



**ORIGINAL REPORT:
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MISSISSAUGA ROAD WIDENING (REGIONAL ROAD 1) (WEST
SIDE), FROM QUEEN STREET WEST (REGIONAL ROAD 6) TO
100 METRES SOUTH OF BOVAIRD DRIVE (REGIONAL ROAD
107) PART OF LOTS 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10, CONCESSION 5 (WHS), IN
THE FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL COUNTY,
NOW IN THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

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P.I.F. # P141-0272-2017
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P057-135 (Stage 1 ASI [R. Pihl])
Amec Foster Wheeler Project # TP115085.2A.3001
8 December, 2017**

Distribution:

- Region of Peel – 1 Copy & 1 Electronic Copy;
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler America Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure”) was retained by the Region of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for improvements to the west side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Concession 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1-3).

An earlier Stage 1 background study was conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler (2016a; report dated 15, August 2016, PIF No. P141-0235-2015 [S. Austin, Ph.D.]) to serve as an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The current combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of additional lands on the west side of Mississauga Road is also an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The approximate size of the study corridor corresponds to 8 hectares (20.5 acres).

After the 2016a Stage 1 assessment, proposed roadway improvements were shifted from the east side of the road to the west side, in large part to avoid any possibility of impacting the Huttonville Cemetery. As the area of proposed widening on the west side of the road had not been included in the 2016a Stage 1 assessment, the Stage 2 activities described in this report were preceded by a supplementary Stage 1 assessment.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on 15 June, 2017 with the approval of PIF number P141-0272-2017. Permission to enter the lands for the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the CLIENT for 16 June and 17 August, 2017. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts.

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) of Amec Foster Wheeler on 16 June, 2017. The weather was sunny and warm and approximately 24 degrees Celsius with mostly clear skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 1 property inspection in any way. At the request of the Region of Peel and prior to commencing Stage 2 field activities, Amec Foster Wheeler provided information sharing letters to three Indigenous organizations.

Appendix E of this report contains the Indigenous Engagement Documentation. The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on 17 August, 2017 under the direction of Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) and Dr. Shaun Austin (P141) of Amec Foster Wheeler. The weather during the Stage 2 test pit survey was sunny and warm and approximately 26 degrees Celsius with mostly clear skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 2 assessment in any way.

This Stage 1 background study concluded that undisturbed and fairly level portions of the current study corridor have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the presence of 32 registered archaeological sites within 1 km; 2) the close proximity of an early historic transportation route (Mississauga Road), as shown in historic mapping (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A; and 3) the close proximity of a natural watercourse (the Credit River and its tributaries), as illustrated in Figures 1-5 (Appendix A).

On the basis of the 2017 Stage 1 property inspection and a review of recent land use history, Amec Foster Wheeler has identified that: 97.5% (7.5 hectares) of the study area does not require a Stage 2 assessment due to recent construction activities (62.5% / 5 hectares) and excessive slope (35% / 2.8 hectares). The balance (2.5% / 0.2 hectares) has archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment (see Appendix A: Figures 6a-6k).

Of the 0.2 hectares identified as having archaeological potential, 0.1 hectares was later discovered to contain underground utility locates. Systematic 5-m interval test pitting revealed that all original topsoil and archaeological potential had been removed not only in close proximity to the buried services but throughout the 0.2-hectare Stage 2 study area (see Appendix A: Figure 7a and 7b).

During the Stage 2 assessment, no cultural artifacts were encountered and no new archaeological sites were identified.

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions below and the advice on compliance with legislation contained in Section 6.0:

- 1) The study areas as outlined in Appendix A: Figure 6a-6k and 7a and 7b do not require further archaeological assessment.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Mississauga Road Widening (West Side), From
Queen Street West to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive,
City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler America Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure”) was retained by the Region of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for improvements to the west side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Concession 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1-3).

A previous Stage 1 background study was conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler (2016a; report dated 15, August 2016, PIF No. P141-0235-2015 [S. Austin, Ph.D.]) to serve as an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The current combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of additional lands on the west side of Mississauga Road is also an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The approximate size of the study corridor corresponds to 8 hectares (20.5 acres). A development plan is included in Appendix D.

After the 2016a Stage 1 assessment, proposed roadway improvements were shifted from the east side of the road to the west side, in large part to avoid any possibility of impacting the Huttonville Cemetery. As the area of proposed widening on the west side of the road had not been included in the 2016a Stage 1 assessment, the Stage 2 activities described in this report were preceded by a supplementary Stage 1 assessment.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on 15 June, 2017 with the approval of PIF number P141-0272-2017. Permission to enter the lands for the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the CLIENT for 16 June and 17 August, 2017. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts.

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) of Amec Foster Wheeler on 16 June, 2017. The weather was sunny and warm and approximately 24 degrees Celsius with mostly clear

skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 1 property inspection in any way. At the request of the Region of Peel and prior to commencing Stage 2 field activities, Amec Foster Wheeler provided information sharing letters to three Indigenous organizations. Appendix E of this report contains the Indigenous Engagement Documentation. The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on 17 August, 2017 under the direction of Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) and Dr. Shaun Austin (P141) of Amec Foster Wheeler. The weather during the Stage 2 test pit survey was sunny and warm and approximately 26 degrees Celsius with mostly clear skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 2 assessment in any way. All aspects of the combined Stage 1 and 2 assessment were conducted in accordance with the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study and the Stage 2 property assessment, and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.2 Scope of Work

A¹ Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed in order to assess the archaeological potential of a property based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Aboriginal occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the property if warranted; and, 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011*, set out by the MTCS, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contact the MTCS to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-kilometre ["km"] radius) of the property, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by that Ministry;

¹ This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided in Amec Foster Wheeler's work agreement dated 9 March, 2017.

- Contact the MTCS to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological field work within a radius of 50 metres (“m”) around the study area;
- Conduct a desktop review of the study area’s physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historic transportation routes;
- Conduct a “walk-through’ visual inspection of the study area in order to gather first-hand and current evidence of the property’s physical setting, and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by previous land-use practices;
- Conduct a review of the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources; and,
- Prepare appropriate Stage 2 recommendations

The scope of work for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of the following tasks:

- Organizing public underground utility locates;
- At the request of the Client, provide an information sharing letter to relevant Indigenous organizations containing project details;
- Conduct a shovel testing programme of areas of archaeological potential at 5-m intervals, employing strategies that adhere to the technical standards for Stage 2 archaeological assessments as prescribed by the MTCS (2011);
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Artifact processing and analysis, where applicable; and,
- Prepare a report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

Sites discovered during a Stage 2 assessment that are determined to have cultural value or interest may be recommended for a Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The preferred option, however, is to avoid and protect such sites wherever possible.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

As part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Amec Foster Wheeler contacted MTCS through the PastPort system to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the property, and if previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within a 50-m radius (Section 2.1). Secondly, the other principal determinants of archaeological potential—proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, and proximity to historically significant resources and transportation routes—were examined in order to evaluate the property’s overall archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.1, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the specific potential for historic archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.2).

2.1 Archaeological Context

Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the requisite Stage 1 background research. First, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database was searched in order to ascertain if previously registered archaeological sites have been identified in close proximity to the study area.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the OASD, which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is situated within the *AjGw*, *AkGw*, and *AkGx* Borden Blocks. On the basis of inquiries made through PastPort to Mr. Rob von Bitter, Database Co-ordinator of MTCS (15 June, 2017), there are 32 registered archaeological sites located within a 1-km radius and nine relevant reports within a 50-m radius.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher (Year Researched)
AkGx-77	Primont H1	Post-Contact	Homestead	J. Marr (2010)
AkGx-77	McDowell Site	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	Homestead	N. Nithiyantham (2015)
AkGw-68	Samuel McClure	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton (1993)
AkGw-274	Helpport 2	Late Paleo-Indian	Scatter	D.R. Poulton (2006)
AkGw-275	Helpport 3	Middle Archaic	Findspot	C. Dodd (2004)
AkGw-276	Helpport 4	Early Woodland (Meadowood)	Findspot	C. Dodd (2004)

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher (Year Researched)
AkGw-324	-	Post-Contact	House	J. Wilson (2007)
AjGw-9	Burton	Pre-Contact / Late Woodland	Tool-manufacturing	P. Ramsden (1967, 1971, 2008)
AjGw-15	Ostranger	Undetermined Pre-Contact	Campsite	R. Hazard (1971)
AjGw-18	Fraser	Archaic	Campsite	D. Spittal (1976)
AjGw-355	01-Jan	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton (2003)
AjGw-361	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-362	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-363	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-364	-	Pre-Contact	Scatter	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-365	-	Post-Contact	Homestead	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-366	-	Post-Contact	Homestead	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-372	Bluegrass	Early Archaic	Other / Campsite	C. Dodd (2005)
AjGw-373	Helpport 1	Pre-Contact	Scatter	C. Dodd (2004)
AjGw-374	Patrick McClure	Post-Contact	Homestead	C. Dodd (2004)
AjGw-375	Craig McClure II	Late Archaic	Findspot	C. Dodd (2004)
AjGw-383	Findspot P2	-	-	A.S.I. (2005)
AjGw-395	-	-	-	-
AjGw-396	Tugnoggin	Pre-Contact	Village	K. Powers (2006)
AjGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	K. Powers (2006)
AjGw-430	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	K. Powers (2006)
AjGw-455	P3	Pre-Contact	Findspot	K. Slocki (2006)
AjGw-457	P1	Pre-Contact	Scatter	- (2008)
AjGw-459	P3	Late Woodland	Village	- (2008)
AjGw-525	Cleaveview	Post-Contact	Homestead	W. Finlayson (2010)
AjGw-526	Four X Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	W. Finlayson (2010)
AjGw-536	Anthony Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead	W. Finlayson (2014)

*-denotes information not recorded on electronic site form

Three of the 43 registered sites listed above are recorded as Historic Euro-Canadian homesteads (AjGw-355, AkGw-68, and AkGw-71), while five are recorded as Post-Contact Euro-Canadian homesteads (AjGw-374, AjGw-525, AjGw-365, AjGw-36, and AkGx-324). There are also: four undetermined Pre-Contact campsites (AjGw-8, AjGw-12, AjGw-13 and AjGw-15); two undetermined Pre-Contact lithic scatters (AjGw-9 and AkGx-20); two Pre-Contact findspots (AjGw-361 and AjGw-363); three Pre-Contact scatters

(AjGw-364, AjGw-373, and AjGw-457); two Late Paleo-Indian sites (AkGw-271 [scatter], and AkGx-21 [isolated find]); one Archaic findspot (AkGw-106); two Archaic campsites (AjGw-14 and AjGw-18); three Early Archaic isolated finds (AjGw-352 and AkGw-235 and AkGx-22); one Early Archaic campsite (AjGw-372); two Middle Archaic findspots (AjGw-362 and AkGw-234); one Middle Archaic site (AkGw-275); one Late Archaic findspot (AjGw-375); three Woodland campsites (AjGw-10, AjGw-11 and AjGw-16); two Early / Middle Woodland findspots (AkGw-233 and AkGw-276); and one Middle Woodland scatter (AkGw-67). Four of the registered sites had no information recorded on the electronic site form (AjGw-382, AKGw-146, AkGx-71, and AkGx-77).

At the time of the latest Site Updates, AjGw-9 and AjGw-459 were undergoing Stage 4 assessments; Stage 4 assessment had been recommended for AjGw-366, AjGw-373 and AjGw-374; and outstanding archaeological concerns still existed for AjGw-11 and AjGw-15 and AjGw-355.

