

**Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1-2)
1110 Lorne Park Road**

Lot 13, Registered Plan 431,
City of Mississauga,
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Submitted to:

LJM Developments
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and

Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

September 17, 2018

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Annas Vance of LJM Developments (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at a vacant lot located on Lot 13, Registered Plan 431, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed townhouse residential development at 1110 Lorne Park Road, Mississauga. Historically the Study Area was located on part of Lot 24, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto, Historical Count of Peel. The assessment property ('Study Area') measures 1,414.2 square metres and occupies the entire assessment property (Figure 6). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised entirely of manicured lawn. The limits of the Study Area were visible by a chain link fence on all sides.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted as part of a zone change application during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017, issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area, comprising manicured lawn, exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a typical Stage 2 test pit assessment was recommended for the Study Area.

The Stage 2 assessment took place on August 22, 2018. A typical test pit survey was conducted at five metre intervals for the entire Study Area (Figure 3). Test pits within the manicured lawn in the western portion of the Study Area revealed that this area had been subject to disturbance. Upon further research it was determined that this disturbed area first appeared on the 1966 aerial imagery of the Study Area (Figure 4); by 2012 this area is no longer visible on the aerial imagery (Figure 5). Given the high gravel content in the test pits of this area it is determined that this area was a former gravel driveway extending from Lorne Park Road to Bramblewood Lane, which the aerial imagery supports.

No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Annas Vance of LJM Developments

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Annas Vance of LJM Developments (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at a vacant lot located on Lot 13, Registered Plan 431, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed townhouse residential development at 1110 Lorne Park Road, Mississauga. Historically the Study Area was located on part of Lot 24, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto, Historical Count of Peel. The assessment property ('Study Area') measures 1,414.2 square metres (m²) and occupies the entire assessment property (Figure 6). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised entirely of manicured lawn. The limits of the Study Area were visible by a chain link fence on all sides.

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The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. More specifically, the objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. More specifically, the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into Southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area is located within the bounds of Treaty 13A. On August 2, 1805, the Principle Chiefs of the Mississauga Nation and William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and their Affairs, signed Treaty 13A. Treaty 13A is described as follows;

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of beginning.

Morris 1943:22

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located on Lot 13, Registered Plan 431, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. Historically the Study Area was located on part of Lot 24, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto, Historical Count of Peel.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Peel County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts.

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, Toronto Township became part of the Mississaugue Indian Land and later part of the West Riding (Archives of Ontario 2009).

Settlement in the Township of Toronto developed primarily along the waterways, which acted as a source of power mills, and at road intersections. Dundas Street received much of the early settlement, with numerous mills built along the Credit River. The first settlements in the township were Sydenham (later named Dixie) and Harrisville (later named Cooksville), both located along Dundas Street. The War of 1812 increased traffic along the roads which influenced road improvements and the demand for goods in the township, including that of flour (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The township became part of Peel County in 1851; and was a municipality until 1967. The City of Mississauga was established as a town in 1968 and became a city in 1974 (Rayburn 2001).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Toronto Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and water bodies.

According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Toronto Township, (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2) the Study Area is located on a parcel owned by Hugh Cotter N.R. A structure and the Great Western Railway are located to the northeast and northwest of the Study Area respectively.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Toronto Township, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area measures 1,414.2 square metres (m²) and occupies the entire assessment property (Figure 5). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised entirely of manicured lawn. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Iroquois Plain Physiographic Region. This area is the ancient seabed of glacial Lake Iroquois, which extends around the western shore of Lake Ontario for some 300 kilometres (km). The region is characterized by flat topography composed of shallow lacustrine deposits of primarily sand over a clay subsoil. The predominant subsurface strata are Queenston formation shale with glacio-lacustrine silt and clay. Drainage is moderate and provided by a number of small streams and creeks that often end in marshy areas south of the dunes at the Lake Ontario beachfront. Although imperfectly drained with rapid surface runoff, is suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal agriculture including corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-191).

During pre-contact and early contact times, the land in the vicinity of the Study Area comprised a mixture of hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, oak and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple-Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Province-Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville 1987). In the early 19th century Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest source of potable water is Lornewood Creek, which is located approximately 290 metres (m) to the north of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Toronto Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Toronto Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MTCS (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres (km) east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AjGv.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has demonstrated that no archaeological sites were registered within 1km of the Study Area. A single pre-contact Aboriginal site dating to the Late Archaic period was registered within 1.5km, Klinker (AjGv-49).

