

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Commercial Development of 1108 Eglinton Avenue East
Within Part 1, Plan 43R-31019
in Part of Lots 7 and 8, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street
In the Geographic Township of Toronto
Former County of Peel
Now in the City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 303-MI225B-17
Licensee (#): Nimal Nithiyantham (P390)
PIF#: P390-0260-2017**

Original Report

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Presented to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Ali Motors* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed commercial development of municipal address 1108 Eglinton Avenue East, City of Mississauga. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within Part 1, Plan 43R-31019, in part of Lots 7 and 8, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, former County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area.

During the Stage 2 AA, deep and extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential were encountered. The remaining balance of the study area was subjected to a Stage 2 AA test pit survey at five to 10-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA.

Considering the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Ali Motors* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA for the proposed commercial development of municipal address 1108 Eglinton Avenue East, City of Mississauga. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within Part 1, Plan 43R-31019, in part of Lots 7 and 8, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, former County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). Currently, the City of Mississauga and the Regional Municipality of Peel do not have an Archaeological Management Plan.

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Nimal Nithiyanantham, under the archaeological consultant licence number P390, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Ali Motors* on March 13th, 2017.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

1.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,000 to 7,500 B.C.)

The region in which the study area is situated was first inhabited after the final retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet 15,000 years ago (or 13,000 B.C.) (Stewart, 2013, p.24). Initial vegetation of much of Southern Ontario was tundra-like. As the average climatic temperature began to warm, small groups of Paleoindians entered Ontario (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.22; Stewart, 2013, p.28). Generally, Paleoindians are thought to have been small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foodstuffs such as game or wild plants (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.38). For much of the year, Paleoindians “hunted in small family groups; these would periodically gather into a larger grouping or bands during a favourable period in their hunting cycle, such as the annual caribou migration” (Wright, 1994, p.25).

Paleoindian sites are extraordinarily rare and consist of “stone tools clustered in an area of less than 200-300 metres” (Ellis, 2013, p.35). These sites appear to have been campsites used during travel episodes and can be found on well-drained soils in elevated situations, which would have provided a more comfortable location in which to camp and view the surrounding territory (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50). Traditionally, Paleoindian sites have been located primarily along abandoned glacial lake strandlines or beaches. However, this view is biased as these are only areas in which archaeologists have searched for sites, due to the current understanding of the region’s geological history (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50; Ellis, 2013, p.37). In areas where attention has been paid to non-strandline areas and to older strandlines, sites are much less concentrated and more ephemeral (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.51).

Artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Distinctive dart heads were used to kill game, and knives were used for butchering and other tasks (Wright, 1994, p.24). These items were created and transported over great distances while following migratory animals within a massive territory.

1.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.)

As the climate continued to warm and the post-glacial environment began to normalize, deciduous trees slowly began to permeate throughout Ontario, creating mixed deciduous and coniferous forests (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.30). The “Archaic peoples are the direct descendants of Paleoindian ancestors” having adapted to meet new environmental and social conditions (Ellis, 2013, p.41; Wright, 1994, p.25). The Archaic period is divided chronologically, and cultural groups are divided geographically and sequentially. Archaic Aboriginals lived in “hunter-gatherer bands whose social and economic organization was probably characterized by openness and flexibility” (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). This fluidity creates ‘traditions’ and ‘phases’ which encompasses large groups of Archaic Aboriginals (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123).

Few Archaic sites have faunal and floral preservation; hence lithic scatters are often the most commonly encountered Archaic Aboriginal site type (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). Burial/grave goods and ritual items appear, although very rarely. By the Late Archaic, multiple individuals were

interred together suggesting semi-permanent communities were in existence (Ellis, 2013, p.46). Ceremonial and decorative items also appear on Archaic Aboriginal sites through widespread trade networks, such as conch shells from the Atlantic coast and galena from New York (Ellis, 2013, p.41). Through trade with the northern Archaic Aboriginals situated around Lake Superior, native copper was initially utilized to make hooks and knives but gradually became used for decorative and ritual items (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

During the Archaic period, stone points were reformed from fluted and lanceolate points to stone points with notched bases to be attached to a wooden shaft (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by a reliance on a wide range of raw lithic materials to make stone artifacts, the presence of stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing, and an increase in the use of polished stone axes and adzes as wood-working tools (Ellis et al., 1990, p.65; Wright, 1994, p.26). Ground-stone tools were also produced from hard stones and reformed into tools and throwing weapons (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The bow and arrow was first used during the Archaic period (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

1.3.1.3 The Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 0 B.C.)

Early Woodland cultures evolved out of the Late Archaic period (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Spence et al., 1990, p.168). The Early Woodland period is divided into two complexes: the Meadowood complex and the Middlesex complex. The Middlesex complex appears to be restricted to Eastern Ontario, particularly along the St. Lawrence River while Meadowood materials depict a broad extent of occupation in southwestern Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.134, 141). The distinguishing characteristic of the Early Woodland period is the introduction of pottery (ceramics). The earliest forms were coil-formed, “thick, friable and often under fired, and must have been only limited to utility usage” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Williamson, 2013, p.48).

