

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
2512-2532 ARGYLE ROAD
PART OF BLOCK A, REGISTERED PLAN E-23,
PART OF LOT 17, CONCESSION 1 SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF PEEL,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0178-2017
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2512-2532 Argyle Road, part of Block A, Registered Plan E-23, part of Lot 17, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, has been carried out prior to its proposed development. The subject property is approximately 0.67 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that one archaeological site has been registered within a one km radius of the subject property. Although a review of historical mapping indicated no structures within or adjacent to the subject property, the property is within 100 metres of a historical transportation route and in the general vicinity of the historical community of Cooksville. Historical mapping also shows that Mary Fix Creek had flowed through the subject property prior to rechanneling. As such, the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has resulted in the determination that 80% of the subject property is found to contain the potential for encountering archaeological resources. Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Plazacorp Investments Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2512-2532 Argyle Road, part of Block A, Registered Plan E-23, part of Lot 17, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 0.67 ha in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0178-2017). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of applications for an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-Law Amendment, as required by the *Planning Act*. The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing dwellings and construction of new townhomes. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on February 12, 2018.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

The subject property is situated within the south half of Lot 17, Concession 1 SDS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel. The property is now located at the southwest corner of Argyle Road and Dunbar Road in the City of Mississauga. The property currently comprises of three residential lots.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township of Toronto

At the conclusion of the American War of Independence (1774-1783), the British were forced to recognize the emergence of a new political frontier, one that had to be maintained by a strong military presence. In addition, a number of British loyalists travelled north and crossed the border in order to remain in British territory. Many of them were given land grants by the Crown in exchange for loyal service. These new developments ultimately led to the purchase of Mississauga land by the Crown in 1787 (although boundary disputes were not resolved until the signing of a treaty in 1805).

In 1788, the County of Peel was part of the extensive district known as the “Nassau District.” After the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, the Nassau District became known as the Home District. The same year, Upper Canada was subdivided into nineteen counties by its first Lieutenant Governor, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, and by 1852, the Home District was replaced by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Shortly after, the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation became popular in Peel. A vote for independence was taken in 1866, and in 1867, the village of Brampton was chosen as the capital of the new county.

The first transportation routes to be established followed early Aboriginal trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers. Local roads were initially cleared by the grantees of adjacent land as part of their settlement duties although the many rivers and creeks posed a challenge to the gridded road system, and nineteenth-century maps detail the many jags and detours necessary to avoid bad crossing points.

After Simcoe established York as the capital of Upper Canada he commissioned the Queen’s Rangers to build the Dundas Highway (also known as the Governor’s Road) running west to Ancaster and east toward Kingston, hooking up with Kingston Road. This important transportation corridor was intended to provide an overland military route between Lake Ontario, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron. The road (later known as Dundas Street, now Highway 5) was intended to serve a dual purpose – to support settlement in



Upper Canada, and as a deterrent to expansionist American interests. Work on the Governor's Road began in 1793, but the rocky and heavily treed landscape made progress slow and the route was still barely passable when Simcoe returned to England in 1796. Eventually, Dundas Street served the purpose of supporting settlement in southern Ontario once the colonial government had purchased new lands adjacent to it.

Along the lakeshore, the pre-existing trail was widened and improved as a public road by 1798, but there was no bridge across the Humber River at that time (a ferry operated between 1802 and 1815). Lakeshore Road opened through Etobicoke in 1804, was planked in 1820, and by 1826, a regular stagecoach service ran between York and Niagara. The Toronto Road Company purchased the Lakeshore Road in 1850, turning it into a toll road.

The Hamilton and Toronto Railway was formed in 1852, and in 1855, completed its lakeshore route across the south end of Lot 11. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk Railway was amalgamated in 1923 with the Canadian National Railway (Andreae 1976:126-127).

