the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. This second purchase or “New Survey” had greatly extended the northern boundary of the county by an additional 648,000 acres following purchase of the remainder of the Mississauga Tract in 1818.

The lot and concession grid pattern of the New Survey was distinct from that of the previous survey, with a different orientation of concessions and lot dimensions as the 200 acre lots were now typically granted in square 100 acre parcels. This configuration was intended to facilitate farming and provide access to transportation corridors.

Albion and the Gore of Toronto Townships included eleven concessions laid out west to east. In the Townships of Caledon, Chinguacousy and North Toronto, six concessions were laid out on either side of Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road. As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions were further identified as West of Hurontario Street (WHS) or East of Hurontario Street (EHS). In South Toronto Township, concession numbers follow a similar duplication divided by the baseline of Dundas Street. The concessions are identified as North of Dundas Street (NDS) and South of Dundas Street (SDS).

Early settlements in the townships developed around water powered mill sites on the Credit River and Humber River and at various crossroads. Development was also influenced by local landforms such as the Peel Plain, the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine. By 1821, 120 new inhabitants called the area home. In the 1870s, the arrival of several railways, including the Toronto Grey and Bruce, Hamilton and Northwestern and Credit Valley, spurred additional settlements at various junctions.

TORONTO TOWNSHIP

The land which forms Toronto Township was originally part of the extended territory of the native Mississauga people who sold or alienated a portion of their lands to the British Crown in 1805 which is known as the *Old Survey*. The remaining portion of the township, situated above the *Base Line* (Eglinton Avenue East), was purchased by the Crown in 1818 and is known as the *New Survey*. The lands formed part of the County of York in the Home District until 1849, and it then became part of the United Counties of York, Peel and Ontario until Peel was set apart as a separate County in 1865.

Toronto Township was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1806 and included one of the province’s leading roads, Dundas Street. Many of the early settlers were United Empire Loyalists, soldiers and the descendants of Loyalists in search of land patents and grants. Dundas Street became thickly settled and, through funding, the road was graveled by 1836 due to the amount of travel on the road. The township was recorded by many to have the most valuable land in Peel County which facilitated interest and growth in the township. The population grew steadily over the years with over 800 inhabitants calling

the township home in 1821 to more than 7,500 by 1851. The railway came through in 1879 and Dundas Street was paved in 1917.

LOT SUMMARY

The project area is located on Lot 11, Concession III West of Centre Road in the Geographic Township of Toronto, historic Peel County. A review of nineteenth century maps was conducted to provide a history of land use and ownership of the property. The maps reviewed include Tremaine's 1859 Map of Peel County (**Map 3**) and the 1877 Walker & Miles Atlas of Peel County (**Map 4**). **Table 1** details the results of this review by displaying the property owners and nearby structures as they were noted on the maps. It should be stressed that not every aspect of potential interest today would have been illustrated on the historic maps and unknown features could be located within the project area.

Table 1 **Nineteenth Century Residents and Features in the Vicinity of the Project Area**

Map	Con.	Lot	Landowner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
1859 Tremaine Map	III W	11	Village Lot	Historic Village of Meadowvale, mill pond, grist and saw mills, roadways
1877 Walker & Miles Atlas	III W	11	Village Lot	Historic Village of Meadowvale, mill pond, grist and saw mills, roadways

The project area is depicted within the historic village of Meadowvale. Given the presence of a primary water source, numerous historic structures and roadways in close proximity of the project area, there is very high potential to encounter Post Contact archaeological resources. It is also possible that previously undocumented structures will be encountered within the current project area that relates to nineteenth century residential and industrial activity areas. It should be stressed that not every aspect of potential interest today would have been illustrated on these maps. Consequently, the possibility remains that the remnants of these buildings may be encountered.

HISTORIC VILLAGE OF MEADOWVALE

The historic village of Meadowvale was established in 1819 when 29 emigrant families led by "Squire" John Beatty, arrived from New York State and settled in the area following the War of 1812. Due to a lack of cleared roads, the settlers took boats and rafts upstream along the Credit River and chose land rich in pine forests. John Beatty's homestead became the focal point of the community, and a primary travel route (present day Derry Road) connected the community to other hamlets. Beatty was also a spiritual leader for the community and his home became a meeting place for Wesleyan Methodist ministers. With extensive pine forests,

early industry at Meadowvale was driven by demand for timber and milling brought success and growth to the village. At its height, the village featured blacksmiths, a carding mill, hotels and inns, a school house and general store. Prosperity in the village gradually diminished by the early 1900s, as the town was bypassed by the Credit Valley Railway, which failed to drive business towards the town. However, numerous buildings in Meadowvale have survived, and Meadowvale has the distinction of being designated as Ontario's first Heritage Conservation District in 1980 (Heritage Mississauga 2009).