There are nine relevant reports within 50 m of the study area:

1. *Stage 1 Background Study for the Proposed Improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 Metres North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 Metres South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Concession 4 and 5 (WHS), in the Former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.* AmecFW Project No. TP155085.3 (PIF No. P141-0235-2015 [S. Austin, Ph.D.] 2016a).
2. *Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection for the Proposed Widening of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 Metres North of Financial Drive to 300 Metres North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6), City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.* AmecFW Project No. TP115085.3, (PIF No. P141-0234-2015 [S. Austin, Ph.D.] 2016b).
3. *Original Report on the 2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Four X Development Land, Four X Development Inc.'s Property, Lots 7 and 8 WHS, City of Brampton, Ontario.* (William Finlayson (P059), This Land Archaeology Inc. Report ID# 265015).
4. *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Part of Lots 10-14, Concessions 4-5 W.H.S., Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.* (Paul Racher (P007), Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Report ID# 253812).

5. *Stage 1&2 A.A. of Chariot Developments. Part of Lot 6, Concession 4 W.H.S., Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel.* (Debbie Steiss (P049) ASI and Cultural Heritage Services. Report ID# 873). N.D.
6. *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements from Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. Investigation of the Huttonville Cemetery.* ASI File 05EA-122, (MCL PIF P057-188 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).
7. *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements from Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.* ASI File 05EA-07, (MCL PIF P057-135 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).
8. *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements from Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.* ASI File 05EA-122, (MCL PIF P057-188 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).
9. *Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 & 2), Mattamy Homes – McClure Property, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario.* (P084-127-2007 Archaeologix Inc).

2.1.1 Review of Previously Documented Work

The archaeological assessment reports cited above were carefully reviewed during the preparation of this report. The most relevant report was prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler (2016a). Following a brief synopsis of this report, key information from the remaining reports will also be summarized.

The Amec Foster Wheeler (2016a) Stage 1 background study was prepared as an Addendum or update to the previously approved Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 m north of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107).

The Stage 1 background study (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016a: 22) indicated that undisturbed and previously unassessed portions of the study corridor have archaeological potential for four principal reasons: 1) the close proximity of a natural watercourses; 2) the presence of 43 registered archaeological sites within 1 km; 3) the close proximity of early transportation routes; and 4) the close proximity of the historic Huttonville Cemetery.

It was concluded that no further archaeological assessment was required for approximately 87% of the study area, or 9.99 ha. This included paved or compacted gravel roads, driveways and shoulders; low and wet terrain; excessive and artificial slopes; and areas already assessed by other licensed archaeologists and deemed not to require further assessment. The remainder of the study area (13% or 3.75 acres) exhibited archaeological potential... and required further archaeological assessment prior to any form of land alteration. Amec Foster Wheeler 2016a: 23 recommended that:

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) is required prior to any form of land alteration within the areas of archaeological potential that are noted in Figures 7a – 7i, Appendix A.

After the 2016a Stage 1 assessment was completed, proposed roadway improvements were shifted from the east side of the road to the west side, in large part to avoid any possibility of impacting the Huttonville Cemetery. As the area of proposed widening on the west side of the road had not been included in the 2016a Stage 1 assessment, the Stage 2 activities described in this report were preceded by a supplementary Stage 1 assessment.

The Original Report on the 2010 *Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Four X Development Land on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 5 West Half South*, dated 18 March, 2013 conducted by This Land Archaeology Inc., (2013 William Finlayson [P059], Report ID# 265015) documents a Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessment on lands located 600 m north west of Queen and Mississauga Road. At the time of the assessment the study area was comprised of farmland, with a farmstead located in the central eastern portion of the property. Background research determined that the study area had high archaeological potential due to the proximity to historic roads (Mississauga Road and Queen Street) as well as proximity to the Credit River (abutting the western boundary of the property).

The Stage 2 assessment was carried out by means of a pedestrian survey (11 May, 2010). The survey method was conducted at 5-m intervals. Upon the discovery of aboriginal artifacts, the survey method was reduced to 1-m intervals for a distance of 10 m from the find. Upon the discovery of Euro-Canadian artifacts it was subjected to a detailed visual survey with 1-m spacing between the crew. The Stage 2 resulted in the discovery of a single findspot of an aboriginal projectile point, as well as the discovery of a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts representing a mid-19th Euro-Canadian homestead (the Cleaveview site AjGw-525). The projectile point was dated to the “Terminal Woodland Period (A.D. 800 to 1650).”

In addition, the northern area of the Four X property illustrated a farmstead in the historical atlas. During the visual survey of the adjacent lands (Musque Property), this northern portion of the Four X property was immediately subjected to Stage 3 controlled surface pick-up and test excavations. The Musque property was reported on separately.

Regarding the single projectile point findspot, it was deemed to not be significant and no further work was recommended in that area.

The Four X site was concluded to represent a farmstead occupied during the mid-to-late 19th century, while the Cleaveview site was interpreted to represent a log house pre-dating the Four X farmstead. Both sites were recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Stage 3 archival research indicated that the first building to appear on Lot 7 was likely a dwelling built approximately in 1827 by William Whetham (who was granted the lot by his father who did not occupy the land). The west portion of the land was farmed. After the death of William in 1830, ownership of the land was not clear. However in 1861, a personal census listed Rebecca Whetham living there, in a single-story frame house with her two sons. In 1871, William Ostrander became the sole owner of Lot 7 and for four decades made improvements to the land which included a new barn (1882).

In 1826, Lot 8 was purchased by Alexander Scott and by 1827 settlement duties had been completed. For the first 20 years Scott leased parcels of his lands to neighbours and nephews for farming. In 1850, he deeded the southeast 50 acres to his son, William Thomas Scott, who maintained ownership for the next 43 years. The 1881 census showed him living with his wife and family in a one-story frame house. The house, as barn and an orchard are illustrated on the 1877 Historical Map (Appendix A: Figure 5).

The Cleaveview site was subjected to a Stage 3 CSP on 11 May, 2011 while Stage 3 test unit excavations were completed on 6 October, 2010. The Four X site was subjected to a Stage 3 CSP and test unit excavations on 6 October, and 11 and 15 November, 2010.

Artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 CSP at the Cleaveview site were found over an area of approximately 0.17 hectares. The recovery of creamware and pearlware, with early varieties of refined white earthenware (RWE) such as scalloped blue edgeware and chickenclaw edgeware, and the absence of vitrified white earthenware, suggest that the occupation of the site was in the early part of the 19th century. The excavation of 20 1x1-m test units resulted in the recovery of an additional 664 artifacts. These included larger samples of creamware and pearlware and early varieties of RWE such as early palette hand painted. There was still an absence of vitrified white earthenware, which confirms an occupation of the site during the early 19th century. The location of the site at the rear of the property with access to the adjacent Credit River, but some distance from the historic

road (now Mississauga Road), suggests that this may have been the first log cabin on the property.

During the Stage 3 CSP at the Four X site, 319 artifacts and over 58 positive findspots were encountered. In addition, the excavation of 20 1x1-m test units resulted in the recovery of 768 artifacts. Small quantities of RWE, including black transfer print, scalloped blue edgeware, chickenclaw edgeware and vitrified white earthenware, suggest an occupation beginning in the mid-19th century and extending into the late 19th century.

This report documents that the “early dating and location of the Cleaveview site suggests that it represents the remains of a log cabin site which was the first occupation on Lot 7. As such, its investigation will provide a glimpse of early settler’s life in Chinguacousy Township” (Ibid 2013: 6). With regards to the Four X site, it was interpreted to represent the second generation frame house built on Lot 8. “Further investigation will reveal details about life in Chinguacousy Township during the middle to late 19th century” (Ibid 2013:6). The following recommendation was made: “The Cleaveview site and Four X site appear to represent significant heritage resources which need to be preserved or subjected to a Stage 4 salvage excavation. As preservation is not viable for the developer, it is recommended that both sites undergo Stage 4 salvage excavation” (Ibid 2013:6).

The report entitled: *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Part of Lots 10 – 14, Concession 4 – 5 W.H.S., Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (Paul Racher [P007], Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Report ID# 253812) was reviewed. The assessment recorded in this report documents a portion of Lot 10, Concession 4 and 5 west half south that falls just outside of the current study area.

Table 2 provides a simplified regional cultural chronology pertinent to the study area.

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Archaeological Complexes/Cultures
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Fluted points. Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. EPI rarely found in Eastern Ontario
Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands.

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Archaeological Complexes/Cultures
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Laurentian Complex (6000 B.C.–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter- gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.). Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.). Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other Euro-Canadian immigration increases.

2.1.2 Environmental Context

The study corridor is situated within the South Slope physiographic region, close to the interface with the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The South Slope physiographic region (Ibid 1984: 172-174) is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Oak Ridges Moraine at approximately 300 m above sea level, then descends southward toward Lake Ontario and ends in some areas at elevations below 150 m above sea level. There are numerous streams that descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till.

The Peel Plain covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Halton. The Plain has level to gently rolling surface topography, with gradual slope downward toward Lake Ontario. The Plain is made up of deep deposits of dense limestone and shale till, often covered by a layer of clay sediment. Several major rivers and a number of smaller streams cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and vegetable resources. According to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The original alignment of a major tributary of the Credit River is located just east of the study corridor and intersects the study corridor at the north end (Appendix A: Figures 4 and 5).

2.2 Historical Context

The study area was historically within the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County. The historic community of Huttonville was located immediately to the south.

In the initial post-Contact period, the north shore of Lake Ontario was principally occupied by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron. As the Huron began to move up to the Georgian Bay area in the mid-17th century, the Algonkian-speaking Mississauga and Iroquoian groups from present-day New York State moved into the area. Eventually the Mississauga became the main Native group in the area and it became known as the Mississauga Tract (Ibid 2011: 2). This parcel of land extended into what is now Peel Region and beyond (Ibid 2011: 2). In addition to hunting and fishing practices, the Mississauga were engaged in the fur trade business with the French at Fort Rouillé (Ibid 2011: 2).

Within this same time-period, Ontario as we know it was still part of the Province of Quebec. In July 1788 the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation dividing Quebec into a series of geographical regions. Peel County would fall within the Nassau District, which extended from the Bay of Quinte (close to present day Belleville) and down in to the Lake Erie region. In 1792 the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada and John Graves Simcoe assumed control of the government of Upper Canada (Ibid 2011: 2). During the first season of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassau District became known as the Home District. A further proclamation issued at Kingston in July 1792, divided Upper Canada into 19 counties with the future Peel becoming part of the West Riding of the County of York. It remained as such until 1816 when the Gore District was formed, assuming all of the Home District (Ibid 2011: 2). In 1852 the Home District was divided into the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Peel became its own county in 1865 (Ibid 2011: 2).

The first United Empire Loyalists began arriving from the United States into the region north of Lake Ontario in 1783. Having lost their land after the American Revolution, they were looking to secure land in Canada (Ibid 2011: 2). As a result, the Crown began to negotiate with the Mississauga to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract. The first strip of land was secured by the British in 1805. It was on the north shore of Lake Ontario extending north four concessions and running easterly from Burlington Bay to an area east of the Credit River. This is now referred to as the Mississauga Tract and it provided a connection with the British settlement beyond the head of Lake Ontario (Ibid 2011: 2).