Historical Settlement of Cooksville

The historical settlement of Cooksville is located at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Dundas Street East in the City of Mississauga. The first settler of Cooksville was Daniel Harris who arrived from the United States of America in 1800. The settlement was originally named Harrisville. The name was changed in 1836 to Cooksville after local entrepreneur Jacob Cook. Cooksville was a mail hub in the region and an important way-point on the journey between York and Niagara. Cooksville continued to prosper until 1852 when it was mostly razed by fire. The community rebounded in the late-nineteenth century with the expansion of winemaking, oil refining, and brick making industries, and by 1877 Cooksville had completely recovered. In 1873, Cooksville was chosen as the seat for Toronto Township (Heritage Mississauga 2009).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Mapping

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the property¹. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2) situates the subject property within the southwestern portion of Lot 17. Although the resolution of the map is not ideal, there are no structures

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



depicted within the subject property; Lot 17 is illustrated as being owned by Henry Parker. The historically important transportation routes of present-day Dundas Street and Paisley Boulevard West are depicted north and south of the subject property, respectfully. Paisley Boulevard West is approximately 100 metres from the subject property. Further, Mary Fix Creek is illustrated immediately northeast of the subject property.

The 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Figure 3) now indicates the landowner of Lot 17 is the Canada Vinegrowers Association. While there are no structures depicted within the subject property, Mary Fix Creek is now shown traversing the northeast boundary of the subject property. The historical roads of present-day Dundas Street and Paisley Boulevard West are still depicted north and south of the subject property; however Paisley Boulevard West is shown as an unimproved road.

Twentieth century topographic mapping was also reviewed for the potential of encountering historical features. This series of mapping clearly shows features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. The 1909 *NTS Sheet Brampton* (Figure 4) does not depict any structures within the property but it is illustrated as cleared for agriculture. It also appears that the route of Paisley Boulevard West had changed since the creation of the 1877 map. Mary Fix Creek is illustrated traversing the northeast corner of the subject property.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth Century Aerial Imagery

The City of Toronto Archives possesses a series of aerial photographs which illustrate the development of the Toronto area between 1947 and 1992 (City of Toronto 2016) (Figure 5). In the earliest image from 1954, the subject property is shown in a residential neighbourhood backing onto agricultural land. Mary Fix Creek is clearly evident traversing the southern portion of the subject property, indicating it may have been diverted prior to residential development. By 1961, the subject property appears largely unchanged but significant development has occurred in the vicinity, such as the construction of an apartment building fronting Dundas Street West. Cooksville has also seen growth with various apartment buildings present by 1961. By 1971, significant expansion of commercial and residential development has occurred just north of the subject property with two new apartment buildings present. Ten years later, in 1981, aerial photography appears to show the conditions within the subject property south of the same apartment complexes that are present today. Although the development of nearby subdivisions is ongoing at this time, little appears to have changed within the subject property itself since 1981.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth



century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The subject property is illustrated within the Canada Vine Growers' Association property on the 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*. The Canada Vine Growers' Association was one of the earliest industries in the County of Peel. In 1811, John Schiller found wild grapes on the Credit River, and by 1864, Schiller's venture was called "Canada Vine Growers' Association." The company was organized by J.M. de Courteney. The association was granted certain exemptions and privileges in order to encourage vine growing and the production of Canadian wines. The association had 30 acres of grapes, at one point, which produced 50,000 gallons of wine per year (Symons 1967).

Therefore, given the proximity to the historically importation transportation route of present-day Paisley Boulevard West, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AjGv Borden block.

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, one site, AjGv-63, has been registered within a one km radius (MTCS 2018). Site AjGv-63 is approximately one km distant. The site has been summarized in Table 2. Refer to Table 1 for the cultural/temporal categories.

Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
AjGv-153	Collins	Euro-Canadian	Midden	ASI 2008



1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that no previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within a 50 metre radius of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region, which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In the vicinity of Port Credit, the Lake Iroquois Strand is situated approximately 5.5 km inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Gravenor 1957). While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major watercourses, including the Humber River and the Don River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. The subject property is situated on the lower clay plain. Soils are Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained soil formed on clay parent material (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

The subject property is located within approximately three km south of the Lake Iroquois Strand and approximately 2.5 km from the current Lake Ontario shoreline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:191-2). Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 B.P., as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning around 12,000 B.P., water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 metres below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 B.P., the water level had risen to about 80 metres below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of creeks and rivers that rim the basin—such as are preserved at Grenadier Pond and the mouth of the Humber, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow 1967:49; Karrow and Warner 1990).