MEADOWVALE VILLAGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

In 2014, the garage structure on 7060 Old Mill Lane was inventoried as part of the Meadowvale Village Heritage Conservation District Plan. The one-storey building was constructed ca. 1970, and serves as a "practical and utilitarian structure which was built to house equipment, tools, and supplies for the CVC" (City of Mississauga 2014). The building is well removed from the road edge and is surrounded by mature trees and an old pathway that leads into CVC lands. Given the building's deep recession onto the lot, the front area of the building consists of a large gravel area. The property was historically associated with the former mill operation and property owner, Francis Silverthorn. Due to the setback of the building, the property is ascribed heritage significance from its large open space, which is considered representative of historic open spaces within the nineteenth century character of the village, and contributing to the streetscape development.

PRESENT LAND USE

The project area is presently situated in a heavily vegetated and lightly treed village lot, within the Meadowvale Conservation Area (**Images 1 to 5**). The current zoning of the property is dually split between Parkway Belt West 1 – which permits Conservation and Passive Recreational Uses, and PB1-5, which allows for one detached dwelling and accessory structures legally existing on the date of passing of the by-law.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The general geography and geology, previous archaeological sites registered in the vicinity, site predictive models and previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the current project area were reviewed to provide archaeological context for the current project area.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project area is located along the Credit River in the Peel Plain physiographic region. The Peel Plain is a landform that spreads over 780 square kilometres, gradually slopes toward Lake Ontario, and ranges in elevation from 150 to 230 metres above sea level (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174). The Credit, Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers provide drainage and wetlands. However, water supply on the plain can be inconsistent due to shallow overburden, dense till and lack of natural aquifers. The plain also experiences a high degree of evaporation (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175). Although the Peel Plain is now almost completely deforested, in the past it supported high quality hardwood forests. Fertile soils have resulted in

extensive agricultural use of the plain and it was once a noted wheat-growing area (Chapman and Putnam 1984:176). Century farms can still be found dotting the plain.

The project area is situated within the Credit River Watershed. The Credit River Watershed contains some of the most diverse landscapes in southern Ontario. The Carolinian Forest zone unites with the Deciduous Forest zone, and both contain unique species that cannot be found in other zones. The Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine also run through the watershed, which increases the number and diversity of plants, animals, and communities. The Credit River measures almost 90 kilometres long, and travels southeast from its headwaters in Orangeville, Erin and Mono, through nine municipalities, and eventually drains into Lake Ontario at Port Credit in Mississauga.

CURRENT LAND USE AND CONDITIONS

The project area currently serves as an open space and storage area within the Meadowvale CA for the CVC. The Meadowvale CA measures 74 hectares and contains CVC's Administrative Office, a garage, trails, washrooms, and picnicking facilities.

The topography of the project area is characterized as flat (**Map 5**), with an average elevation of approximately 180 metres above sea level. The native soil can be described as Chinguacousy clay loam, a grey-brown podzolic with few stones and imperfect drainage (OMAFRA 2009).

REPORTS DOCUMENTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN 50 METRES

No reports documenting a previous archaeological assessment within 50 metres of the project area were identified by the MTCS and TRCA project record.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Consultation with the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), and TRCA project records indicates that 21 archaeological sites have been previously located within one kilometre of the project area. None of these sites are situated within 50 metres of the current project area.

Table 2 Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Affiliation	Researcher
AjGw-1	Rowancroft	Campsite	Post-Contact	1967
AjGw-5	Lightfoot	Campsite	Woodland	Konrad 1971
AjGw-37	Pachnowski	Unknown	Post-Contact	1980