As United Empire Loyalists continued to come into the area, further negotiations for land with the Mississauga was a priority (Ibid 2011: 2). On October 28, 1818, Articles of Provisional Agreement were entered into which secured the remaining 648,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract for the Crown and this became known as The Second Purchase (Ibid 2011: 2). This tract of land extended back from Burlington Bay along the north boundary of the lands from the first purchase, and north to King Township. On the east, it contained what would become the County of Peel including all of what would become Chinguacousy Township (Ibid 2011:2).

The Township of Chinguacousy was the largest in the County (Walker & Miles 1877: 90), containing 130 square miles. On the north it was bounded by Caledon, on the east by Albion and Toronto Gore, on the south by Toronto Township, and on the west by the County of Halton (Ibid 1877: 90). Settlement took place approximately the same time as the new survey of the Township of Toronto, ca 1818 (Ibid 1877: 90). A number of the first settlers, drew their land while in New York City, and then emigrated to the County of Peel. Some of them settled in Chinguacousy. The majority of the first settlers in Chinguacousy were from New Brunswick, United States and parts of Upper Canada. Many were the

children of United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American Revolution and first settled in Niagara (Ibid 1877: 90).

In 1821 the Township of Chinguacousy had a population of 412, with 230 acres of cultivated land. The total assessed acreage of the Township at that time was 80,271. By 1876 the population had grown to 6,129 (Ibid 1877: 90). Chinguacousy is divided by Hurontario Street which runs through its centre with the concessions numbering east and west from it. Chinguacousy was considered a first-class agricultural township and the farmers, in general, were very successful (Ibid 1877: 90). The Township was noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns (Ibid 1877: 90). The Credit River, almost immediately after entering the township from Caledon, makes an eccentric curve, and runs away into Halton, returning to Chinguacousy in the lower part of the township. In addition, Etobicoke Creek runs through the centre of the township, and there are also several small streams and branches of the Humber River and Mimico Creek (Ibid 1877: 90).

The Village of Huttonville, located on the Credit River, on the 4th line west, Chinguacousy, is just south of the current study area. By 1876 Huttonville had a population of approximately 150. The principal business there was the celebrated mills of J.P. Hutton, Esq. The village commenced with the building of the mills by a Mr. Brown in 1848. At that time the mill site was densely forested and contained only an old gate saw and very few buildings. Brown, kept the mill going until 1855, when Mr. J.P. Hutton purchased it. Among other improvements, Hutton put in a circular saw, a lathe mill and a shingle mill (Ibid 1877: 90-91). After the improvements, the mill was able to cut from ten to twenty thousand feet of lumber per-day, giving employment to a number of men (Ibid 1877: 91). Hutton also created a connection to a planing mill for matching and planing. The shingle mill produced approximately two million shingles, and the lathe mill cut approximately 400,000 feet of lumber (Ibid 1877: 91). The only store in the village at that time was owned by a Mr. Shawcross, who was also the deputy postmaster. There was a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, and a temperance hotel (Ibid 1877: 91).

2.2.1 Review of Historical Records

Historical records and mapping, including the *1859 Tremain Map of the County of Peel*, (G.R. & G.M. Tremain. 1859) and the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (Miles & Co. 1877), were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

The 1859 Tremain Map of the County of Peel (G.R. & G.M. Tremain 1859) was examined first. Figure 4, Appendix A shows the approximate placement of the study corridor on the 1859 Historical Map, while Table 1 lists the property owner(s) and historic feature(s) illustrated within or adjacent to the study area.

Table 3: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor in 1859			
Concession	Lot	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s) Present
5 WHS	6	Ostrander	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A section of the Credit River is illustrated in the southwestern portion of this lot.
5 WHS	7	Est. of H. Whitham dec. (east half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
5 WHS	8	Wm. Scott (southeast ¼); Thos. McClure (northeast ¼)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
5 WHS	9	Thos. McClure	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
5 WHS	10	J.O. Anthony	A small section of a tributary of the Credit River is illustrated in the northeastern section of the lot and within the study area.

Next, the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological remains within the study area during the late 19th century. Figure 5, Appendix A shows the approximate placement of the study corridor on the 1877 Historical Map while Table 2 lists the property owner(s) and historic feature(s) illustrated within or adjacent to the study corridor.

Table 4: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor in 1877			
Concession	Lot	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s) Present
5 WHS	6	Jas. P. Hutton (east half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A section of the Credit River is illustrated in the southwestern portion of this parcel.
5 WHS	7	Hugh Anthony (east half)	One house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated west of the study area.
5 WHS	8	Wm T. Scott (southeast ¼); Jno. McClure (northeast ¼)	On McClure's land, one house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated immediately west of the study area. One house, one structure and an orchard are also pictured on Scott's land, but only the orchard would be adjacent to the western limits of the study area.
5 WHS	9	Thos. McClure (east half)	Two structures and orchards are depicted to the west of the study area.
5 WHS	10	Mark Anthony (east half)	One house, a building and orchard are illustrated immediately northwest of the study area.

As noted above (Section 1.2), immediately south the study area lay the historic Village of Huttonville (located between the 4th and 6th lines of the west half of Chinguacousy

Township, now forming part of the City of Brampton after it was annexed in 1974) (see Table 1 and Appendix A: Figure 4). The first European family to take up land in Huttonville was that of Andrew Ostrander. Ostrander was a United Empire Loyalist of Dutch descent whose family lived for several generations in the New England colonies (Ibid 2011: 3). Andrew Ostrander and family received claim to Lots 5 and 6, Concession 5 (WHS).

2.3 Stage 1 Property Inspection

2.3.1 Methodology

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354), on 16 June, 2017 to confirm archaeological site potential and to determine the degree to which development and landscape alteration have affected that potential. The temperature was approximately 24 degrees Celsius with mostly clear skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 1 property inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 property inspection included a systematic walk-through of the entire property at 10-m intervals, approximately 8 ha (20.5 acres). The property inspection was photo-documented. Field observations were recorded on aerial maps and field forms. Areas identified as disturbed, including recent construction activities / utility corridors / roadways and shoulders / driveways, have had the integrity of the topsoil compromised by earth moving activities to the point where archaeological potential has been removed. Relatively level and undeveloped sections of the study corridor were assumed to have retained archaeological potential. All land conditions were recorded as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6a-6k and Appendix B: Photographs 1-25.

2.3.2 Results

The Stage 1 property investigation identified that 2.5% (0.2 ha) of the property consists of relatively level manicured lawns assumed to have retained archaeological potential and to warrant Stage 2 assessment (see Appendix A: Figures 6e, 6i and 6j and Appendix B: Photographs 19-20).

The remainder of the study area (97.5 % corresponding to 7.5 ha) has negligible to non-existent archaeological potential due to excessive slope (35% / 2.8 ha) and recent development (road construction, road shoulders and ditches (62.5% / 5 ha) (see Appendix A: Figures 6a-6k and Appendix B: Photographs 1-18).

2.4 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study has indicated that undisturbed and fairly level portions of the study corridor have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the presence of 32 registered archaeological sites within 1 km; 2) the

close proximity of an early historic transportation route (Mississauga Road), as shown in historic mapping (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A; and 3) the close proximity of natural watercourses (the Credit River and its tributaries), as illustrated in Figures 1-5 (Appendix A).

Based on the Stage 1 property inspection and a review of recent land use history, Amec Foster Wheeler has identified that 97.5% of the study area (corresponding to 7.5 ha) has nonexistent or negligible archaeological potential due to excessive slope and recent development (road construction, shoulders and ditches). These areas do not require further assessment.

The remainder of the study corridor (2.5% corresponding to 0.2 ha), consists of relatively level landscaped land with archaeological potential warranting Stage 2 assessment. As these lands are contained within the right-of-way that is less than 10 m in width and potentially has buried utilities, field testing should be conducted by means of hand shovel test pits placed at 5-m intervals.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted under the field direction of Ms. Cara Howell (R180), with field assistance from Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) and Dr. Shaun Austin (P141), of Amec Foster Wheeler on 17 August, 2017. The temperature was sunny and warm and approximately 26 degrees Celsius with mostly clear skies. The weather conditions did not impede the Stage 2 assessment in any way. All aspects of the Stage 2 property assessment were conducted in accordance with the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The required survey method was test pitting. As per Amec Foster Wheeler's safety standards, test pits were not advanced within 1 m of any buried utility services; however, the Amec Foster Wheeler crew was able to conform to a 5-m interval grid within all areas of archaeological potential. All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and dug to a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills were screened through 6-mm mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles were examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. All test pits were completely backfilled.

The Amec Foster Wheeler field crew photo-documented the Stage 2 assessment (Appendix A: Figures 7a-7b; and Appendix B: Photographs 26-40).

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The following table provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment:

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record		
Study Area	Map and Photographs	Field Notes
Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Concession 5 (WHS), in the Former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario	13 Field Maps (Stage 1 & 2), 40 Stage 1 & 2 Photographs	Stage 1 & 2 Survey Forms, Photo Logs and Field Notes

Documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Amec Foster Wheeler until such 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, the MTCS and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.1 Field Observations and Results

After underground utilities were marked in preparation for the Stage 2 assessment, it was discovered that an additional 0.1 hectares of the 0.2 hectares identified as having archaeological potential contained buried services that were not visible on the surface. Systematic shovel testing at 5-m intervals extended up to within 1 m of these services (see Appendix A: Figure 7a-7b).

It became evident during the Stage 2 test pitting programme that not only had all original topsoil been removed in the vicinity of buried utilities, it had also been removed throughout the balance of the 0.2-hectare Stage 2 assessment area (Appendix A: Figures 7a-7b and Photographs 26-40).

The soils encountered during the shovel testing programme consisted of approximately 20 to 25 cm of gravel mixed with a light brown sandy loam soil to a homogenous light brown sandy loam subsoil (Appendix B: Photographs 28 and 33).

The shovel testing programme yielded no culturally significant materials and no new archaeological sites were identified.

4.2 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions

The study area defined during the 2017 Stage 1 assessment as having archaeological potential was proven through test pitting to be thoroughly disturbed, with no intact soils. Lands identified as having archaeological potential (25% corresponding to 0.02 ha) were systematically shovel tested at 5-m intervals. No culturally significant materials were encountered in any of the test pits and no new archaeological sites were identified.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made, subject to the advice on compliance with legislation contained in Section 6.0:

- 1) The study area as outlined on Figure 6a-6k and 7a and 7b, Appendix A do not require further archaeological assessment.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Amec Foster Wheeler. Amec Foster Wheeler is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.

8.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Region of Peel and is intended to provide a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. The property is historically described as part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 5 (WHS), in the former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely a review of historical information, a property reconnaissance conducted on 1st and 2nd June 2017 and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the property, Amec Foster Wheeler has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Mississauga Road Widening (West Side), From
Queen Street West to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive,
City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure,
A Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited**

Prepared by,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason Seguin".

Jason Seguin, M.A. (P354)
Senior Archaeologist

Reviewed by,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shaun Austin".

Shaun Austin, Ph.D. (P141)
Associate Archaeologist

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Mississauga Road Widening (West Side), From
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City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

2017 Archaeological Site Records. On file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Data Coordination.

This Land Archaeology Inc.

2010 Original Report on the 2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Four X Development Land, Four X Development Inc.'s Property, Lots 7 and 8 WHS, City of Brampton, Ontario (William Finlayson (P059), Report ID# 265015).