Cache Blades, a formal chipped stone technology, and side-notched Meadowood points, were commonly employed tools that were often recycled into several other tool forms such as end scrapers (Spence et al., 1990, p.128; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93). These tools were primarily formed from Onondaga chert (Spence et al., 1990, p.128). Meadowood sites have produced a distinctive material culture that functioned in both domestic and ritual spheres (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). However, their settlement-subsistence system is poorly understood as only a “few settlement types have been adequately investigated, and not all of these are from the same physiographic regions” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93; Spence et al., 1990, p.136). Generally, Meadowood sites are in association with the Point Peninsula and Saugeen complexes which “then eventually changed or were absorbed into the Point Peninsula complex” (Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

1.3.1.4 The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 900)

During the Middle Woodland period, three primary cultural complexes developed in Southern Ontario. The Point Peninsula complex was “distributed throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario, the southern margins of the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence River down river to Quebec City, most of southeastern Quebec, along the Richelieu River into Lake

Champlain” (Spence et al., 1990, p.157; Wright, 1999, p.633). The Saugeen complex occupied “southwestern Southern Ontario from the Bruce Peninsula on Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Erie to the west of Toronto” (Wright, 1999, p.629; Wright, 1994, p.30). The Couture complex was in the southwestern-most part of Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.143).

Middle Woodland pottery share a preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms (such as globular pots), finishes, and zones of decoration (Williamson, 2013, p.49; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97; Spence et al., 1990, p.143). Major changes in settlement-subsistence systems occurred during the Middle Woodland period, particularly the introduction of large ‘house’ structures and substantial middens associated with these structures (Spence et al., 1990, p.167; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). Environmental constraints in different parts of Southern Ontario all produced a common implication of increased sedentism caused by the intensified exploitation of local resources (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.100). Burial sites during this time were set away from occupation sites and remains were interred at time of death; secondary burials were not common (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.101). Small numbers of burial mounds are present and both exotic and utilitarian items were left as grave goods (Williamson, 2013, p.51; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.102).

1.3.1.5 The Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1600)

At the onset of the Late Woodland Period, the transitional Princess Point complex arrived in Ontario. Sites attributed to the Princess Point complex exhibit few continuities from earlier developments. These sites appear to have arisen suddenly and suggest a well-developed state with no apparent predecessors. It is hypothesized that this complex migrated into Ontario, possibly from the southwest. The material culture includes ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are collarless, with everted rims and semi-conical bases. Decorations include horizontal lines with an encircling row of circular exterior punctates. Smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare. Triangular arrow points predominate the lithic assemblage, where some exhibit weakly notched bases. Subsistence patterns include the hunting of deer, bear, squirrels and fish, with the gathering of berries. Corn horticulture has been attributed to the Princess Point complex. Little is known about the settlement patterns, but it has been suggested that they followed a pattern of warm season macroband and cold season microband dispersal (Fox, 1990, pp.174-179).

Although several migration theories have been suggested explaining the Ontario Iroquoian origins, an “available date from Southern Ontario strongly suggests continuity (*in situ*) from the Middle-Late Woodland Transitional Princess Point complex and Late Woodland cultural groups” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.105; Smith, 1990, p.283).

1.3.1.6 The Early Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 900 to 1300)

Two primary cultural groups have been assigned to the Early Ontario Iroquois Stage and were in Southern Ontario. The Glen Meyer cultural group was located primarily in southwestern Ontario, whose territory “encompassed a portion of southwestern Ontario extending from Long Point on the north shore of Lake Erie to the southeastern shore of Lake Huron” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). The Pickering cultural group is “thought to be much larger encompassing all of the region north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). Regional clusters

of these groups appear within riverine or lacustrine environments with a preference for sandy soils.

The material culture of the Early Ontario Iroquois consisted of well-made and thin-walled clay vessels that were more globular in shape with rounded bottoms. These vessels were produced by modelling rather than coil-forming. Decorative stamping, incising, and punctation along the exterior and interior rim region of the vessels were favoured. Material cultural remains also included crudely made smoking pipes, gaming discs, triangular-shaped concave projectile chert points, and worked bone and antlers. House structures gradually became larger, longer, and wider, but variations depended on settlement type and season of occupation. Subsistence patterns indicate a quick adoption of a greater variety of harvest products. Burial practices during this period saw an evolution to ossuary burials; however burial patterns are still not well understood (Williamson, 1990, pp.304-311).

1.3.1.7 The Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400)

The Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage began “with the fusion of [Glen Meyer and Pickering] caused by the conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering” (Dodd et al., 1990, p.321). This fusion resulted in two cultural horizons located throughout most of Southern Ontario and lasting approximately 100 years. Within these 100 years, two cultural groups were present and divided chronologically into two 50-year timespans: the Uren sub-stage (A.D. 1300-1350) and the Middleport sub-stage (A.D. 1350-1400). The chronology of this stage has been contested and reflects a probable overlap with earlier stages. It is theorized that the Uren sub-stage represents a fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering branches of the Early Ontario Iroquois while the Middleport sub-stage gave rise to the Huron, Petun, and Neutral groups of the Late Ontario Iroquois stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321, 356).