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological



site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Various mapping sources were reviewed to determine the nearest source of water to the subject property. According to the reviewed historical mapping, the closest water source is Mary Fix Creek (Figures 2-4). The creek previously flowed within the vicinity of the northern portion of the subject property. The creek has been diverted as part of the municipal stormwater management system, now following a course to the rear of the development fronting Argyle Road and buried in the vicinity of the subject property, emerging south of Paisley Boulevard West (Figure 1).

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The majority of the subject property consists of Bottom Land soils, which comprise low laying soils along current and historic stream courses. The soil profile usually consists of deep dark coloured surface horizon differentiation. These soils would pertain to the historic Mary Fix Creek that once traversed the northern portion of the subject property. The remainder of the subject property consists of Fox Sandy Loam soils, which is characterized as being well-drained sandy loam occurring on smooth gently sloping topography (Hoffman and Richards 1953:47-48, 63).

Therefore, given the proximity to the historical route of Mary Fix Creek and the pocket of sandy loam soils in the northwest portion of the subject property, there is the potential for the recovery of pre-contact material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The subject property is approximately 0.67 ha in size, and is bounded by residential lots to the east, a tennis court and apartment complex to the south, Argyle Road to the north, and an apartment complex to the west (Figure 6). The property consists of three residential lots with landscaped rear and front yards; 2532 Argyle Road consists of a one-storey stone and concrete dwelling, 2522 Argyle Road consists of a one-storey vinyl sided building, and 2512 is a one-storey brick building (Plates 1-3). An easement is also located along the rear of the property, likely associated with the municipal infrastructure associated with the rechanneling of Mary Fix Creek (Figure 7). Overall, the terrain is gently undulating across the subject property.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per Section 1.2 Property Survey (Optional) of the S & G. As such, in order to provide images to support the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this report, imagery from Google Earth Street View was reviewed. All Google Earth Street View images are dated May 2017.



2.1 Areas of No Potential

Approximately 20% of the subject property is identified as having no archaeological potential. This area consists of the three existing dwellings footprints (Figure 7). In accordance with the S & G, Section 1.3.2, these areas do not warrant further survey.

2.2 Areas of Potential

The remaining 80% of the subject property is determined to have archaeological potential (Figure 7). These areas include the rear and front manicured lawns of each of the residential lots.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Plazacorp Investments Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2512-2532 Argyle Road, part of Block A, Registered Plan E-23, part of Lot 17, Concession 1 SDS, in the Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 0.67 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that one archaeological site has been registered within a one km radius of the subject property. Although a review of historical mapping indicated no structures within or adjacent to the subject property, the property is within 100 metres of a historical transportation route and in the general vicinity of the historical community of Cooksville. Historical mapping also shows that Mary Fix Creek had flowed through the subject property prior to rechanneling. As such, the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has resulted in the determination that 80% of the subject property is found to contain the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 S & G.
 - a) The assessment would be completed by means of a test pit survey. All test pits should be excavated at least five cm into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits should be at least 30 cm in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the 2011 S & G.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist,



approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

The documentation related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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7.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of 2512 Argyle Road residential lot.



Plate 2: View of 2522 Argyle Road residential lot.



Plate 3: View of 2532 Argyle Road residential lot.