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, and no sites are registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is Lornewood Creek, which is located approximately 290m to the north of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Iroquois Plains physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Toronto Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, as evidenced by the single pre-contact Aboriginal site registered within 1.5km of the Study Area, and the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* (Walker & Miles 1877) map of Toronto Township shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical roads, and the Great Western Railway. Considering also the presence of a single structure to the northeast of the Study Area and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). Within the current Study Area there are no visible signs of disturbance. The entire Study Area is comprised of manicured lawn.

Given that no disturbance areas could be identified, Detritus determined that the entire Study Area demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and was recommended for additional assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the current Study Area was conducted on August 22, 2018 under archaeological consulting license PO17, issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the MTCS (PO17-0669-2018). The weather during the assessment was a mix of sun and clouds with a temperature of 25°C. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 7 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area.

The entire Study Area consisted of manicured lawn, which was inaccessible for ploughing. The Study Area was subject to a standard test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 7). All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Test pits ranged in depth from 15 to 25cm and contained a single stratigraphic layer; considering that each test was excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, this observed soil layer ranged in depth from 10 to 20cm.

Furthermore, test pits within the manicured lawn in the western portion of the Study Area revealed that this area had been subject to disturbance (Figure 3). Upon further research it was determined that this disturbed area first appeared on the 1966 aerial imagery of the Study Area (Figure 4); by 2012 this area is no longer visible on the aerial imagery (Figure 5). Given the high gravel content in the test pits of this area it is determined that this area was a former gravel driveway extending from Lorne Park Road to Bramblewood Lane, which is supported by the aerial imagery.

No archaeological material was identified during the test pit survey therefore, no further archaeological methods were employed.

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
9 Digital Photographs	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area and so no material culture was collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at a vacant lot located on Lot 13, Registered Plan 431, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed townhouse residential development at 1110 Lorne Park Road, Mississauga. Historically the Study Area was located on part of Lot 24, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Township of Toronto, Historical Count of Peel. The assessment property ("Study Area") measures 1,414.2 square metres (m²) and occupies the entire assessment property (Figure 6). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised entirely of manicured lawn. The limits of the Study Area were visible by a chain link fence on all sides.

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No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area.

5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area.
No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

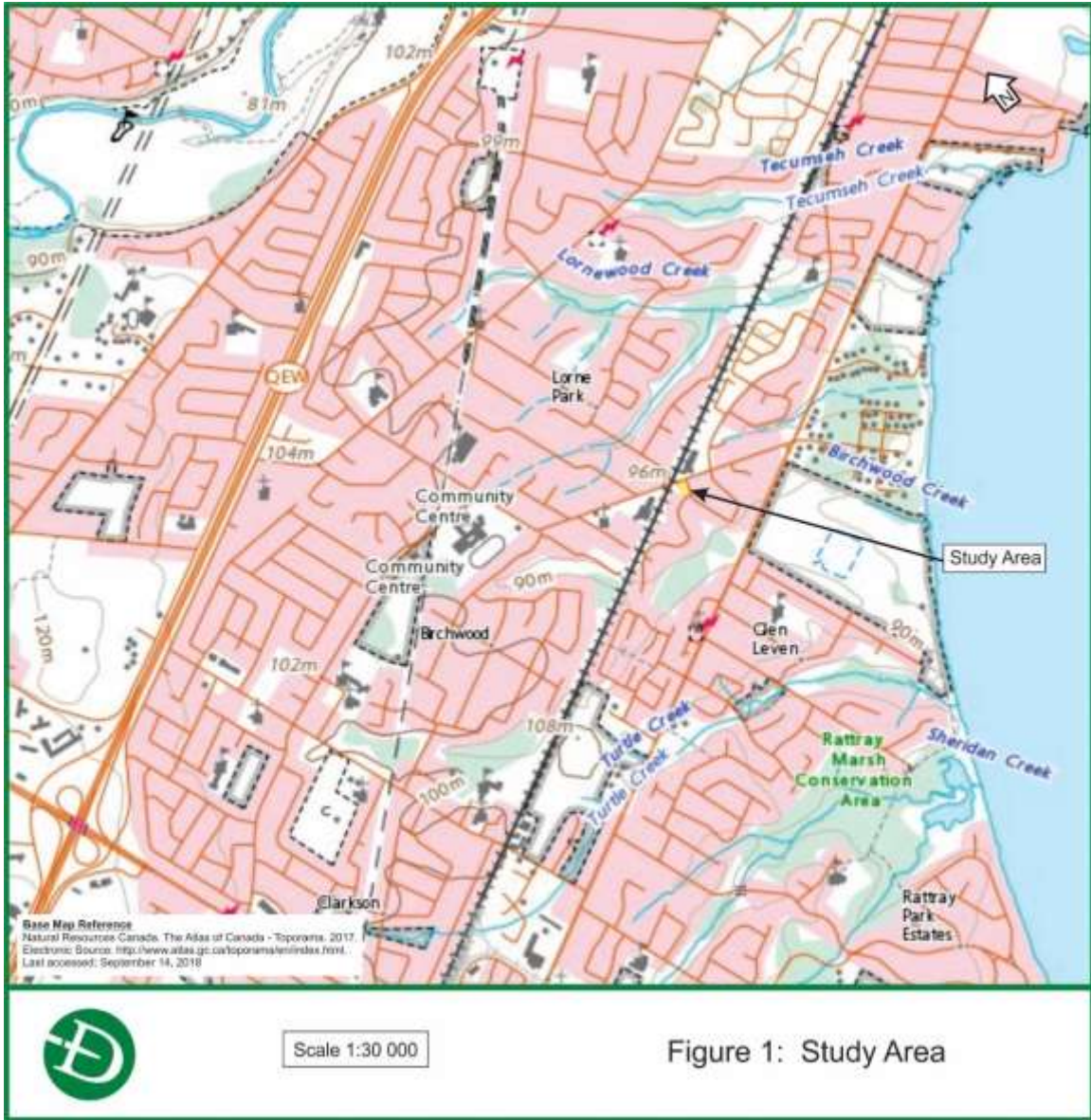
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