Uren sites are distributed throughout much of southwestern and southcentral Ontario, and generally coincide with Early Ontario Iroquoian Stage sites. Middleport sites generally correlate with Uren sites, representing a continuation of local cultural sequences. The material culture of the Uren sub-stage includes rolled rim clay vessels with horizontal indentation on the exterior of the vessel; pipes that gradually improve in structure; gaming discs; and projectile points that favour triangular points. The material culture of Middleport sub-stage includes collared vessels decorated with oblique and horizontal indentation; a well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; and a marked increase in notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp. 330-342).

Settlement patterns of the Uren sub-stage reflect a preference for sand plains and do not appear to have had defensive palisades surrounding clusters of small longhouses. Subsistence patterns indicate an increasing reliance on corn cultivation, suggesting villages were occupied in the winter and campsites were occupied during the spring to fall. Settlement patterns of the Middleport sub-stage reflect a preference for drumlinized till plains. Small villages are present where palisades first appear, and longhouses are larger than those found in the Uren sub-stage. Subsistence patterns reflect an increasing reliance on corn and beans with intensive exploitation

of locally available land and water species. Burial patterns graduate to ossuaries by the Middleport sub-stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.342-356).

1.3.1.8 The Late Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600)

During the Late Ontario Iroquois stage, the Iroquoian-speaking and cultural groups developed to include the Huron (Huron-Wendat or Wyandot), Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations (later Six Nations) of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch, 2010, p.31; Warrick, 2013, p.71). These groups are located primarily in south and central Ontario. Each group was distinct but shared a similar pattern of life already established by the 16th century (Trigger, 1994, p.42). The Algonquin, Nipissing, Ottawa, Chippewa, Cree, Odawa and Ojibway groups are identified as the inhabitants of Northern Ontario and were Algonquian-speaking and cultural groups who were not related to the Iroquoian-speaking and cultural groups of Southern Ontario (Trigger and Day, 1994, p.64).

The geographic distribution of pre-contact Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east. The western boundary of the Huron-Wendat territory is often contested, where a number of sites between the Niagara Escarpment and the Humber River were occupied by a mixed Neutral-Huron-Wendat population. It has been theorized that the Credit River valley may have functioned as a boundary marker between ancestral Neutral Natives and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples. It remains unclear if this area was home to frontier Neutral Natives communities or primarily Huron-Wendat that had experienced profound cultural change as a result of exchange and intermarriage with neighbouring Neutral Natives people (Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).

Ancestral Huron-Wendat villages have been located as far east as the Trent River watershed, where “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363). Ancestral Neutral Natives sites are found clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula, “but are also distributed over a much larger area to the west” (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.437). These sites “suggest a migration of peoples from the west into Historic Neutralia” or the Niagara Peninsula (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.437). The Town of Milton, located west of the study area, likely formed the eastern border of the Neutral Natives territorial lands with sites found along Mount Nemo.

Huron-Wendat settlement types included longhouse, whose sizes depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it (Heidenreich, 1978, p.366). Village size gradually enlarged as horticulture began to take on a more central importance in subsistence patterns, particularly the farming of maize, squash, and beans, supplemented by fishing, hunting, and gathering (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). Sites were chosen for their proximity to sources of “water, arable soils, available firewood, [and] a young secondary forest, [as well as] a defensible position” (Heidenreich, 1978, p.375). Consequently, as horticulture became the primary mode of subsistence, pre-contact native groups gradually relocated from the northern shores of Lake

Ontario to further inland, likely as a result of depleting resources and growing aggression between native communities.

Neutral Natives settlement patterns consist of a varying range of settlement types. Village clusters are generally found on sandy loam soils of high agricultural capability and “are rarely found along the banks of major rivers or lakeshores, except for smaller, seasonal hunting and fishing camps. Instead, larger settlements tend to be located along smaller creeks, at headwater springs and around marshlands” (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.440). Later villages are enclosed within some form of a palisade and longhouses are of varying configurations covered in bark. The Neutral Natives subsistence patterns reflect a diet dependent on a combination of hunting, farming, fishing, and gathering as their territory provided a diverse and rich array of subsistence resources (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.439-441, 450; Trigger, 1994, p.43; Bricker, 1934, p.58).

1.3.2 Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1600 to 1650)

At the time of European Contact, the area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11). The Huron-Wendat villages were located north of Lake Simcoe, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched roughly between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment (Warrick, 2008, p.12). The Neutral Native villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched from the “Niagara River on the east, Lake Erie on the south, Lake St. Clair on the west, and a hazy Huron-Wendat-Neutral frontier on the north” (Hunt, 1940, p.50; White, 1978, p.407). The Credit River valley may have continued to form a frontier boundary between both groups homelands (Warrick, 2008, p.15). The Haudenosaunee were primarily located south of Lake Ontario but hunted in the lands north of Lake Ontario.