8.0 FIGURES

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

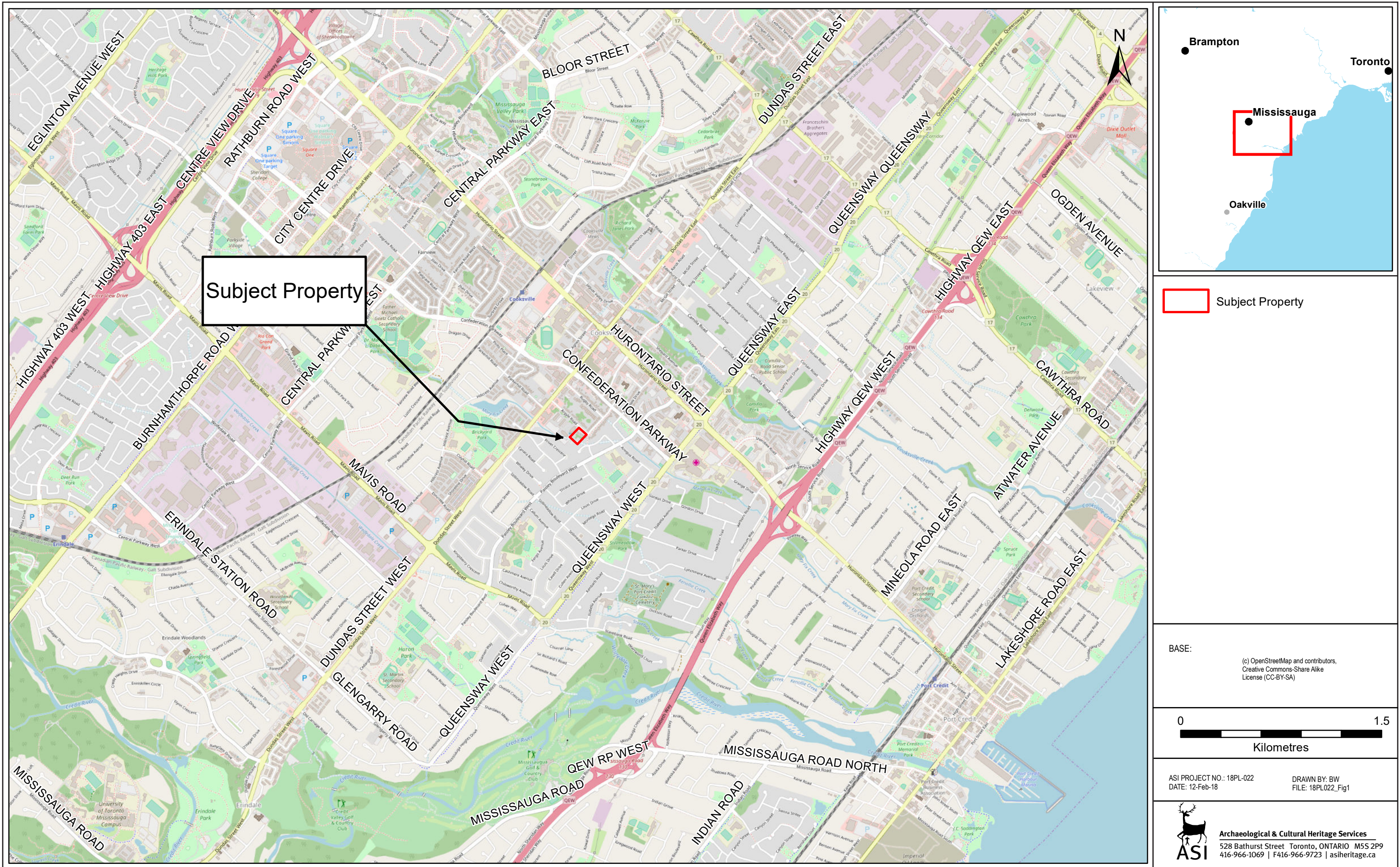


Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.



Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County



Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property		<div> <div>0 500</div> <div></div> <div>Metres</div> </div> <div> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-022</div> <div>DATE: 12-Feb-18</div> </div> <div> <div>DRAWN BY: BW</div> <div>FILE: 18PL022_Fig4_1909</div> </div>
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Figure 4: Subject Property Located on 1909 NTS Sheet Brampton