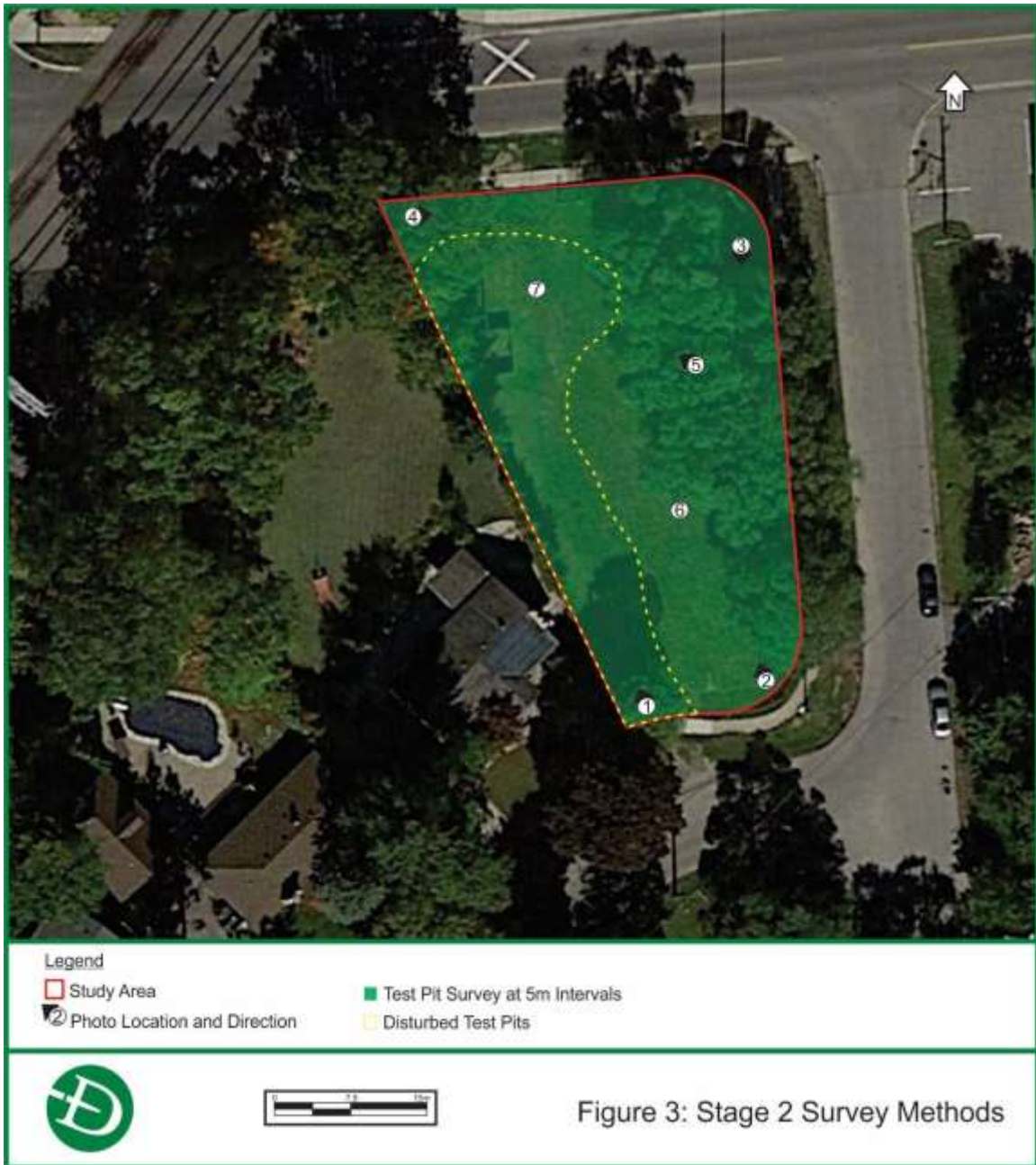
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