

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of
Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 W.H.S.
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
(Draft Plan of Subdivision 21T-95019)**

Submitted to:

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ASI File # 04DIB-01

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Mr. Martin Cooper
<i>Archaeological Assessment Director:</i>	Ms. Debbie Steiss
<i>Archaeological Assessment Field Director:</i>	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Ms. Diane Ferreira Mr. Mark Pane Mr. Rob Wojtowicz
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<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Ms. Beverly Garner

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Di Blasio Homes of Mississauga, to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 W.H.S., City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1), pursuant to the Conditions of Draft Plan Approval placed on Draft Plan of Subdivision 21T-95019. The study area comprises an irregular parcel of approximately 9 hectares on the west side of McLaughlin Road north of Navigator Drive (north of Courtney Drive West) and south of Novo Star Drive (south of Derry Road West).

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the project management of Mr. Martin Cooper. Archaeological assessment activities were directed by Ms. Debbie Steiss under professional licence P049 (Ministry of Culture Contract Information File [CIF] No. P049-101), issued by the Ministry of Culture in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990). Stage 2 archaeological field survey was carried out under the field direction of Mr. Norbert Stanchly.

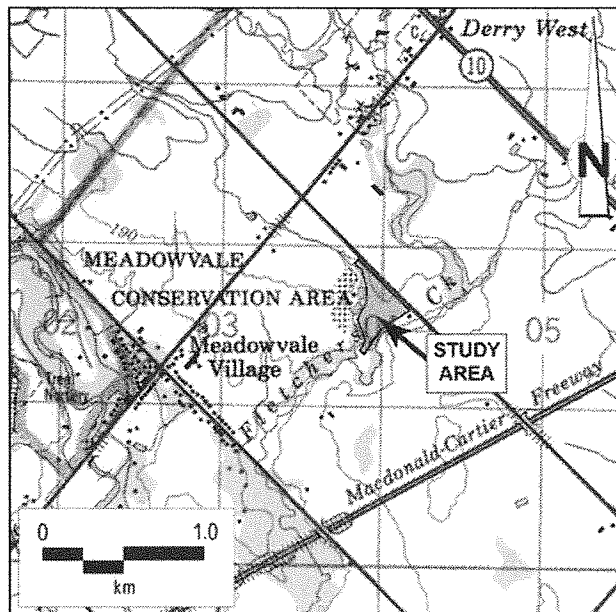


Figure 1: The study area superimposed on 1:50,000 NTS mapping (Sheet 30 M/12 [Brampton], Edition 7, 1994).

Permission to access the study area, and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of archaeological assessment, was granted to Archaeological Services Inc. by Di Blasio Homes.

The files containing the documentation of this archaeological assessment shall be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. 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 landowner, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

2.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the study area and to assess the area's archaeological potential.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

Three sources of information were consulted in order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources in the vicinity of the study area: the site forms for registered archaeological sites (housed at the Ministry of Culture); published and unpublished documentary resources; and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden block AjGw.

TABLE 1: PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED SITES WITHIN ~500M OF THE STUDY AREA

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-152	-	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Information Unavailable
AjGw-160	-	Historic Euro-Canadian and Undetermined Precontact	Historic Euro-Canadian Farmstead and Isolated Precontact Find	Museum of Indian Archaeology (MIA) (1988, 1989)
AjGw-161	-	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	MIA (1988)
AjGw-162	-	Historic Euro-Canadian and Undetermined Precontact	Historic Euro-Canadian Farmstead and Isolated Precontact Find	MIA (1988, 1989)
AjGw-163	-	Historic Euro-Canadian	Farmstead?	MIA (1988, 1989)
AjGw-164	-	Historic Euro-Canadian and Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Finds	MIA (1988, 1989)
AjGw-165	-	Historic Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	MIA (1988, 1989)
AjGw-166	-	Historic Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	MIA (1988, 1989)
AjGw-219	Manhattan #5	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	MIA (1991)
AjGw-220	Manhattan #6	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	MIA (1991)
AjGw-221	Manhattan #7	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	MIA (1991)
AjGw-298	-	Late Archaic	Isolated Find	ASI (1998, 2000)

No archaeological sites have been registered within the study area; however, 12 sites have been registered within approximately 500 metres of the study area limits. These sites are summarized in Table 1.

2.2 Historical Land Use

The study area comprises part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 W.H.S. (West of Hurontario Street), in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel—formerly part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 West, in the Township of Toronto, County of Peel.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario* (Figure 2) depicts the vicinity of the study area as settled agricultural land between the village of Meadowvale (to the northwest) and the community of Derry West (to the northeast). The study area is situated within a parcel of land that the atlas shows to have been owned or occupied by Edward Trainer. A dwelling is depicted on Lot 9 within this parcel, south of the study area limits. No features are depicted within the study area.