Records left by explorers, Jesuit missionaries, and fur traders provide a history of Euro-Canadian involvement in territory identified as Huron-Wendat. By 1609, Samuel de Champlain had encountered the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe, and desiring greater quantities of furs, the French initiated a trading relationship with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.68; Heidenreich, 1978, p.386). By mid-1620, the Huron-Wendat had exhausted all available pelts in their own hunting territories and opted to trade European goods for tobacco and furs from their neighbours (Trigger, 1994, pp.49-50). During the 1630s, Jesuit missionaries attempted to convert the entire Huron-Wendat Confederacy to Christianity as the initial phase of a missionary endeavour to convert all native people in Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.51). However, the Jesuits’ presence in the region had become precarious after a series of major epidemics of European diseases that killed nearly two-thirds of the Huron-Wendat population (Warrick 2008, p.245; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369).

There is limited historical records’ documenting European contact with the Neutral Native territory. The Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee called those within the territory of the Niagara Peninsula the Attiewandaron Nation (also spelled Attiwondaronks and Atiquandaronk). Samuel de Champlain first referred to the Attiewandaron as *la Nation neutre* due to their apparent

neutrality during the Iroquoian conflicts. By 1640, both Récollet (or Recollect) missionaries and Jesuit missionaries had traveled to the Attiewandaron territory in an attempt to instruct them in the principals of Christian religion. Additionally, no direct trade relationship was ever formed between the French and Attiewandaron. This allowed the Huron-Wendat to continue to act as middle-men in trading partnerships. Famine also affected the Attiewandaron and had become so severe by 1639 that many Attiewandaron fled to neighbouring tribes disfigured (Warrick, 2008, p.80; Jury, 1974, p.4; White, 1978, p.407; Brown, 2009, pp.26-27).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly aggressive towards the Huron-Wendat Confederacy (Trigger, 1994, p.53). Armed with Dutch guns and ammunition, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and brutally attacked and destroyed several Huron-Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.53). After the massacres of 1649-50, the small groups that remained of the Huron-Wendat Confederacy became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec (Schmalz, 1991, p.17). Many Huron-Wendat groups sought refuge and protection within the Attiewandaron, until the Haudenosaunee attacked in the 1650s (Warrick, 2008, p.208; Trigger, 1994, p.56). Many were captured and incorporated into the Haudenosaunee, or sought refuge within other tribes (Trigger, 1994, 57; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.410). The last mention of the Attiewandaron in French writing was in 1671 (Noble, 2012). After the massacres of 1649-50, and “for the next forty years, the Haudenosaunee used present-day Ontario to secure furs with the Dutch, then with the English” (Smith, 2013, p.19; Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Coyne, 1895, p.20).

1.3.3 Post Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1650 – 1800)

Although their homeland was located south of the lower Great Lakes, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of Southern Ontario after the 1660s, occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee established “settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes” (Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee, particularly the Seneca, had established a number of villages including one at the mouth of the Rouge River, one at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River, and along the Niagara River (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, p.29).

At this time, several Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, p.36). Before contact with the Europeans, the Ojibwa territorial homeland was situated inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MNCFN, ND, p.3). The English referred to those Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewa or Ojibwa (Smith, 2002, p.107). In 1640, the Jesuit fathers had recorded the name “*oumisagai*, or Mississaugas, as the name of an Algonquin group near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron. The French, and later English, applied this same designation to all Algonquian [-speaking groups] settling on the north shore of Lake Ontario” (Smith, 2002, p. 107; Smith, 2013, pp.19-20). “The term ‘Mississauga’ perplexed

the Algonquins, or Ojibwas, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, who knew themselves as the Anishinaabeg” (Smith, 2013, p.20).

Following a major smallpox epidemic combined with the capture of New Netherland by the English, access to guns and powder became increasingly restricted for the Haudenosaunee. After a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail. By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned. By 1701, after a series of successful battles throughout Ontario, the Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario (Warrick, 2008, p.242; Williamson, 2013, p.60; Gibson, 2006, p.37; Schmalz, 1991, pp.20, 27, 29; Coyne, 1895, p.28).

In 1701, representatives of several groups within the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee, collectively known as the First Nations, assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston, 2004, p.10; Trigger, 2004, p.58). The Mississaugas were granted possession of the territory along and extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie (Hathaway, 1930, p.433). The Mississaugas established a settlement near the mouth of the Credit River (Benn, 2008, p.54). The Credit River, known to the Mississauga as the Missinnihe (also spelled Messinnike), translated to “trusting creek,” became the favoured location of European traders who would trade with the Mississauga and provide them with ‘credit’ for the following year (Smith, 2013, p.21; Loverseed, 1987, p.17). The Mississauga who settled along the west shore of Lake Ontario became known as the Credit River Indians (Smith, 2013, p.21). The Etobicoke Creek, a derivation of the Algonquian word thought to mean ‘where the alders grow,’ was a favourable location for the Mississauga who used the flats at the mouth of the creek to plant their crops and as a resting/camping place (TRCA, 1998, p.18). Subsistence patterns include a primary focus on hunting, fishing and gathering with little emphasis on agriculture (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p.110). Temporary and moveable house structures were utilized which were easy to construct and disassemble, allowing swift travel throughout their territory and resulting in little archaeological material left behind (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p.111).