Tremaine, G.R. and G.M. Tremaine

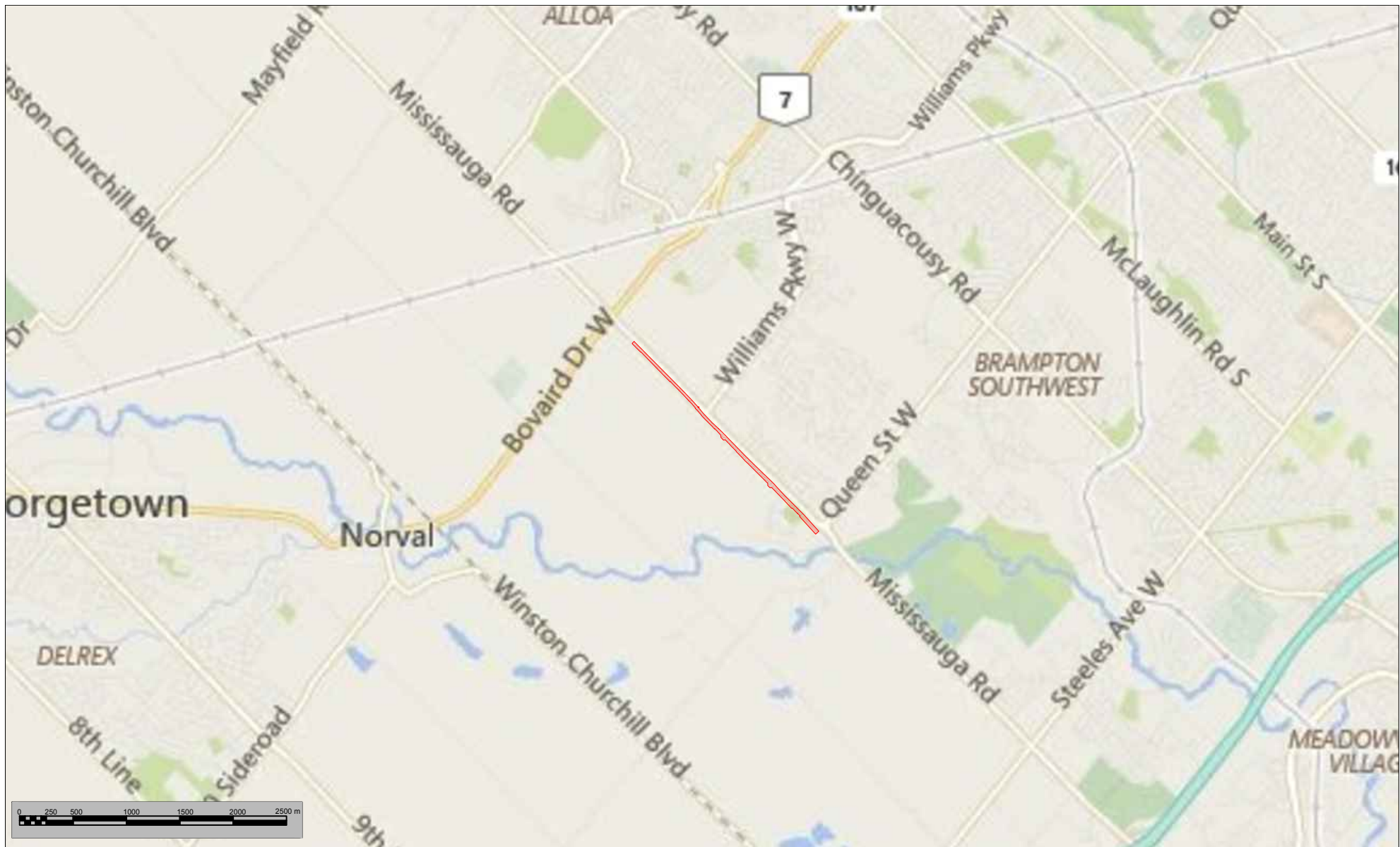
1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*, G.R. & G.M. Tremaine, Toronto. Accessed from:


<http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/files.pl?idnum=1031>

Walker & Miles

1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*. Miles & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

APPENDIX A
FIGURES




LEGEND	
	Study Area


NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
SOURCE: ESRI

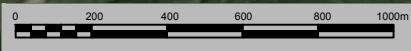
CLIENT:
 CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 50,000



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton	
Location of the Study Area	
PROJECT N°: TP115085	FIGURE: 1
DATE: 29 Aug 2017	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Harvester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel: 905-335-2353 www.amectw.com	
	



LEGEND



Study Area

NOTES:

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SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON
REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By:

CH

Checked By:

SA

Revision N°:

01

Scale:

1: 20,000

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°:

TP115085

DATE:

29 Aug 2017

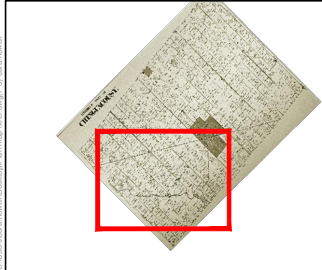
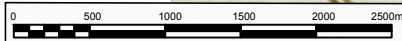
FIGURE:

2




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LEGEND

 Study Area

NOTES:

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

CLIENT:

CITY OF BRAMPTON
REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By:

CH

Checked By:

SA

Revision N°:

01

Scale:

1: 50,000



PROJECT N°:

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Checked By:

1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel
Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

Revision N°:

01

Scale:

1: 50,000

DATE:

29 Aug 2017

PROJECT N°:

TP115085

DATE:

29 Aug 2017






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FIGURE:

5





LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive testing required
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB1155085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI


CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**
 Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton





Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

PROJECT N°:	TP115085	FIGURE: 6a
DATE:	29 Aug 2017	

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LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE:
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CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Direction

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE:
6b




LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE:
 ESRI

CLIENT:
 CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250




STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

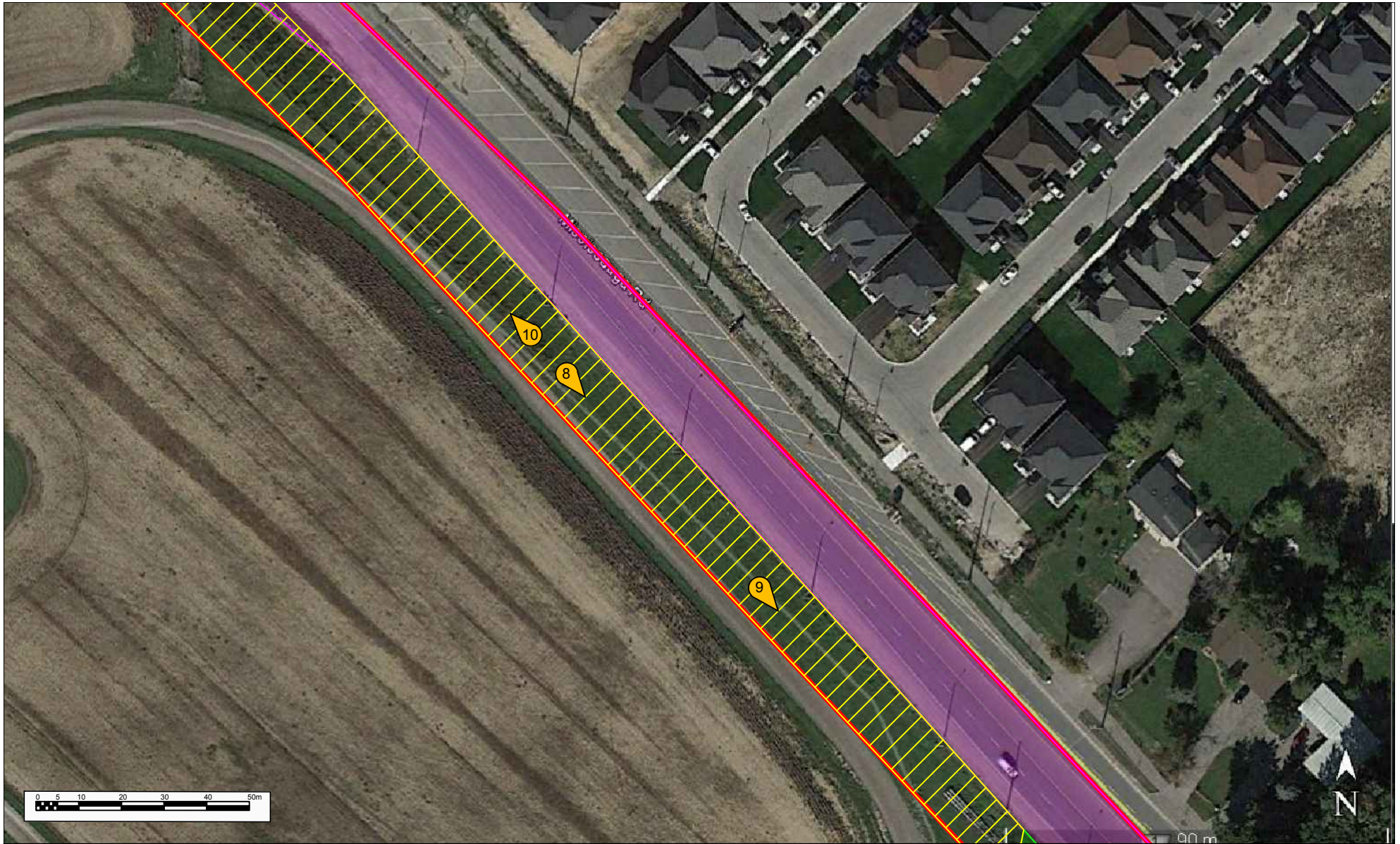
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Direction





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 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 6c





LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Direction

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

FIGURE: 6d

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LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive testing required
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