It should be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered to be within the scope of the atlas at the time of its publication. Nonetheless, the historic atlas is considered a primary source for the assessment of archaeological potential.

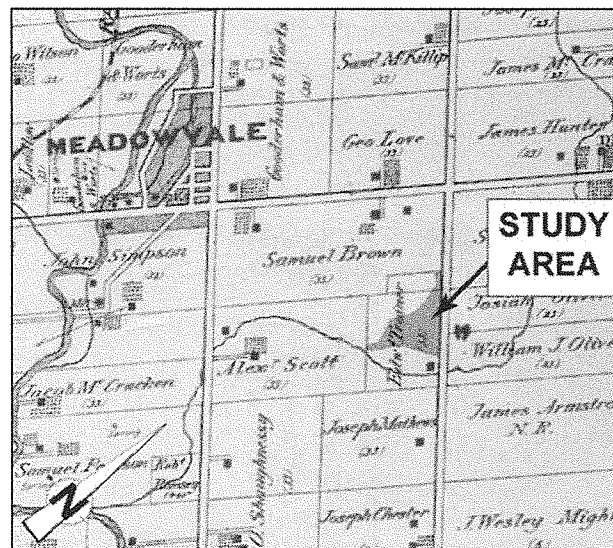


Figure 2: The study area drawn on a detail from the North Toronto map presented in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario*.

Based on the proximity of a mapped historic dwelling, as well as on the extent of settlement and the general intensity of historic land use in the vicinity of the study area, the subject property can be characterized as having potential for the presence of historic archaeological sites.

2.3 Physiography

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172-174). The South Slope region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, the height of land dividing the drainages of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and the Trent River system. The South Slope region, which stretches from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, begins at the height of the moraine, approximately 250 to 300 metres above sea level, and descends to between 120 and 180 metres above sea level, where it meets the Iroquois Lake Plain. The western portion of the South Slope region surrounds the Peel Plain region, a large area of clay soils and limited relief. In the vicinity of the study area, to the south of the Peel Plain, the South Slope features morainic till plain, with irregular knolls and hollows.

The subject property comprises open land featuring fairly level topography. Fletchers Creek, a tributary of the Credit River flows westward south of the study area following a meandering course that brings it to within approximately 20 metres of the study area south limit (Figure 1 and Figure 3). A tributary of Fletchers Creek flows southwestward just beyond (within approximately 40 metres of) the study area west limit.

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Ministry of Culture (former Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation) Primer on Archaeology, Land Use Planning and Development in Ontario (1997: 12-13) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 metres of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), and undisturbed land within 200 metres of a secondary water source (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 metres of an ancient water source (as indicated by remnant beaches, shorecliffs, terraces, abandoned river channel features, etc.), are considered to have archaeological potential.

Therefore, based on the proximity of Fletchers Creek and one of its tributaries, the subject property may be characterized as having potential for the presence of archaeological remains.

2.4 Field Review

A field review of the study area was conducted by Mr. Norbert Stanchly on June 4, 2004, in order to confirm the area's archaeological potential and to determine the degree to which disturbance caused by more recent land uses may have affected that potential.

The study area comprises fairly level, open land, the majority of which was overgrown with grass. A driveway crosses the property westerly from McLaughlin Road, leading to a residential yard in the southwest corner of the subject land. This yard features extensive landscaping and a large, modern house. The study area has been subject to heavy traffic in parts, with several piles of construction materials and

two large topsoil stockpiles. Recent construction disturbances have therefore negated archaeological potential in large portions of the study area; however, approximately half of the study area appears to have retained potential for the presence of archaeological remains.

2.4 Summary of Archaeological Potential

Based on the close proximity of Fletchers Creek and one of its tributaries, as well as on the proximity of a mapped historic dwelling, the extent of 19th century settlement, and the general intensity of historic land use in the vicinity of the study area, the subject property can be characterized as having potential for the presence of precontact and historic archaeological sites in areas where potential has not been negated by disturbance. Approximately half of the study area has been disturbed by heavy traffic, topsoil stockpiling, landscaping, house construction, and other construction activities which have negated archaeological potential; however, at the time of field review (June 2004), the balance of the study area was grass-overgrown land that exhibited potential for the presence of archaeological remains.