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Affiliation	Researcher
AjGw-38	Olesen		Pre-Contact	Pearce 1990
AjGw-46	Tree Plantation	Findspot	Woodland	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1984
AjGw-146		Findspot	Other	Pearce 1988
AjGw-147		Findspot	Other	Pearce 1989
AjGw-148		Findspot	Other	Pearce 1988
AjGw-149		Findspot	Other	Pearce 1988
AjGw-150		Midden	Post-Contact	Pearce 1988
AjGw-167			Post-Contact	Pearce 1988
AjGw-168			Late Woodland	Pearce 1988
AjGw-169		Findspot	Late Woodland	Pearce 1988
AjGw-256	Meadowvale	Findspot	Late Woodland	Williamson 1996
AjGw-257	Gooderham	Findspot	Middle Archaic	Williamson 1996
AjGw-258	Ulsterman	Homestead	Post-Contact	Williamson 1996
AjGw-259	Rose Villa	Homestead	Post-Contact	Williamson 1996
AjGw-262		Findspot	Pre-Contact	Pearce 1996
AjGw-452			Post-Contact	Cornies 1970
AjGw-493	Ornstock P3			Slocki 2007

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Affiliation	Researcher
AjGw-523	Meadowvale Mill Complex			von Bitter 2012t

DATE OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was conducted on June 9, 2017.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Site Preparation

Given that the project area consisted of heavy growth and overgrown vegetation that would be too difficult to plough, as well as the potential to damage existing underground utilities, ploughing was not viable (**Images 1-5**). Consequently, test pit investigation was the methodology employed across the project area. A development plan was provided and the project area was staked by the proponent prior to the start of field work (**Map 2**).

2.2 Survey Methods

The weather during the investigation was sunny (23°C), with lighting conditions that permitted good visibility of land features.

A thorough investigation of the project area was conducted in accordance with 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, published by the MTCS, to determine if any cultural heritage resources were present and in danger of being impacted by the proposed construction.

The project area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources present. Disturbances associated with the gravel driveway, built structure (garage), a septic tank, an artificial swale, ditching, a wood retaining wall, rail fence, and underground utilities were identified within the project area. The construction of these features would have removed archaeological potential within their footprint; these areas were visually assessed as disturbed. Disturbed areas measured 638 square metres or 47% of the project area (**Map 6**).

The remaining balance of the project area was subjected to shovel test pit survey, which involves the excavation of 30 centimetre diameter test pits to five centimetres below the depth of sterile subsoil. Test pit survey began at five-metre intervals and all excavated material was screened through six millimetre mesh. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were also dug to within one metre of built structures. During test pit survey, additional disturbed ground conditions were encountered, therefore these areas were subjected to strategic testing according to professional judgement, to determine the extent of the disturbance. When disturbed ground conditions were no longer encountered, test pit survey returned to five-metre intervals. Portions of the project area subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals encompassed 389 square metres or 29%, and strategically tested areas amounted to 332 square metres or 24% of the project area (**Map 6**). All test pits were backfilled.

In normal practice, strategic locations such as project area limits, changes to field methodology, and photo locations, are referenced with Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. These coordinates are recorded using a *Garmin eTrex* global positioning system, NAD 83, 17T, with a plus-minus error of three metres. All field conditions were recorded

photographically with a *Canon Powershot G12*, 10 megapixel digital camera (**Images 1 to 7**) (**Map 7**).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no artifactual material or cultural features were located in the project area during the archaeological investigation. All field records and photographs are on file with TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services (**Appendix C: Document Inventory**).

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services has completed a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed sale of 7060 Old Mill Lane on Lot 11, Concession III West of Centre Road. No archaeological material or cultural features were encountered. No heritage resources will be impacted by future development.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is therefore recommended that:

- The project area as tested (**Map 6**) requires no further archaeological assessment.

However, if there is any deviation from the agreed upon project area, additional assessment may be necessary. Furthermore, if any deeply buried deposits or human remains are encountered, all activities will cease and the TRCA Archaeology Resource Management Services as well as the proper authorities will be contacted immediately.

ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATION

- a) 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 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.
- b) 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*.
- c) 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*.
- d) The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 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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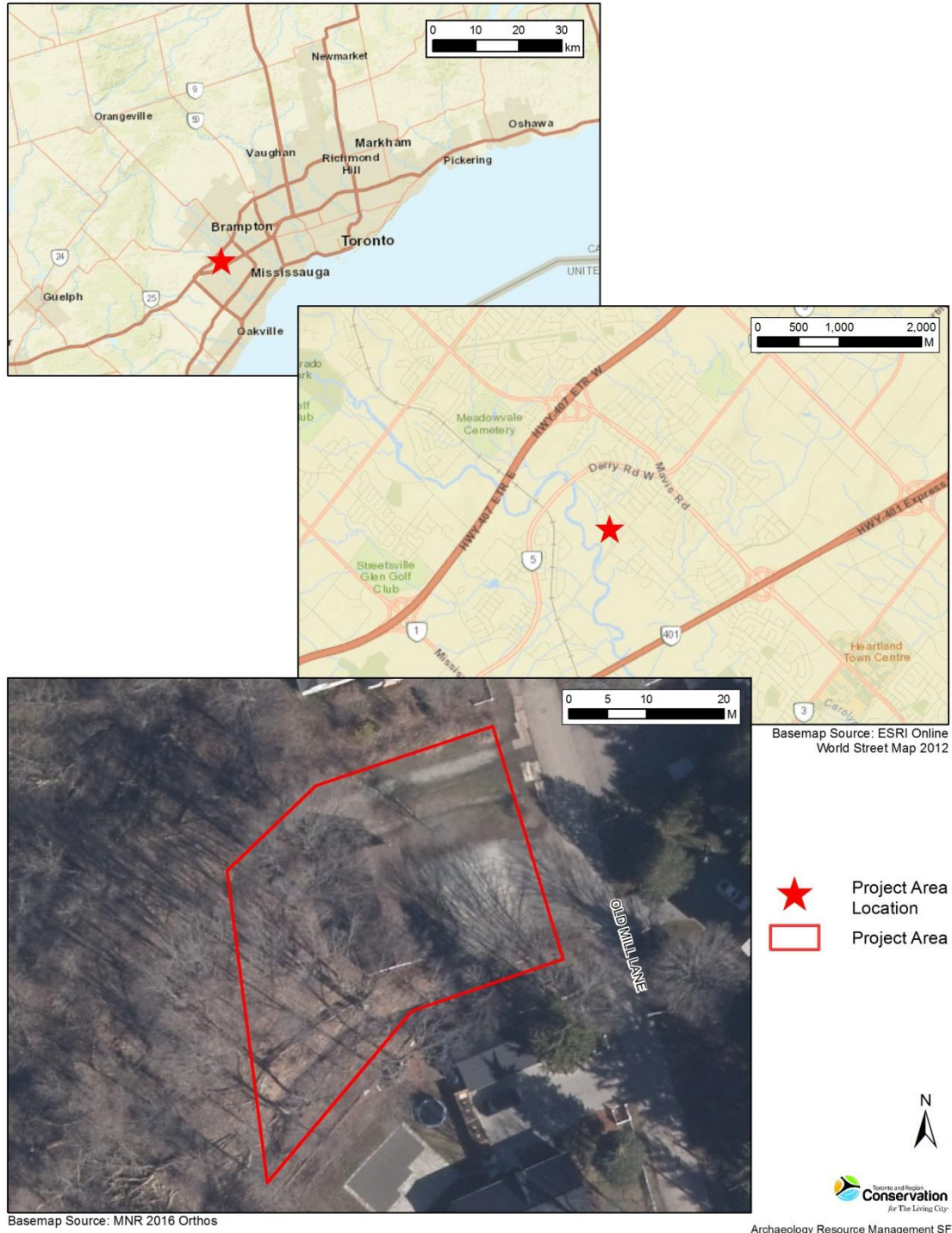
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1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West. G.C. Tremaine, Toronto.