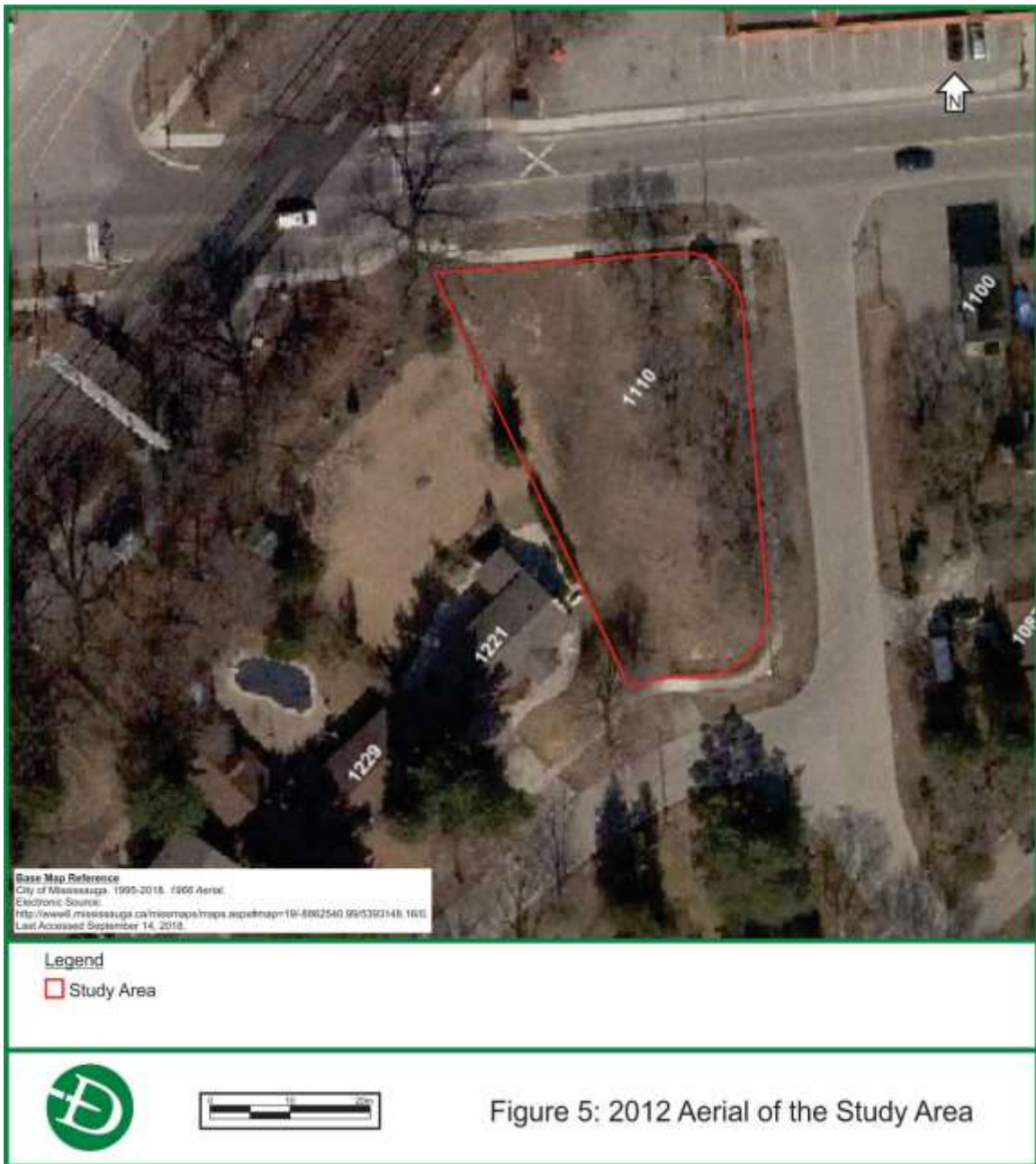
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8.0 Maps