3.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

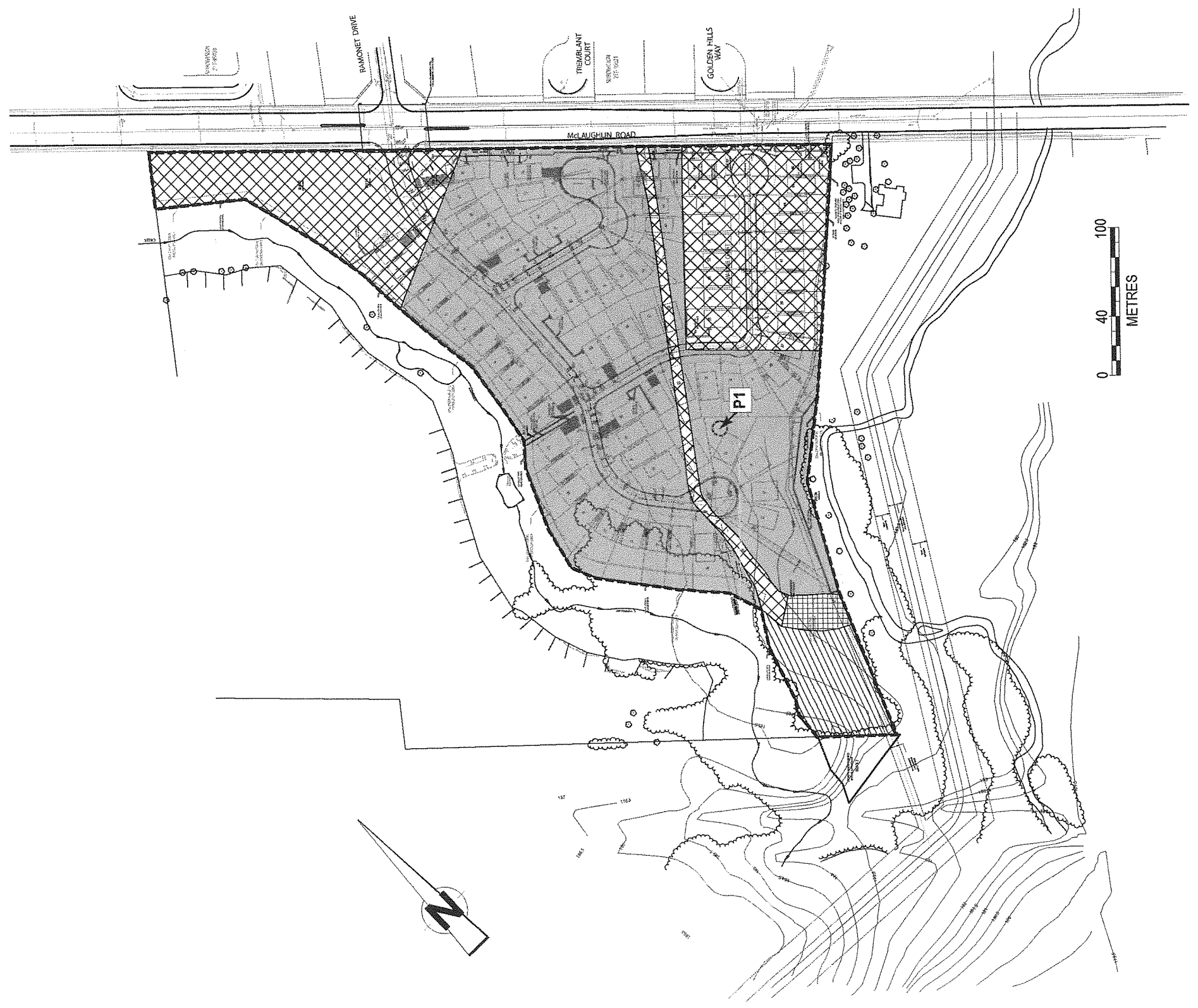
Given the study area's archaeological potential as determined by background research, Stage 2 archaeological field survey was undertaken in order to determine whether any archaeological sites are present within the study area limits.

Archaeological field survey (Figure 3) was carried out on August 18, 2004, under the field direction of Mr. Norbert Stanchly, by means of pedestrian survey of ploughed land and test pit excavation in unploughed areas. The weather at the time of assessment was warm, with partly cloudy skies.

Prior to the survey, the ploughable portion of the study area had been ploughed and allowed to weather sufficiently. Topsoil visibility was satisfactory for archaeological survey throughout the ploughed areas. Pedestrian survey of ploughed land was conducted at 5-metre intervals (Plate 1).