1954



1961



1971



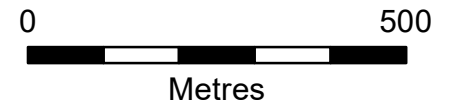
1981



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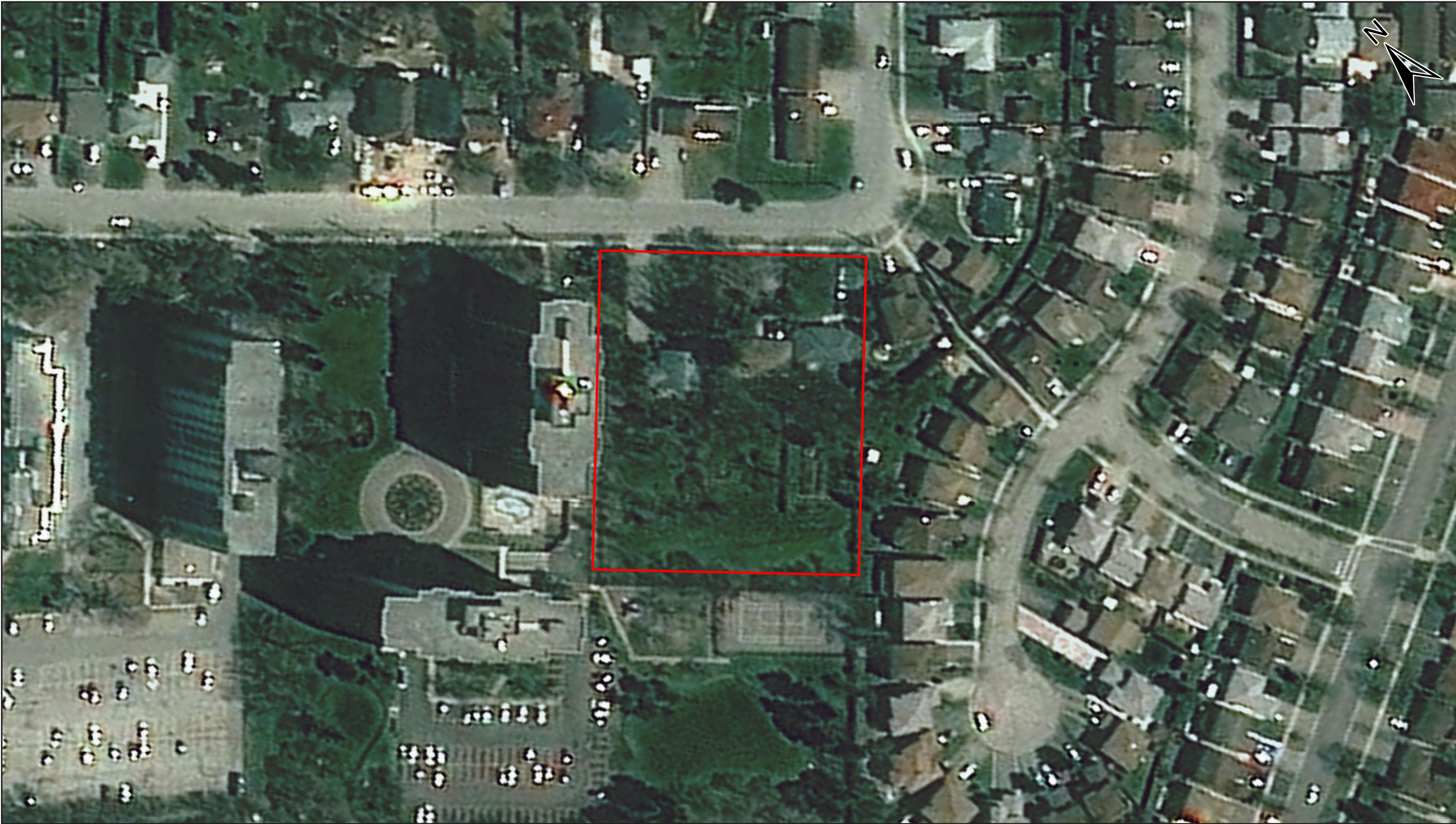


Subject Property



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Date: 15-Feb-18 File: 18PL022_Fig5_Aer

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954, 1961, 1971, 1981 Aerial Photography



 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>BASE:</p> <p>Ortho Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>0 50</p> <p></p> <p>Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-022 DATE: 15-Feb-18</p> <p>DRAWN BY: BW FILE: 18PL022_fig5_ortho</p>
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Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results