The Seven Years War brought warfare between the French and British in North America. In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years War over, giving the British control of New France. The British did not earn the respect of the Anishinaabeg, as the British did not honour fair trade nor the Anishinaabeg occupancy of the land as the French had. Conflicts involved both groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British occurred until 1766 when a peace agreement was concluded with Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The fur-trade continued throughout Southern Ontario until the beginning of British colonization (Schmalz, 1991, pp.70, 81; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).

1.3.4 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800 to present)

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists, military claimants, newly arrived immigrants from the British Isles and European locations, and groups who faced persecution in the United States, such as Mennonites and

Quakers, arrived in Upper Canada began to move into Southern Ontario (then called Upper Canada), putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada.

On behalf of the British Crown, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga in 1805, to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario. This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” (Fix, 1967, p.13). Additionally, one mile on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississaugas. The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek. This treaty, Treaty 3A, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County. A confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806. This Treaty included lands south of Eglinton Avenue (Surtees, 1994, pp.94, 110; N.A., 1891, p.lv; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Government of Ontario, 2014).

After this purchase, the land was divided into the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson in Halton County, and is known as the “Old Survey” (Clarkson, 1977, p. 8; Riendeau, 2002, pp.123). Peel County was initially part of Home District, and the County of Peel was divided into townships: the preferred unit of land division by British administrators (Loverseed, 1987, p.23). The Old Survey of the Township of Toronto was completed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor (Walker and Miles, 1877, p.86). Dundas Street, a military road conceptualized by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe and constructed by the Queen’s Rangers following a trail used by the Natives, was the only road, and consequently the main east-west roadway through the province, that penetrated the dense forest in Toronto Township, and until settlers arrived, remained a wagon-width trail (Clarkson, 1977, p.8; Riendeau, 2002, p.123). Initial settlement in the Township of Toronto was along Dundas Street and these first settlers were experienced farmers, many of which were United Empire Loyalists and Late Loyalists (Riendeau, 2002, pp.123-124).

The Napoleonic Wars in Europe had slowed immigration from the British Isle; only 175 individuals are listed in the Township of Toronto the 1809 Census Record (Riendeau, 2002, p.125). In June of 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and Upper Canada became a major battleground; however, no battles came closer than the Humber River (Clarkson, 1977, p.9). After the War of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the “increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier” (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel Region, was purchased by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their

lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). The Credit River Mississaugas, under the leadership of Ajētance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some along the Credit River. This Second Purchase, known as the Ajētance Purchase or Treaty 19, surrendered lands north of Eglinton Avenue and form the 'New Survey' of the Township of Toronto (Riendeau, 2002, pp.123,127; Surtees, 1994, p.117; N.A., 1891, p.lv).

In 1826, the Mississauga village at the mouth of the Credit River was relocated to the Credit Mission, located on the site of what is now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on Mississauga Road (FitzGibbon, 2009; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). By 1837, the Mississauga population was decimated by contagious diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis and measles, killing nearly two-thirds of the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario (Smith, 2002, p.110; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). Further constricted by the pressures of the agrarian way of life of the Euro-Canadian settler, the Mississaugas of the Credit River were relocated again to the Grand River Reserve (Riendeau, 2002, p.125).

By 1842, the population of the Township of Toronto included 5,377 individuals, and 28,468 of 59,26 acres taken up were under cultivation. There were four grist mills and 21 saw mills in the township. European settlement of the Township of Toronto continued along the Credit River, as well as the Etobicoke River, as numerous mills were constructed along its entirety. Burnhamthorpe, located at Dixie Road and Burnhamthorpe Road and south of the study area, was initially called 'Sandhill' or 'Sandy Hill' but was renamed to avoid confusion with a nearby community of the same name. It was renamed Burnhamthorpe by John Abelson who had arrived in Canada from Burnham Thorpe, England and named in honor of the birthplace of Lord Nelson, a British Navy Commander who lead Britain to victory of the French during the Napoleonic War. From 1840 to 1876, the first general store and post office in Burnhamthorpe were located in buildings whose additional uses include a Sons of Temperance Hall, which also held church services, and an Orange Lodge. By 1876, 100 individuals resided in the community, and the community contained a school, post office, blacksmith shop, wagon shop and shoe store (Smith, 1846, pp.192-193; Walker & Miles, 1876, p.87; Mair, 2009).

After 1876, James Curry purchased the buildings that one housed the first general store and post office, and repurposed it as a house for his family with a store-front. He later turned another building into a mill. After this time, the hamlet began to decline with construction of railways and paved roads making travel easier (Mair, 2009).

1.3.5 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (**see Map 2**) revealed that the study area was situated within property owned by Wm. Hawkins on Lot 8 and Matthew Graham on Lot 7. No structures are depicted within or in proximity to (within 300 metres) the study area.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (**see Map 3**) revealed the study area falls within property owned by Wm. Hawkins on Lot 8 and T. Jordan on Lot 7. No historic structures are depicted within the study area while one historic structure (a homestead) and a blacksmith shop are depicted in proximity to (within 300 metres) the study area.