The residential yard in the southwest corner of the study area exhibited extensive landscaping throughout, with manicured lawns, tree plantings, and driveways (Plate 2). Test pits were excavated selectively throughout this area in order to determine the degree of disturbance. Test pits were hand-shovel excavated to subsoil, in order to allow for examination of the soil profile, and were subsequently back-filled. Test pitting at judgemental intervals confirmed that intensive landscaping and residential construction disturbance has negated archaeological potential throughout this portion of the study area. A portion of the subject property on the east side of the landscaped residential area was disturbed by heavy traffic and piling of construction materials. Disturbance throughout this area was also confirmed by test pit excavation at judgemental intervals.

Three portions of the study area were not tested due to the negation of archaeological potential by disturbance: a topsoil stockpile in the southeast corner of the property (Plate 1), a driveway crossing the property from McLaughlin Road westerly to the residential complex on the property's southwest corner, and a topsoil stockpiling area in the northeast corner of the property.



BASE MAP PROVIDED BY DI BLASIO HOMES, AUG. 2004

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| <p>----- STUDY AREA LIMITS</p> <p> DISTURBED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY--- LANDSCAPING/DRIVEWAY/HOUSE (DISTURBANCE CONFIRMED BY TEST PIT EXCAVATION AT JUDGEMENTAL INTERVALS)</p> | <p> PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5-METRE INTERVALS</p> <p> RECENT CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE HEAVY TRAFFIC AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL PILES (DISTURBANCE CONFIRMED BY TEST PIT EXCAVATION AT JUDGEMENTAL INTERVALS)</p> | <p> PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDSPOT</p> <p> RECENT CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE: DRIVEWAY AND TOPSOIL STOCKPILES (NOT TESTED)</p> |
|---|--|--|

**FIGURE 3: STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PART OF LOTS 9 AND 10, CONCESSION 2 W.H.S.
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
ONTARIO**

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Precontact Findspot P1

One archaeological findspot (field designation P1) was identified during the course of pedestrian survey within the ploughed land south of the driveway, between the residential area (to the west) and the southern topsoil stockpile area (to the east). Two Onondaga chert artifacts—shatter fragments resulting from flintknapping activity—were found approximately 10 metres apart, approximately 275 metres west of McLaughlin Road (following compass directions—190 metres west if the orientation of McLaughlin Road is taken for north-south) and approximately 70 metres magnetic north of the study area south limit (approximately 100 metres magnetic north of Fletchers Creek). UTM coordinates were established at a point midway between the two finds, using a hand-held GPS unit: NAD 27, Zone 17T, 603,991 metres east, and 4,831,345 metres north. The two artifacts (Table 2) were collected and returned to the laboratory of Archaeological Services Inc. Upon the discovery of these artifacts, the area within 20 metres of each of the find locations was surveyed at a reduced interval of 2 metres. No additional archaeological remains were identified. Given that no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, it is not possible to assign a specific date or cultural affiliation to this precontact Aboriginal archaeological findspot.

TABLE 2: PRECONTACT FINDSPOT P1 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Artifact Class	Number	Description	ASI Catalogue No.
Lithic	2	Onondaga chert shatter fragments	001

No archaeological remains were found on the remainder of the subject land.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 W.H.S., City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, has confirmed that no archaeological sites have been registered within the study area limits. However, based on the close proximity of Fletcher's Creek and one of its tributaries, as well as on the proximity of a mapped historic dwelling, the extent of 19th century settlement, and the general intensity of historic land use in the vicinity of the study area, the subject property can be characterized as having potential for the presence of precontact and historic archaeological sites. Approximately half of the study area has been disturbed by heavy traffic, topsoil stockpiling, landscaping, house construction, and other construction activities which have negated archaeological potential.

Stage 2 archaeological field survey in areas of archaeological potential was conducted by means of pedestrian survey of ploughed land, supplemented by test pit excavation where necessary to confirm disturbance in unploughed areas. One archaeological findspot was identified (field designation P1): a precontact Aboriginal findspot of undetermined cultural and temporal affiliation.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Given the isolated nature of precontact Aboriginal findspot P1, the find location should be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. The balance of the study area should be considered free of archaeological concern.
3. **The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Culture (MCL) concurrence.** No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of findspot P1 are permitted until notice of MCL approval has been received.
4. In the event that deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately.
5. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (416) 326-8404.

5.0 PHOTOGRAPHY



Plate 1: Looking east over the ploughed portion of the study area (south of the driveway) toward the topsoil stockpile in the southeast corner of the subject property. Findspot P1 is located just outside of this view, to the right of the photograph.



Plate 2: Looking west at the residential area on the southwest corner of the subject land. The area in the foreground has been disturbed by construction traffic and material piling.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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