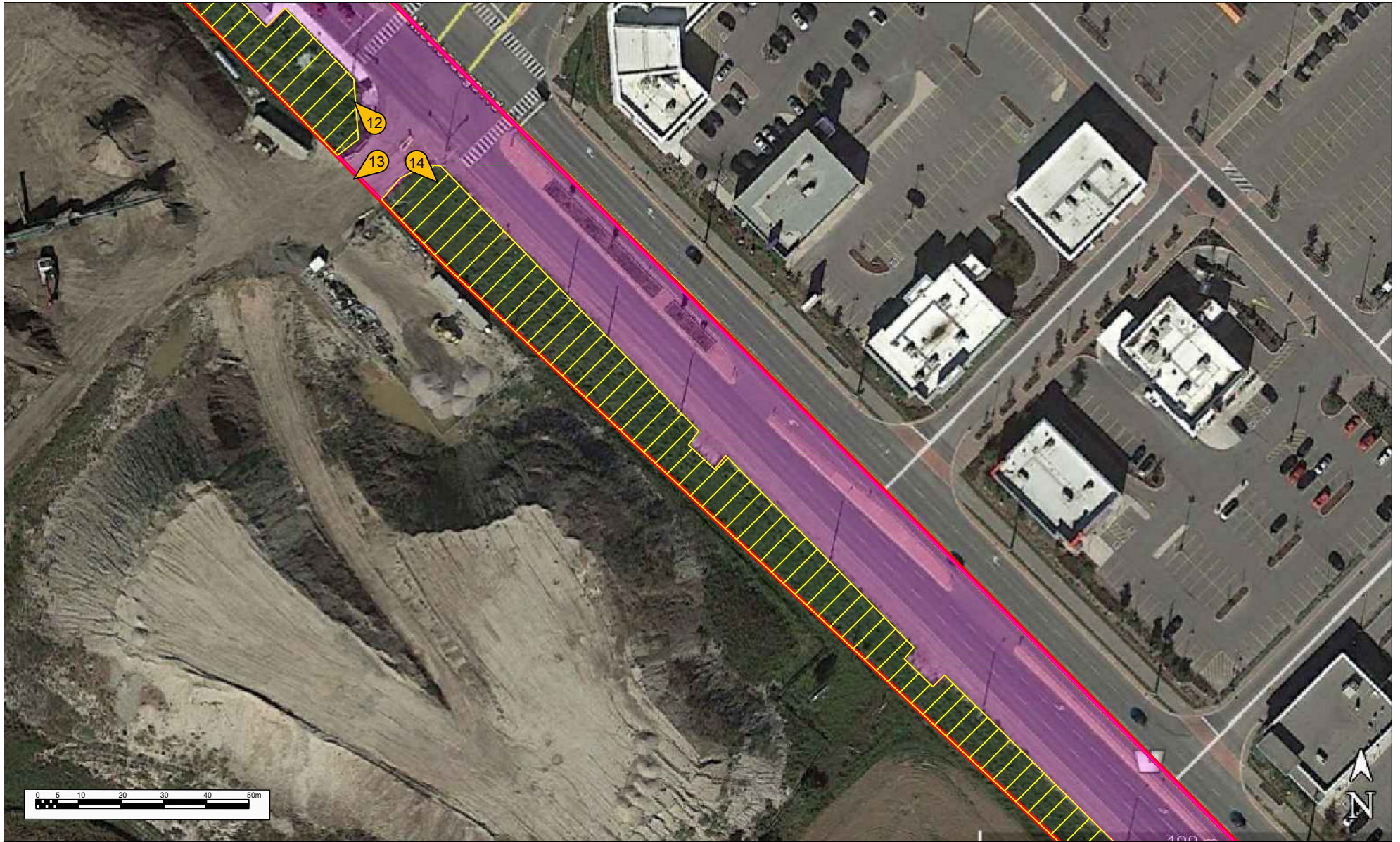
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton





Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Direction

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 6e




LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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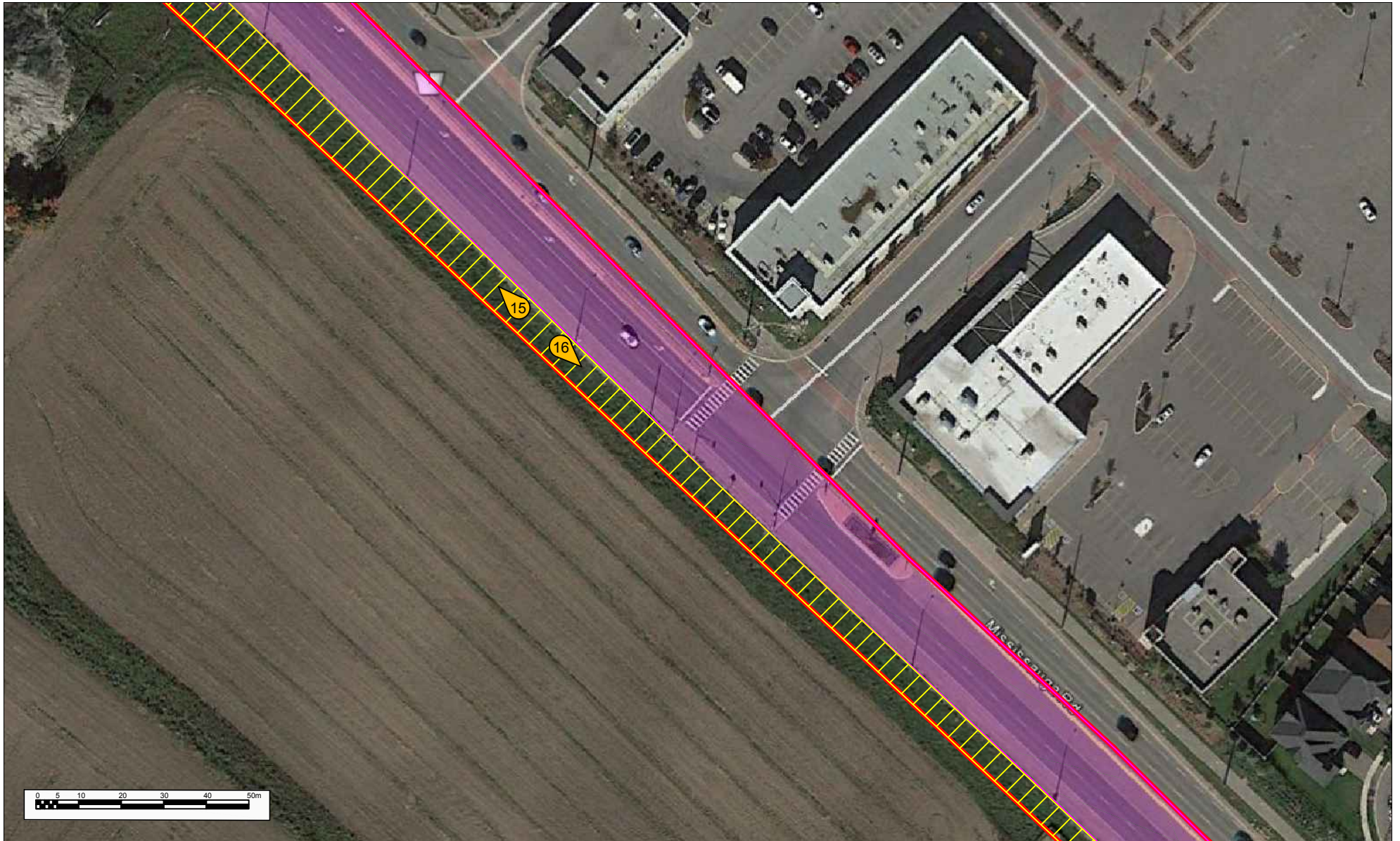


FIGURE: **6f**



LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
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 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
 CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

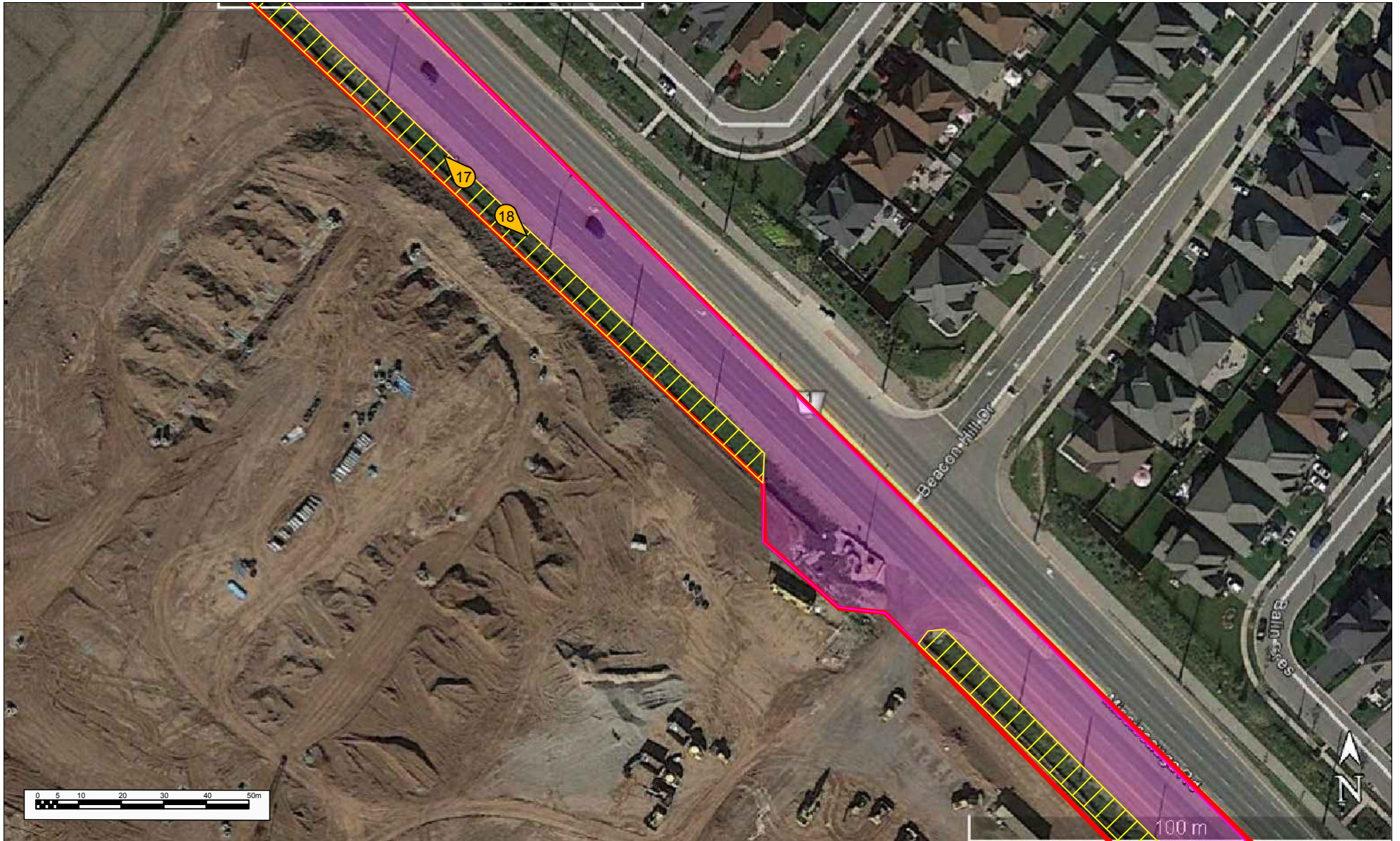
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton





Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers Location and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

FIGURE: **6g**

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LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
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 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250




STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

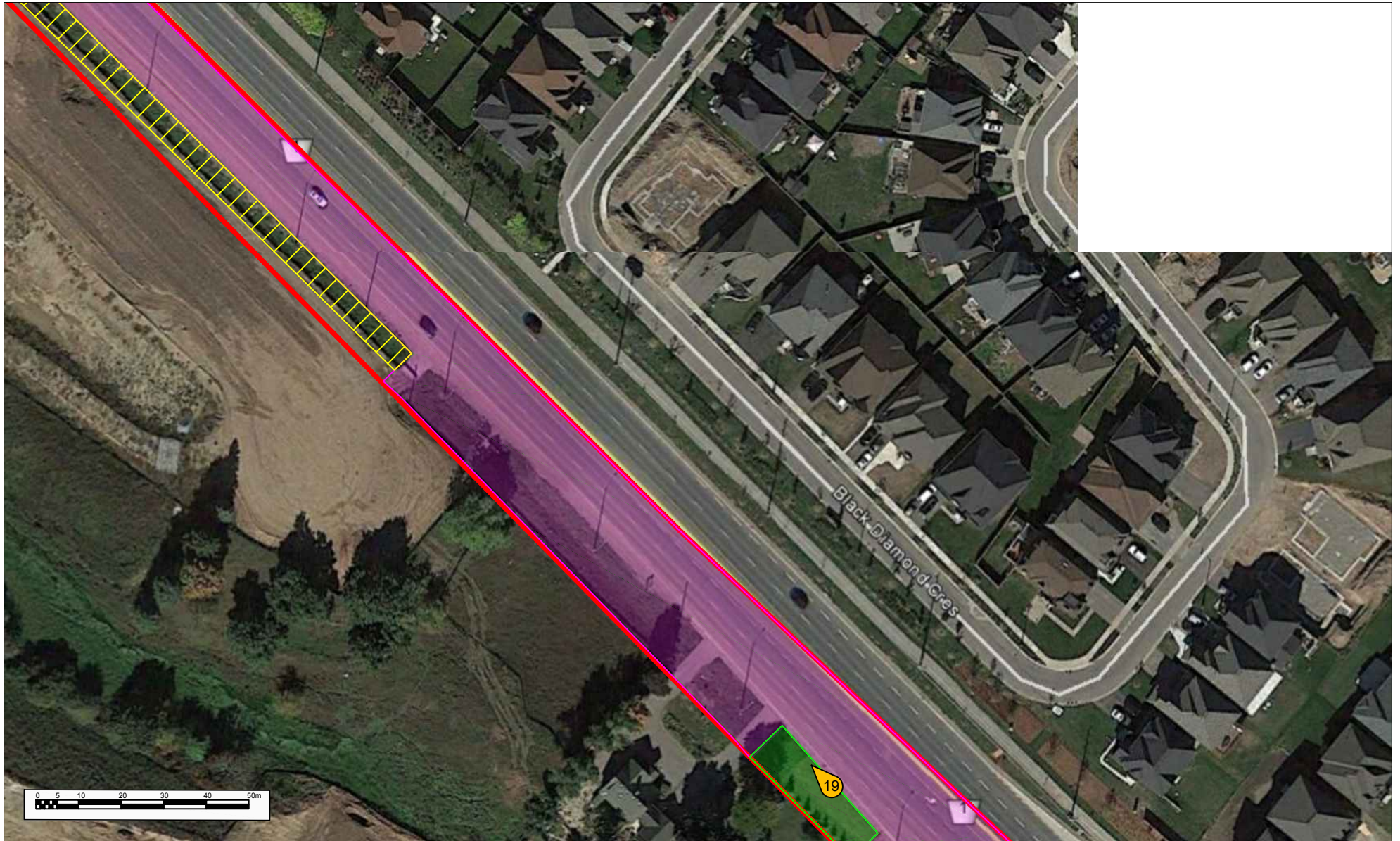
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 6h





LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive testing required
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

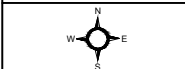
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening, (300 m North of Queen Street
 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE:
6i





LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive testing required
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
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CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,250

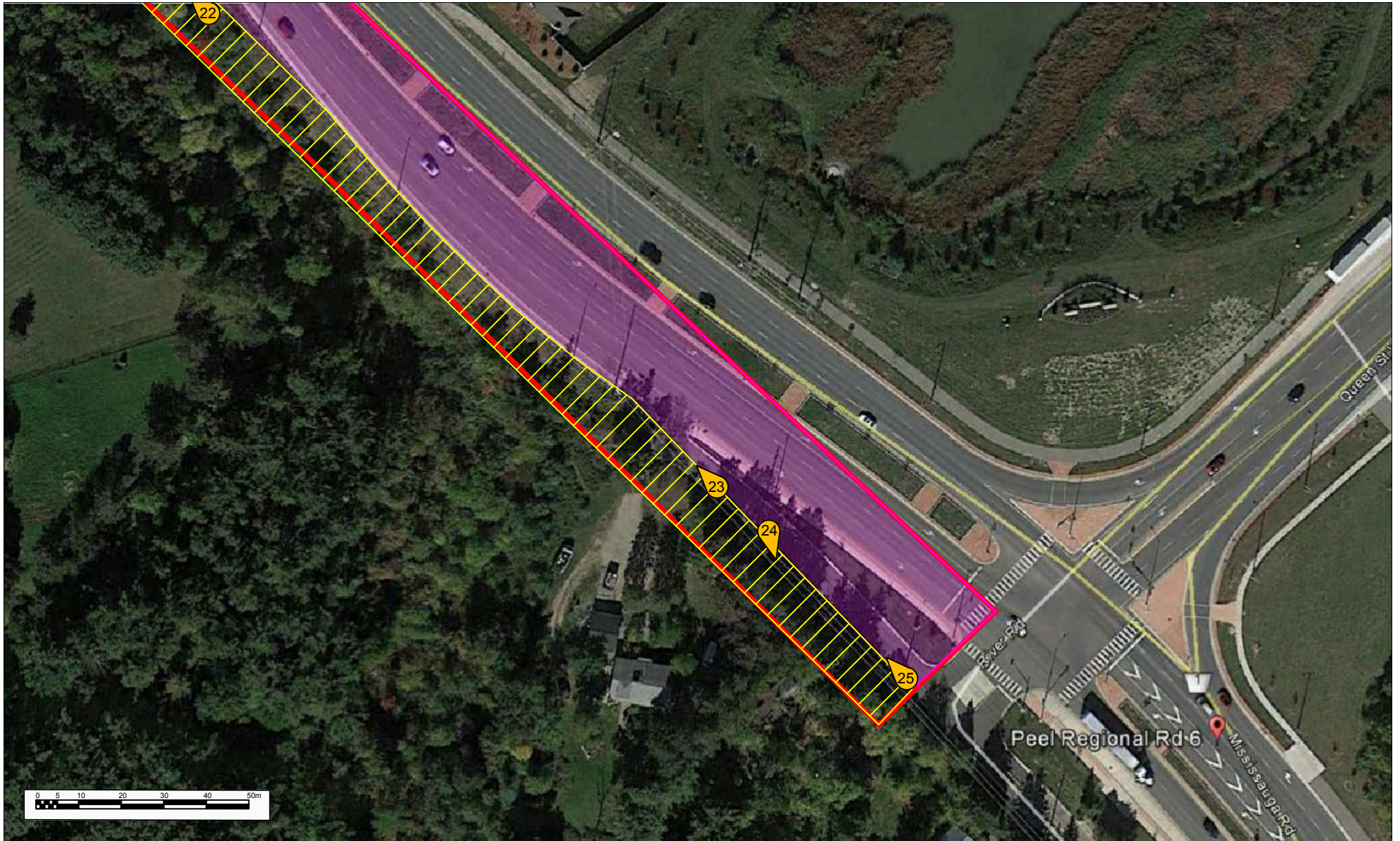
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions





PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 6j



LEGEND

-  Study Area
-  Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
-  Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
-  Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:

THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
CITY OF BRAMPTON
REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 1,250



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

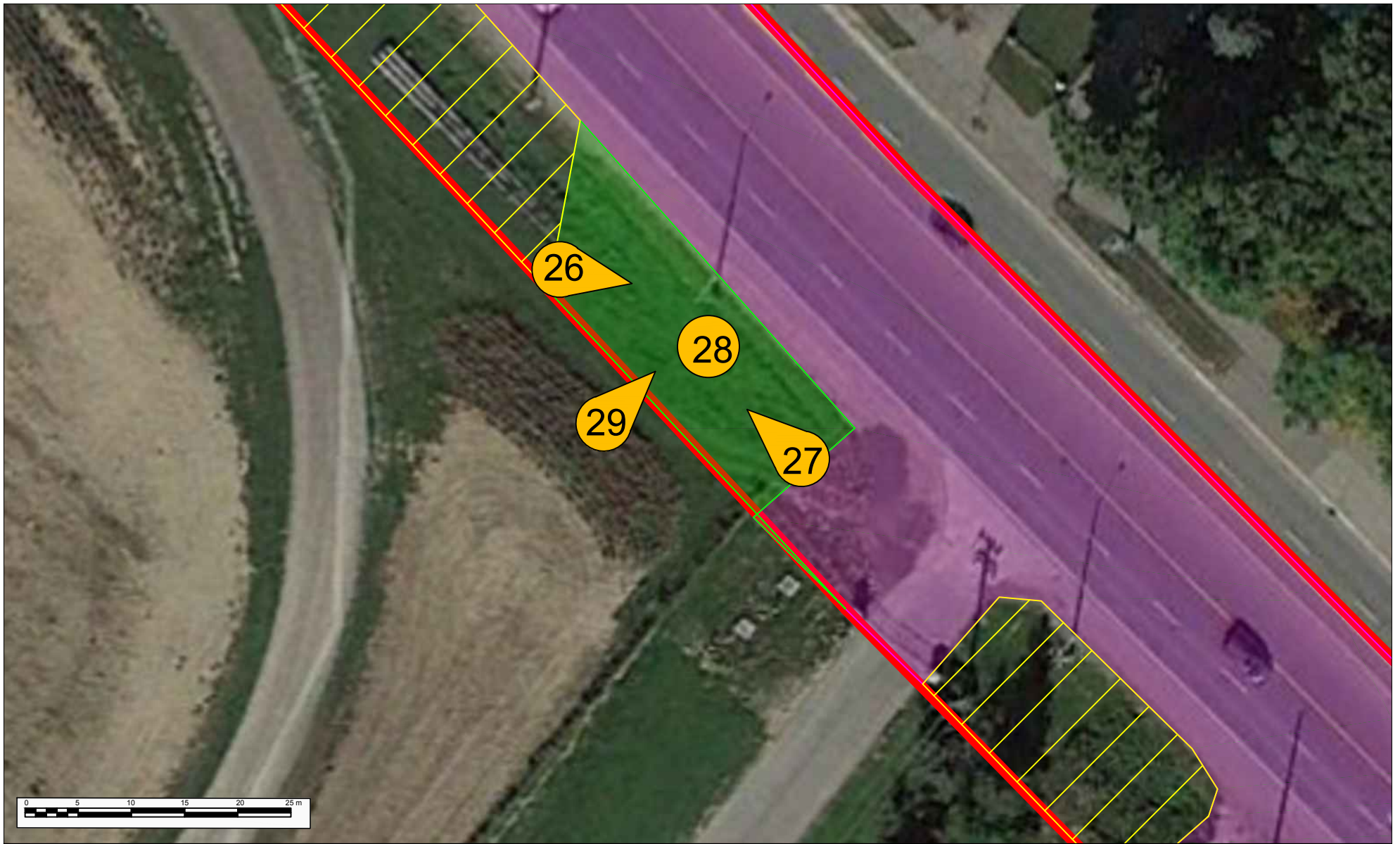
PROJECT N°: TP115085

DATE: 29 Aug 2017

FIGURE:
6k

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LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Test pitted at 5 metre intervals
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
**CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL**