Additionally, the study area is located along present day Eglinton Avenue East which was originally laid out during the survey of the Township of Toronto. In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, to be of elevated archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.6 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as mixed use (City of Mississauga, 2017a).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and archaeological potential of the study area, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to its limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, 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 are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of any designated or listed heritage properties (City of Mississauga, 2017b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage

Conservation District (City of Mississauga, 2017c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (City of Mississauga, 2017c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. One archaeological site has been registered within one-kilometre of the study area (MTCS, 2017). This archaeological site is not located within 300 metres of the study area (*see Table 1*). Therefore, given that no registered archaeological sites are identified within 300 metres of the study area, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered sites located within one-kilometre of the study area			
AjGv-68	John Day	Post-contact	Cabin

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of and within a 50 metres radius of the study area (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Two reports were identified (*see Table 2*):

Table 2: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
Archaeological Services Inc., 1994	Stage 1-2 AA (equivalent)	Within the study area	Associated with the widening of Eglinton Avenue between Renforth Drive and Highway 403. During the Stage 2 AA, the subject area was determined to consist of an extremely disturbed right-of-way (ROW), which was

**STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 1108 EGLINTON AVENUE EAST
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
			cleared of further archaeological concern. Only a small section adjacent to the main branch of the Etobicoke Creek was undisturbed and subjected to test pit survey. No significant cultural remains were encountered. The proposed route was cleared of any further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2001	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Associated with the detailed design of the widening of Eglinton Avenue from approximately 500m west of Dixie Road to the Etobicoke Creek. During the Stage 2 AA, approximately 90% of the study area was disturbed and the balance between STA 3+075 and STA 3+275 (west of Fieldgate Drive) was subjected to test pit survey. No archaeological resources were recovered. The subject area may be considered free from further archaeological concern. Should additional lands beyond the subject area be required, those lands require AA.

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. It is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes here are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the “second wave” of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto are becoming more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

The native soil within the study area is classified as Chinguacousy clay loam. It is Grey-Brown Podzolic, characterized as dark grayish brown clay loam over mottled, less well defined A2 and B horizons; the clay parent material is dark yellow in colour. The topography is smooth to gently sloping, with has few stones and has imperfect drainage (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953).

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would

have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The Little Etobicoke Creek is located within 300 metres west of the study area. Therefore, this feature further elevates archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of this feature.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within industrial/commercial area of the City of Mississauga, located at municipal address 1108 Eglinton Avenue East. The study area encompasses an extant brick structure with interlocking paving stone front patio, a garage, an asphalt driveway, a gravel driveway and parking area, and manicured grassed area. The topography within the study area is roughly level, with the elevation of 142 metres above sea level.

1.4.9 Historical Aerial/Satellite Imagery

A detailed review of aerial photographs taken from 1954 to 2000 (*see Maps 4-11*), and satellite imagery taken from 2005 to 2016 (*see Maps 12-16*) was undertaken.

The 1954 aerial photographs show that the study area consisted of open agricultural lands and the surrounding landscape was rural (*see Map 4*). By 1966, a house, driveway and a garage/shed had been constructed within the study area while the remaining portion appeared to consist of manicure yardage (*see Map 5*). Several new houses had been constructed near the study area, and Eglinton Avenue was a gravel roadway. Between 1977 and 1985, the study area appeared largely unchanged while several large industrial/commercial buildings had been constructed nearby and Eglinton Avenue had been widened and paved (*see Maps 6-8*). In 1989, the northwest portion of the study area had been subjected to grading, and the driveway had been widened (*see Map 9*). In 1992, the northeast part of the study area north of the house had been graded (*see Map 10*). By 2000, much of the west half of the study area had been subjected to disturbances (*see Map 11*).

In 2005, further disturbances associated with grading and development are evident within the study area (*see Map 12*). In 2009, the southwestern portion of the study area had returned to manicured yardage (*see Map 13*). The following year, the northern portion of the study area had been paved, and the western portion was entirely gravel (*see Map 14*). By 2015, extensive landscaping and further grading has taken place (*see Map 15*). The remaining portion of the study area remained unchanged (*see Map 15*). Since 2015, the study area has remained relatively unchanged (*see Map 16*).

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on March 29th, 2017. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was sunny, with a temperature high of 10° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C**. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 17-18**.

2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances were encountered within the study area, including existing structures, paved/gravel driveway and parking area, extensive landscaping (interlocking paved stone patio), grading, and underground utilities (*see Maps 17-18; Images 1-5*). Within the gravel parking area, Stage 2 test pits were placed throughout this disturbed area; this activity confirmed this area to be completely disturbed (*see Image 6*).

The disturbances identified above would have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.1331 hectares or 71.7% of the study area.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of areas of manicured grass. Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the suburban nature of the study area and the presence of underground utilities, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey. A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern and began at five-metre intervals (*see Maps 17-18*). Furthermore, test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures and disturbances.