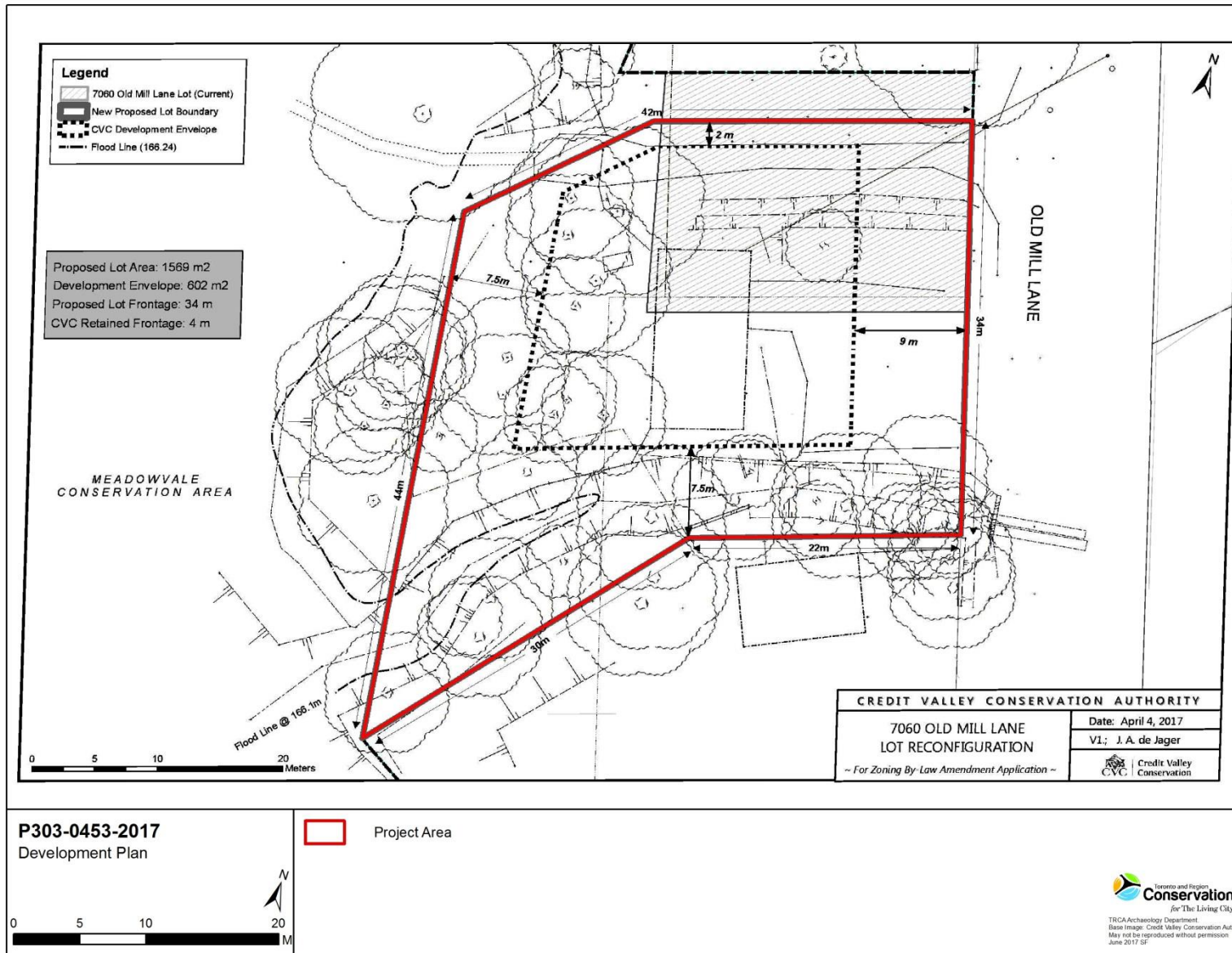
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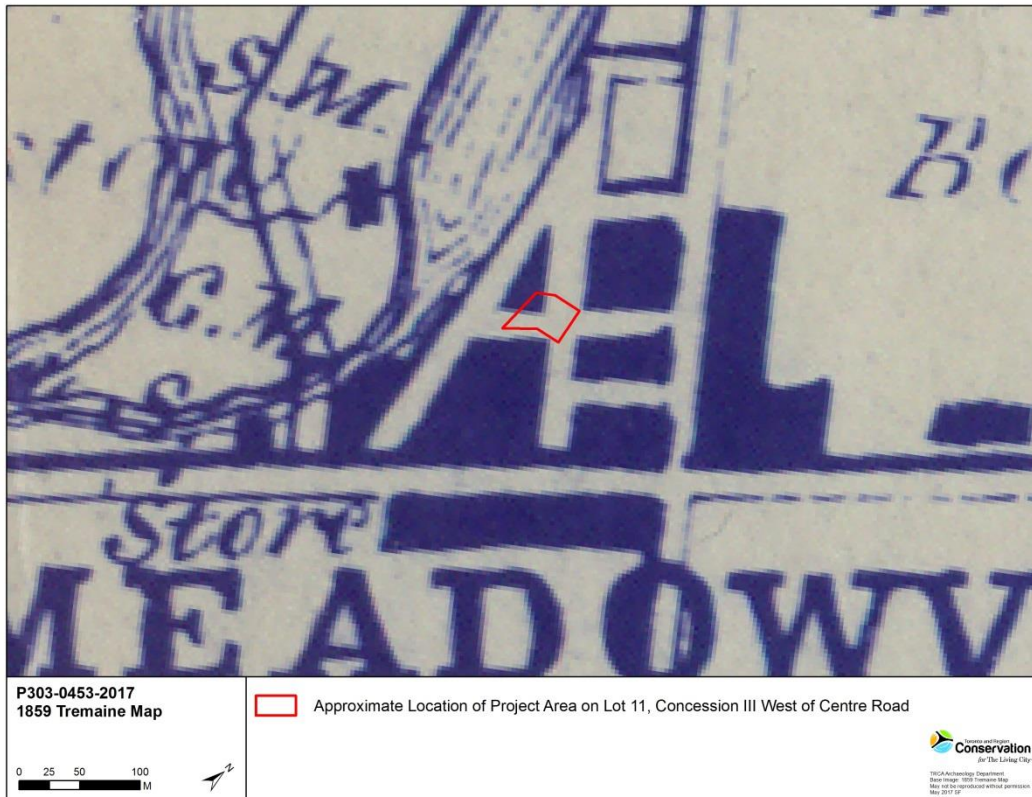
APPENDIX A: MAPS