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 500

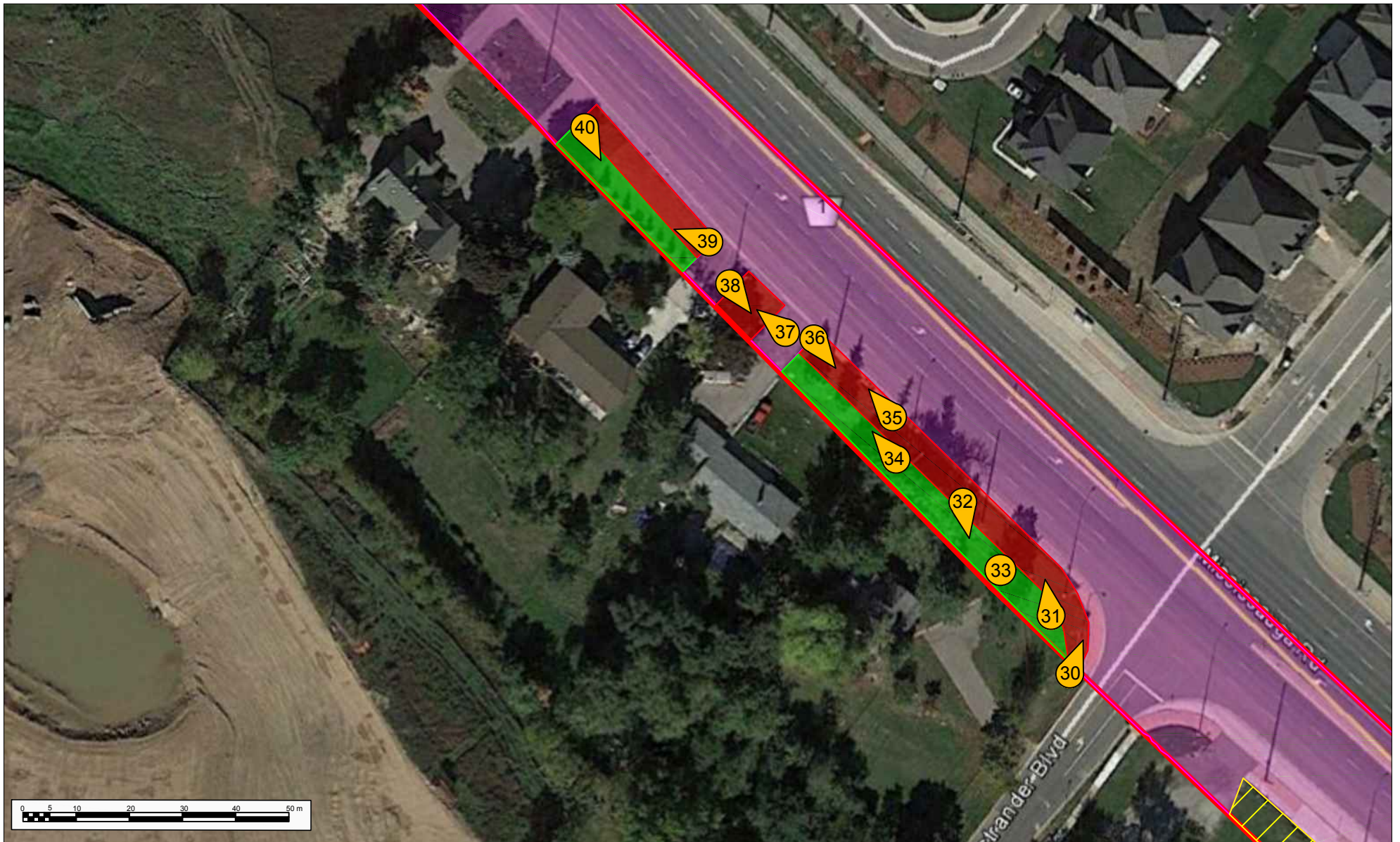
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 2 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Direction

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 7a



LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Underground utilities
	Test pitted at 5 metre intervals
	Archaeological potential removed due to excessive slope
	Archaeological potential removed due to road construction, gravel shoulder and ditch
	Photograph number, location and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TB115085.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT:
 CITY OF BRAMPTON
 REGION OF PEEL

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 1,000

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Mississauga Road Widening (west side), (Queen Street to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive), City of Brampton

Stage 2 Results with Photograph Numbers, Locations and Directions

PROJECT N°: TP115085
 DATE: 29 Aug 2017

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FIGURE: 7b

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH	1
-------------------	----------

Description
Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.



PHOTOGRAPH	2
-------------------	----------

Description
Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope and ditch.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	3
PHOTOGRAPH	3		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.
Description			
Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	4
PHOTOGRAPH	4		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.
Description			
Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, road construction and ditch.			

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	PHOTOGRAPH	5
	Description	
<p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to road construction, ditch and excessive slope.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	6
	Description	
<p>Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope and ditch.</p>		

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001
PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	PHOTOGRAPH	7
	Description	
<p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope and ditch.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	8
	Description	
<p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	PHOTOGRAPH	9
	Description Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.	

	PHOTOGRAPH	10
	Description Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.	

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

11

Description

Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope and ditch.



PHOTOGRAPH

12

Description

Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, ditch and construction activities.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

13

Description

Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to recent construction activities.



PHOTOGRAPH

14

Description


Facing southeast at are of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 407 1369 466">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td data-bbox="1369 407 1442 466">15</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	15
PHOTOGRAPH	15		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 491 1442 550" style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 550 1442 1020"> <p>Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		Description	<p>Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.</p>
Description			
<p>Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder and ditch.</p>			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 1211 1369 1270">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td data-bbox="1369 1211 1442 1270">16</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	16
PHOTOGRAPH	16		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 1295 1442 1354" style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1105 1354 1442 1824"> <p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		Description	<p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.</p>
Description			
<p>Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.</p>			

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

17

Description

Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope, gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.



PHOTOGRAPH

18

Description

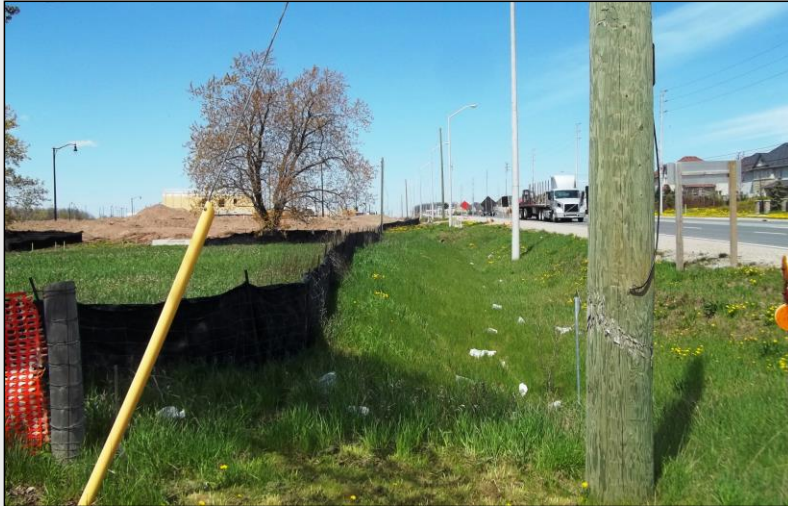
Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to gravel shoulder, ditch and recent construction activities.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

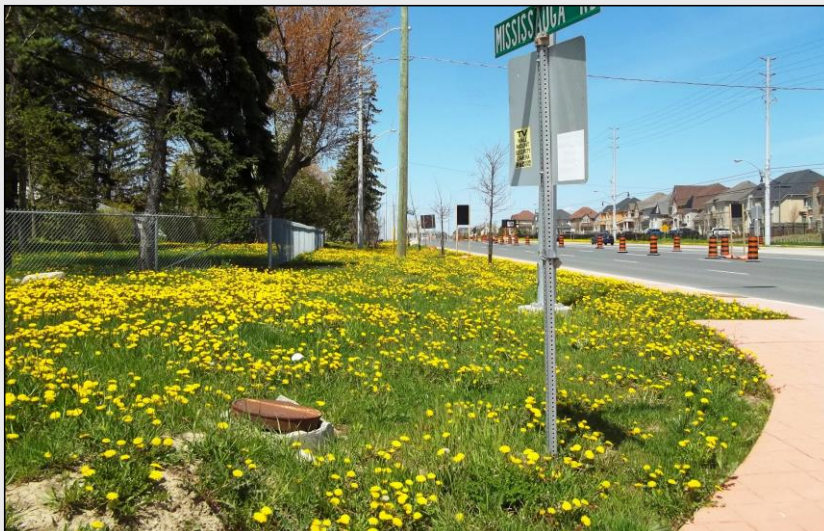


PHOTOGRAPH

19

Description

Facing northwest at area of mixed potential. Low potential due to gravel shoulder, ditch; area of potential due to former agricultural field.



PHOTOGRAPH

20

Description

Facing northwest at area of potential, manicured lawns.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

21

Description

Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to paved road way, side walk and utility locates.



PHOTOGRAPH

22

Description


Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment


LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

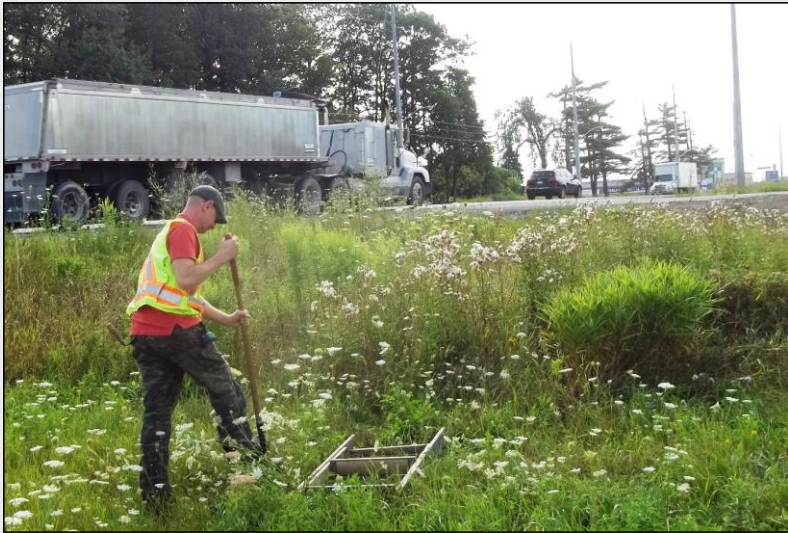
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 409 1367 466">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td data-bbox="1367 409 1442 466">23</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	23
PHOTOGRAPH	23		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 493 1442 550">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 550 1442 1024">Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing northwest at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.
Description			
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 1207 1367 1264">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td data-bbox="1367 1207 1442 1264">24</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	24
PHOTOGRAPH	24		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 1291 1442 1348">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1107 1348 1442 1822">Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing southeast at area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.
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APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001
PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	25
PHOTOGRAPH	25		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing northwest at area of low archeological potential due to excessive slope and paved road way.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing northwest at area of low archeological potential due to excessive slope and paved road way.
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>26</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	26
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing southeast at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing southeast at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.
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APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001
PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

27

Description

Facing northwest at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.



PHOTOGRAPH

28

Description

Example of test pit advanced. No topsoil present, 20 cm of gravel mixed with light brown sandy loam to a homogenous light brown sandy loam. Total depth of 25 cm. Test pits devoid of cultural materials.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

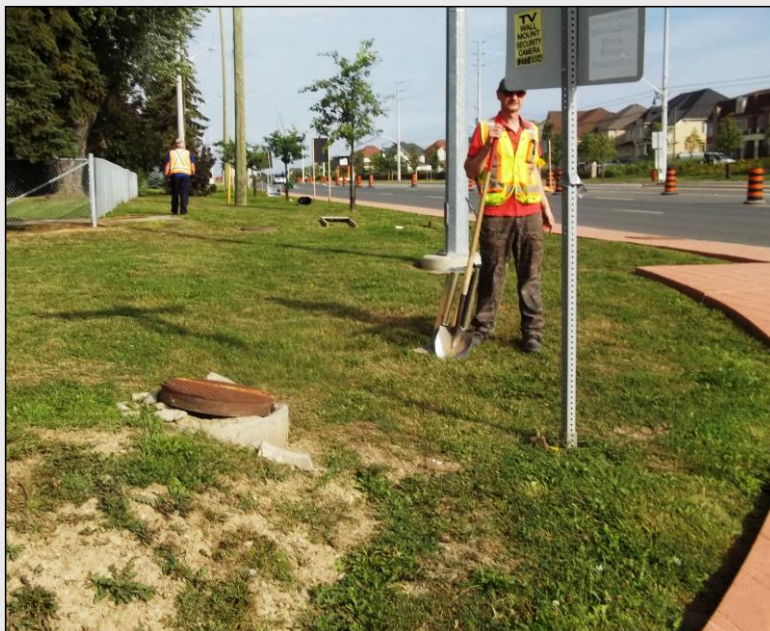


PHOTOGRAPH

29

Description

Facing northeast at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.