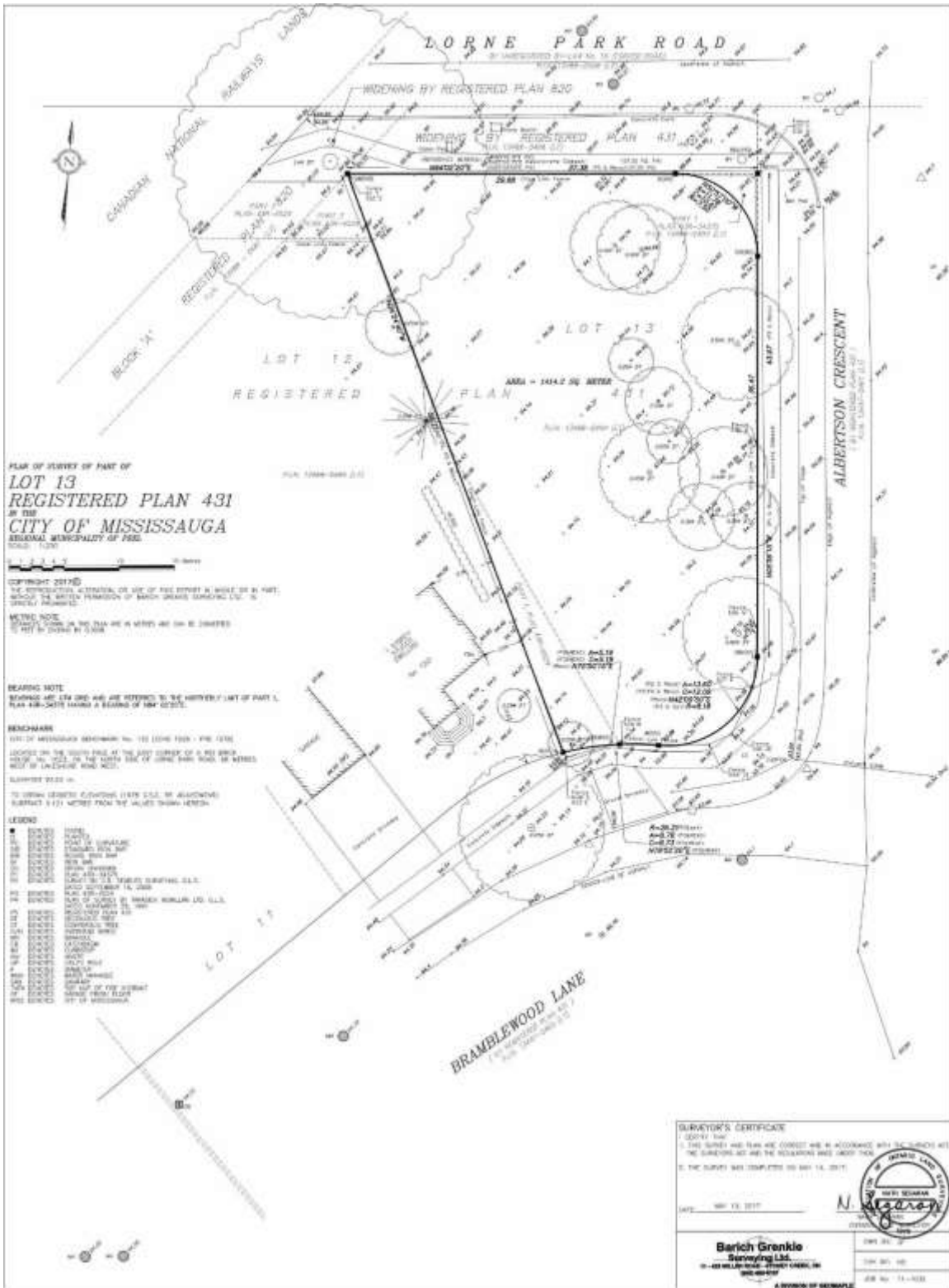






Stage 1-2, 1110 Lorne Park Road, City of Mississauga

Figure 6: Development Map



9.0 Images

**Photo 1: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest**



**Photo 2: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest**



**Photo 3: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south**



**Photo 4: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals facing east**



**Photo 5: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest**



Photo 6: Typical Undisturbed Test Pit



Photo 7: Typical Disturbed Test Pit