Disturbed ground conditions consisting of gravel fill and clay associated within previous grading activities were encountered within the study area. When disturbances were encountered during the test pit survey, test pit survey intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance within these areas (*see Maps 17-18; Image 7*). When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres (*see Image 8*).

The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. All test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 9*).

Approximately 0.0024 hectares or 1.29% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals. Approximately 0.0501 hectares or 27.0% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at 10-metre intervals. Approximately 15 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 40 centimetres. No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA. The study area is considered free of further archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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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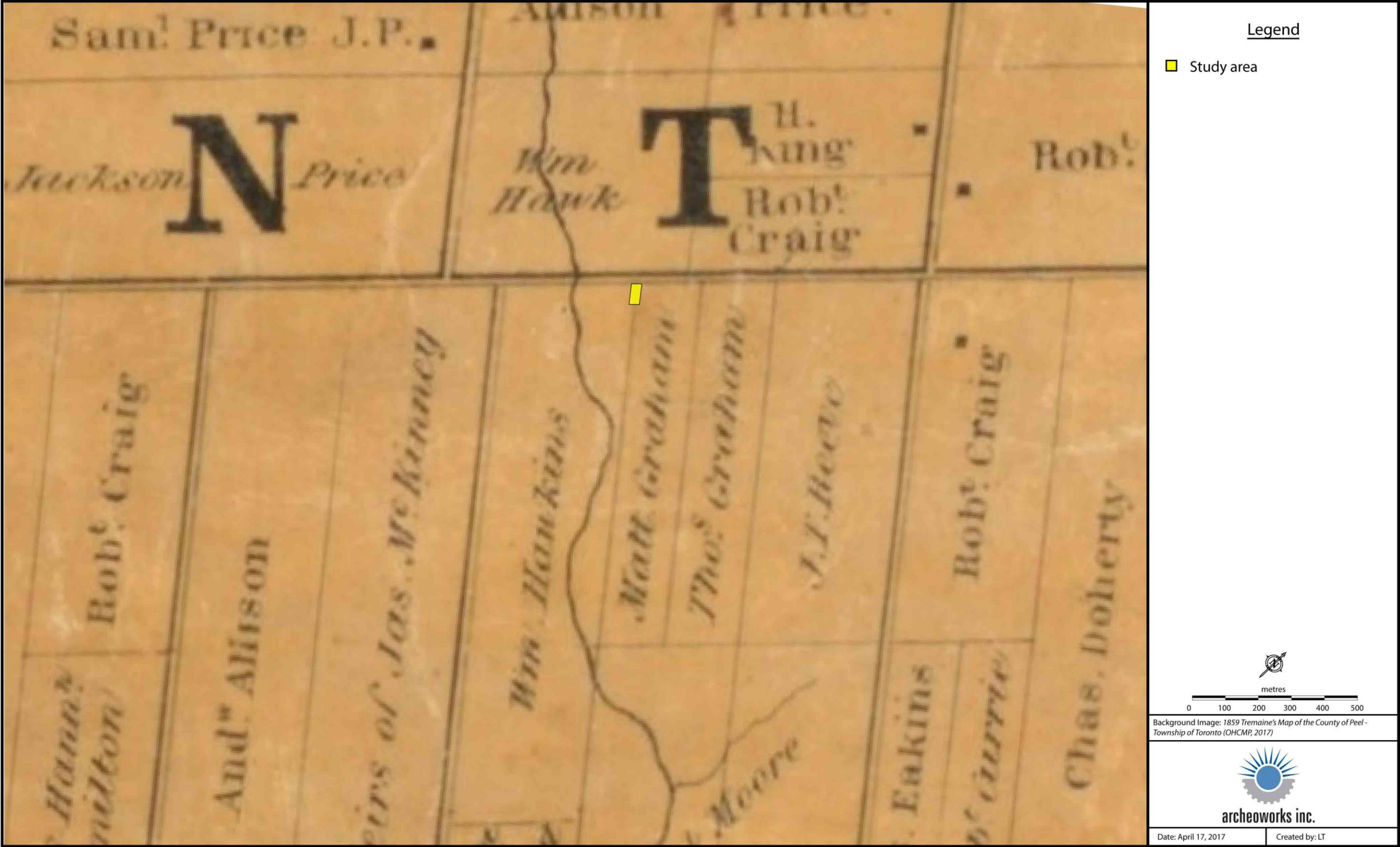
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Topographical map 1:30000, NTS 030M12 Brampton (Government of Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel – Township of Toronto (OHCMP, 2017).



Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the Illustrated Atlas of the Country of Peel – Township of Toronto (Walker & Miles, 1877).



Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017a).



Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1966 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017b).



Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1977 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017c).



Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1980 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017d).



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1985 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017e).



Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1989 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017f).



Map 10: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1992 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017g).



Map 11: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2000 aerial photograph (Mississauga Maps, 2017h).



Map 12: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017a).