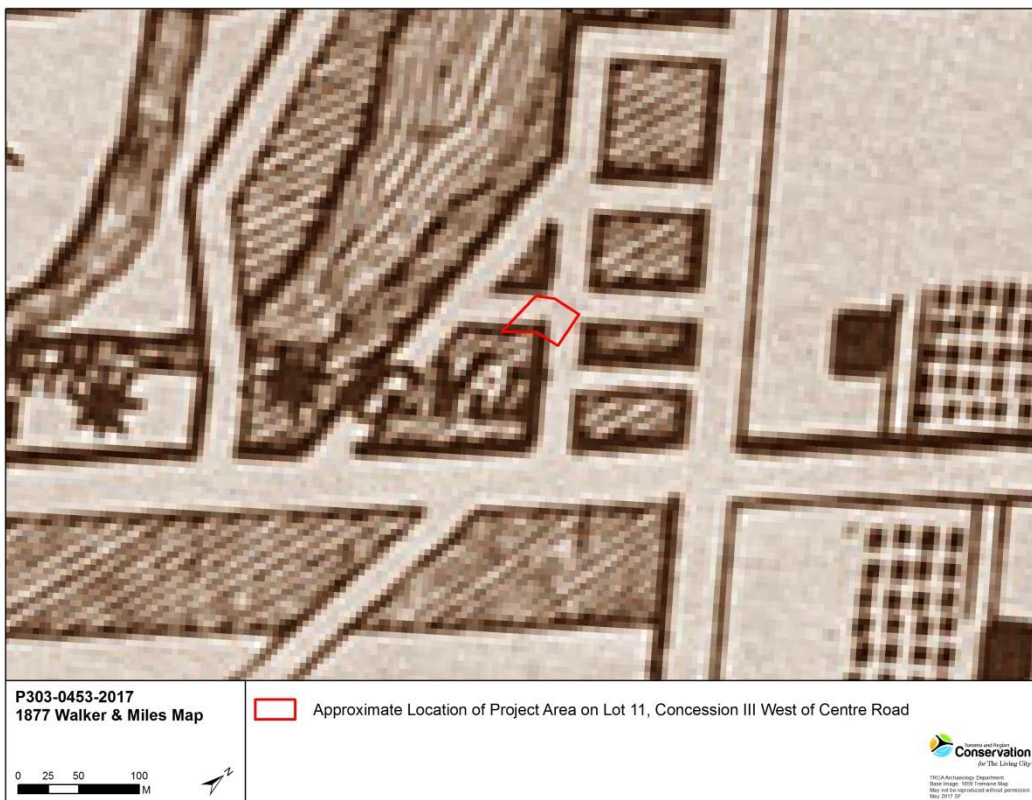
Map 1 General Project Area



Map 2 Development Map



Map 3 Detail of 1859 Tremaine Map - Peel County



Map 4 Detail of 1877 Walker & Miles Map - Peel County



Map 5 Local Topography – Project Area



Map 6 Assessment Methodology



Map 7 Locations and Directions of Photographs

APPENDIX B: IMAGES



Image 1 Environs facing west



Image 2 Environs facing southeast



Image 3 Environs facing south



Image 4 Environs facing east



Image 5 Test pitting facing southwest



Image 6 Example of a disturbed test pit



Image 7 Example of an undisturbed test pit

APPENDIX C: DOCUMENT INVENTORY

All documentary material is located at the offices of the Archaeology Resource Management Services department of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 5 Shoreham Drive, Downsview, ON M3N 1S4. All documentation is digitized and stored on the local server.

Date	Document Page #	Digital Photographs	
	Field Notes	Camera	Photo #
09-Jun-17	1.68	Canon	131-3963 to 3971