PHOTOGRAPH

30

Description

Facing northeast at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologists examining area marked to contain underground utilities.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

31

Description

Facing northwest at area of marked to contain underground utilities.



PHOTOGRAPH

32

Description

Facing southeast at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

33

Description

Example of test pit advanced. No topsoil present, 20 cm of gravel mixed with light brown sandy loam to a homogenous light brown sandy loam. Total depth of 25 cm. Test pits devoid of cultural materials.



PHOTOGRAPH


34

Description

Facing northwest. Area subjected to Stage 2 testing at 5-metre intervals.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001
PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	35
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing northwest at area of marked to contain underground utilities.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing northwest at area of marked to contain underground utilities.
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	36
PHOTOGRAPH	36		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facing southeast at area of marked to contain underground utilities.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Facing southeast at area of marked to contain underground utilities.
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APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH

37

Description

Facing northwest at area of marked to contain underground utilities.



PHOTOGRAPH

38

Description

Facing southeast at area of marked to contain underground utilities.


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115085.2A.3001

PROJECT Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION West Side of Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1), Brampton Ontario

	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffffcc;">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td style="background-color: #ffffcc;">39</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="background-color: #ffffcc;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Facing northwest at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	39	Description		Facing northwest at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.	
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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffffcc;">PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td style="background-color: #ffffcc;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="background-color: #ffffcc;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Facing south at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	40	Description		Facing south at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.	
PHOTOGRAPH	40						
Description							
Facing south at Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologist conducting Stage 2 testing.							

APPENDIX C
ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Shaun Austin, Ph.D. – Associate Archaeologist

Dr. Austin is the Senior Advisor of Amec Foster Wheeler's cultural heritage resources group and is based in the Amec Foster Wheeler's Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated cultural heritage consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, the cultural heritage community and all other stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology License (P141)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Cara Howell B.A. – Senior Archaeologist

Ms. Howell has been working in consulting archaeology since 1999. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavation. She has developed a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of material culture and has a specialized interest in historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler's Archaeology Group, she was instrumental in creating and implementing cataloguing systems for all types of recovered artifacts. Ms. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities. She holds a B.A. in Physical Anthropology and a B.A. in Classical Archaeology from McMaster University, and an **Applied Research License (R180)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Jason Seguin, M.A. – Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Seguin has been engaged in archaeology since 2004. Mr. Seguin has conducted stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a

Region of Peel
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Mississauga Road Widening (West Side), From
Queen Street West to 100-m South of Bovaird Drive
City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin holds a **Professional Archaeology License (License P354)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

APPENDIX D
LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - (b) The Scope of Services;
 - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study and fieldwork were performed. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information or conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

APPENDIX E

INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

Indigenous Engagement Documentation

To fulfill commitments made by the Region of Peel, Amec Foster Wheeler provided information sharing letters to the three Indigenous groups noted in the table prior to commencing Stage 2 field activities for the combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for Mississauga Road (West Side), from Queen Street West to 100 metres south of Bovaird Drive, in the City of Brampton. The information sharing letters were sent via email on 11 May, 2017 and provided project details along with an invitation to participate in the project. Copies of the letters are included within this document.

While the Haudenosaunee Development Institute and Six Nations Lands of the Grand River indicated that they would not be providing field representatives for the Stage 2 assessment, the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation elected to assign a field liaison representative. However, on the day the assessment was scheduled to take place, Ms. Megan DeVries, Archaeological Coordinator with the Department of Consultation and Accommodation, Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, identified that the assigned field liaison would not be able to attend and to proceed with the assessment as scheduled.

Name	Contact Information
Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation	<i>Contact Name:</i> Megan DeVries <i>Address:</i> 6 First Line Road, R.R.#6 Hagersville, Ontario N0A 1H0 <i>Email:</i> megan.devries@newcreditfirstnation.com <i>Tel:</i> (905) 768-4260
Six Nations Lands of the Grand River	<i>Contact Name:</i> Joanne Thomas <i>Address:</i> 2498 Chiefswood Road, P.O. Box 5000 Ohsweken, Ontario N0A 1M0 <i>Email:</i> jthomas@sixnations.ca <i>Tel:</i> (519) 753-3449
Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (represented by the Haudenosaunee Development Institute)	<i>Contact Name:</i> Wayne Hill <i>Address:</i> 16 Sunrise Court Suite 600, P.O. Box 714 Ohsweken, Ontario N0A 1M0 <i>Email:</i> tworowarchaeology@gmail.com <i>Tel:</i> (519) 455-4222



May 11, 2017

Project No. TP115085

Attention: Megan Deviries, Archaeological Coordinator and Accommodation
Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nations

RE: Information Sharing, Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) From 300 Metres North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 Metres South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107), City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Dear Ms. Deviries,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited was retained by the Region of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concessions 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

It is anticipated that the Stage 2 fieldwork will take two days to complete and is scheduled to begin in June 2017 (confirmation of field dates will be forwarded).

The purpose of the Stage 2 portion of the assessment is to determine if archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest will be impacted by the proposed undertaking and to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any such sites.

STAGE 1 AND 2 SCOPE OF WORK

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
A division of Amec Foster Wheeler
Americas Limited
3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100
Burlington, Ontario, L7N 3W5
Tel: 905-353-2353 Fax: 905-335-1414

www.amecfw.com

This assessment will be conducted in accordance with the technical standards defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011, set out by the MTCS, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 and 2 assessment will consist of the following tasks:

- Contact MTCS to determine whether archaeological sites have previously been recorded in the vicinity of each study area;
- Review relevant archaeological reports that document work within 50 meters of each study area;
- Review the study area's physiographic and hydrographic setting, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and transportation routes;
- Conduct a property inspection to gather current, first-hand information and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by recent land-use practices;
- Review historical atlases and other archival sources for evidence of early Euro-Canadian land use;
- Prepare appropriate recommendations;
- Portions of the study area containing archaeological potential will be subjected to test pit survey at 5-m intervals, employing strategies that adhere to Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011);
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Artifact processing and analysis, where applicable; and,

Brief biographies the principal archaeologists and their roles for this particular project are included below.

Shaun Austin, P.H.D., Associate Archaeologist – Dr. Austin is the Senior Advisor to Amec Foster Wheeler's Cultural Heritage Resources Group and is based in the Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, First Nations communities and cultural heritage stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P141)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists. Roles: Principle Project Licensee, Senior Report Reviewer.

Cara Howell B.A., Senior Archaeologist Ms. Howell has been working in consulting archaeology since 1999. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavation. She has developed a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of material culture and has a specialized interest in historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler's Archaeology Group, she was instrumental in creating and implementing cataloguing systems for all types of recovered artifacts. Mr. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities. She holds a B.A. in Physical Anthropology and a B.A. in Classical Archaeology from McMaster University and an **Applied Research Licence (R108)** from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Roles: Aboriginal Engagement, Project Manager, Field Director, Artifact Analysis and Processing Lead

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Devon Brusey B.A. Hon., Staff Archaeologist – Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2006. She holds an honours B.A. degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 300 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has acted as a project manager, crew supervisor, artifact analyst, and report writer for many projects. Recently she has expanded her experiences to include Built Heritage/Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments, as well as Heritage Impact assessments. Ms. Brusey holds an **Applied Research Licence (R410)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Roles: Field technician.

We have provided this information sharing letter to demonstrate that we take your interest in this project very seriously. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at cara.howell@amecfw.com.

Regards,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cara Howell', is centered on the page. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cara Howell, B.A.
Senior Archaeologist

cara.howell@amecfw.com



May 11, 2017

Project No. TP115085

Attention: Wayne Hill, Haudenosaunee Development Institute

RE: Information Sharing, Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) From 300 Metres North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 Metres South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107), City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

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Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
A division of Amec Foster Wheeler
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3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100
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Tel: 905-353-2353 Fax: 905-335-1414

www.amecfw.com

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Regards,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

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Cara Howell, B.A.
Senior Archaeologist

cara.howell@amecfw.com



May 11, 2017

Project No. TP115085

Attention: Joanne Thomas, Six Nations Lands and Resources

RE: Information Sharing, Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) From 300 Metres North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 Metres South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107), City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Dear Ms. Thomas,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited was retained by the Region of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concessions 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

It is anticipated that the Stage 2 fieldwork will take two days to complete and is scheduled to begin in June 2017 (confirmation of field dates will be forwarded).

The purpose of the Stage 2 portion of the assessment is to determine if archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest will be impacted by the proposed undertaking and to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any such sites.

STAGE 1 AND 2 SCOPE OF WORK

This assessment will be conducted in accordance with the technical standards defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011, set out by the MTCS, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 and 2 assessment will consist of the following tasks:

- Contact MTCS to determine whether archaeological sites have previously been recorded in the vicinity of each study area;
- Review relevant archaeological reports that document work within 50 meters of each study area;
- Review the study area's physiographic and hydrographic setting, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and transportation routes;
- Conduct a property inspection to gather current, first-hand information and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by recent land-use practices;
- Review historical atlases and other archival sources for evidence of early Euro-Canadian land use;
- Prepare appropriate recommendations;
- Portions of the study area containing archaeological potential will be subjected to test pit survey at 5-m intervals, employing strategies that adhere to Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011);
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Artifact processing and analysis, where applicable; and,

Brief biographies the principal archaeologists and their roles for this particular project are included below.

Shaun Austin, P.H.D., Associate Archaeologist – Dr. Austin is the Senior Advisor to Amec Foster Wheeler's Cultural Heritage Resources Group and is based in the Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, First Nations communities and cultural heritage stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P141)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists. Roles: Principle Project Licensee, Senior Report Reviewer.

Cara Howell B.A., Senior Archaeologist Ms. Howell has been working in consulting archaeology since 1999. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavation. She has developed a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of material culture and has a specialized interest in historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler's Archaeology Group, she was instrumental in creating and implementing cataloguing systems for all types of recovered artifacts. Mr. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities. She holds a B.A. in Physical Anthropology and a B.A. in Classical Archaeology from McMaster University and an **Applied Research Licence (R108)** from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Roles: Aboriginal Engagement, Project Manager, Field Director, Artifact Analysis and Processing Lead

Jason Seguin, M.A., Senior Archaeologist – Mr. Seguin has worked as an archaeologist / anthropologist since 2004. Mr. Seguin has conducted Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin currently holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P354)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport. Roles: Report Writer, Field Assistant.

Devon Brusey B.A. Hon., Staff Archaeologist – Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2006. She holds an honours B.A. degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 300 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has acted as a project manager, crew supervisor, artifact analyst, and report writer for many projects. Recently she has expanded her experiences to include Built Heritage/Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments, as well as Heritage Impact assessments. Ms. Brusey holds an **Applied Research Licence (R410)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Roles: Field technician.

We have provided this information sharing letter to demonstrate that we take your interest in this project very seriously. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at cara.howell@amecfw.com.

Regards,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cara Howell', is centered on the page. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cara Howell, B.A.
Senior Archaeologist

cara.howell@amecfw.com