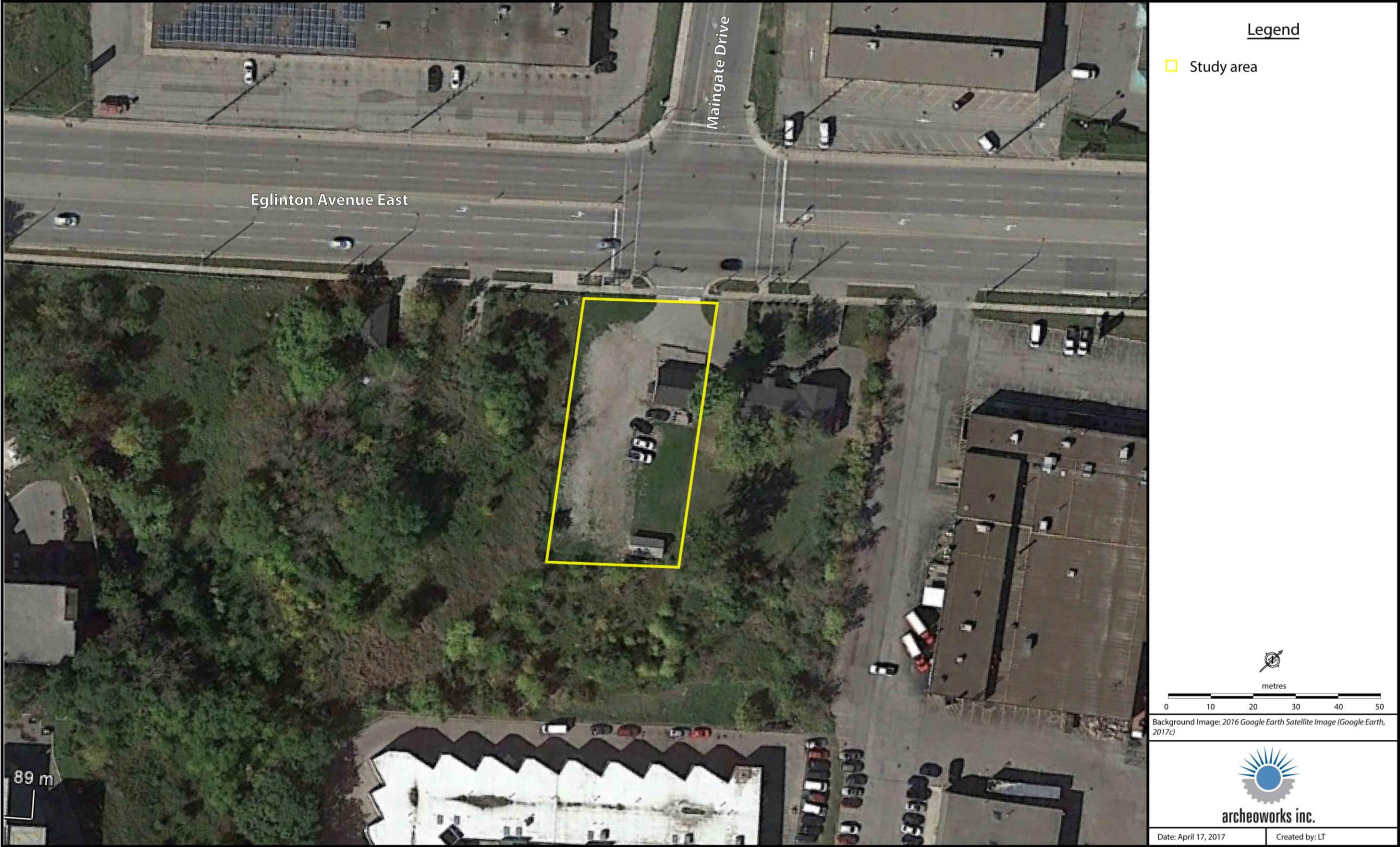
Map 13: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2009 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017b).



Map 14: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2010 satellite image (Mississauga Maps, 2017i).



Map 15: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2015 satellite image (Mississauga Maps, 2017j).



Map 16: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017c).



Map 17 Stage 1-2 AA results with photo locations illustrated.



Map 18 Stage 1-2 AA results.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with the paved/gravel driveway and parking area, extant dwelling, and interlocking paved stone patio.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with the paved/gravel driveway and parking area, extant dwelling, interlocking paved stone patio, and underground utilities.



Image 3: View of disturbances associated with the paved/gravel driveway and parking area, grading and extant dwelling.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with grading and gravel parking area.



Image 5: View of disturbances associated with extant structure, grading, and gravel fill.



Image 6: View of test pit survey within disturbed areas (gravel parking area) to confirm complete disturbance.



Image 7: View of Stage 2 test pit survey.



Image 8: View of Stage 2 test pit survey.

APPENDIX C: IMAGES

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		303-MI225B-17		
Licensee:		Nimal Nithiyanantham (P390)		
MTCS PIF:		P390-0260-2017		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/303-MI225B-17- 1108 Eglinton Avenue East - Mississauga/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Field Map(s): One (1) Map Field Note(s): One (1) Page Digital Images: 50 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”