



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Region of Peel Municipal Class EA for the Stormwater Servicing Plan for Regional Road Infrastructure, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of Toronto and Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now the Cities of Mississauga, Brampton and the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary summarizes only the key points of the report. For a complete account of the results and conclusions, as well as the limitations of this study, the reader should examine the report in full.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by GM BluePlan Engineering Ltd. (GMBP; the Client) to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of nine areas encompassing a total of 54.26 ha (the Study Area) to support a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Stormwater Servicing Master Plan for Regional Road Infrastructure in the Region of Peel, Ontario (the Project).

The purpose of the Project is to develop a stormwater servicing strategy by evaluating the alternatives to provide a preferred solution to service and retrofit existing and future growth requirements. Following a system-wide evaluation process to identify the most feasible sites for stormwater improvements and Low Impact Development (LID) implementation, nine potential locations (LID areas 1-5, 11, 13, 16 and 17) were selected for the Project with the intent to evaluate various solution options and select a preferred alternative. The selected sites are proposed areas which will be further refined during the detailed design stage of the Project. These locations span the lower-tier municipalities of the City of Mississauga, City of Brampton and Town of Caledon within the upper-tier municipality of Peel Region (the Region).

While background information for the entire Project Area was gathered, the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment focused on the nine potential locations identified as the most feasible sites within the Project Area. As part of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment a desktop survey and property inspection were completed for LID areas 1-5, 11, 13, 16 and 17 within the overall Study Area (Maps 1 and 2).

The objective of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was to compile available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources.

The Stage 1 desktop archaeological assessment and property inspection found the Study Area to exhibit potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits and for the recovery of pre-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources. Based on the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment the following recommendations are made, as illustrated in Maps 8A-8I:

- 1) Lands that have been previously subjected to Archaeological Assessment(s) and cleared by the Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) of further archaeological concern are recommended to be exempt from further assessment.
 - a. The entirety of LID area 2 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the majority of the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8E) (See Recommendation 3 for remainder of the LID area).
 - b. The entirety of LID area 3 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the majority the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8C) (See Recommendation 2 for remainder of the LID area).
 - c. The entirety of LID area 4 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; AECOM 2019; Map 8D).
 - d. The southern portion of LID area 13 was previously assessed and no further work is recommended for this portion of the LID area (Stantec Consultants 2014; Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 2017, 2018; Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants 2020, 2021; Map 8H).

- 2) The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed LID areas has determined there is potential for the presence of archaeological resources to be preserved within portions of the Study Area:
- a. LID area 3; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area as per previous assessment (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8C).
 - i) The Assumption Catholic Cemetery is located directly southeast and adjacent to LID area 3. While recommendations for Stage 2 test pit survey, as per Golder's 2016 assessment, will be followed to identify whether pre-contact Indigenous or historic Euro-Canadian resources are present within the proposed LID area, additional assessment must be undertaken as per the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) Registrar's Directive (updated February 12, 2021).
 - ii) Given the potential for burials to extend beyond the boundaries of the Assumption Catholic Cemetery, prior to any archaeological assessment or investigation within 10 m of the cemetery boundaries, including Stage 2 test pit survey, a licensed archaeologist must submit a request to the BAO for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization prior to commencing the assessment.
 - iii) Following the Stage 2 test pit survey, once detailed design plans of LID area 3 are determined, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation involving mechanical topsoil removal per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) is recommended. Mechanical topsoil removal is recommended for a minimum of 10 m outside the boundaries of the cemetery.
 - b. LID area 5; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8A).
 - c. LID area 11; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8G).
 - d. LID area 16; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8I).

If project works are proposed on these lands, then a Stage 2 test pit survey at 5 m intervals is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Test pits should be 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into sterile subsoil. If artifacts are recovered their location should be recorded with a GPS unit and test pit intervals reduced to 2.5 metres within 5 metres of the positive test pit, as well as a one-metre test unit if necessary.

- 3) Areas of previous disturbance were identified in portions of the Study Area. These areas of disturbance include roadways and sidewalks. Areas of slope were also identified within the Study Area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed LID areas has determined that there is low potential for the presence of archaeological resources to be recovered within portions of the LID areas due to previous disturbance and slope:
- a. LID area 1; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required (Map 8F).
 - b. LID area 2; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8E).

- c. LID area 5; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8A).
 - d. LID area 11; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8G).
 - e. LID area 13; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8H).
 - f. LID area 16; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8I).
 - g. LID area 17; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required (Map 8B).
- 4) Should ground disturbing activities be planned outside of the LID areas a property inspection will be required to determine whether there is archaeological potential for archaeological remains and make recommendations as to whether further archaeological assessment in the form of Stage 2 is required.

Despite efforts and due diligence, no archaeological assessment can necessarily account for potential archaeological resources. Should deeply buried archaeological resources be identified during ground disturbance activity associated with future development of the Study Area, ground disturbance activities shall be immediately halted, and the Archaeology Division of the Culture Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) notified.

The MHSTCI is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Study Limitations

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments, and purpose described to Golder by GM BluePlan (the Client) and the Region of Peel (end Client). The factual data, interpretations, and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations, and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the *report* by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations, and opinions given in this report are intended only for guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling, and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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Acknowledgements

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Historic Structures Within the Study Area as Depicted on the 1859 Tremaine's Map and the 1877 Pope Map of the County of Peel

APPENDIX B

Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km

APPENDIX C

Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by GM BluePlan Engineering Ltd. (GMBP; the Client) to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of nine areas encompassing a total of 54.26 ha (the Study Area) to support a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Stormwater Servicing Master Plan for Regional Road Infrastructure in the Region of Peel, Ontario (the Project).

The purpose of the Project is to develop a stormwater servicing strategy by evaluating the alternatives to provide a preferred solution to service and retrofit existing and future growth requirements. Following a system-wide evaluation process to identify the most feasible sites for stormwater improvements and Low Impact Development (LID) implementation, nine potential locations (LID areas 1-5, 11, 13, 16 and 17) were selected for the Project with the intent to evaluate various solution options and select a preferred alternative. The selected sites are proposed areas which will be further refined during the detailed design stage of the Project. These locations span the lower-tier municipalities of the City of Mississauga, City of Brampton and Town of Caledon within the upper-tier municipality of Peel Region (the Region).

While background information for the entire Project Area was gathered, the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment focused on the nine potential locations identified as the most feasible sites within the Project Area. As part of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment a desktop survey and property inspection were completed for LID areas 1-5, 11, 13, 16 and 17 within the overall Study Area (Maps 1 and 2).

The preferred LID locations are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: LID Locations Descriptors, Concession and Lots within the Study Area

LID Area	Project Description	Concession	Lots	Township	City/Town
1	Erin Mills Parkway north of Mississauga Road	4 West of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	9, 10	Toronto	Mississauga
		5 West of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	8, 9, 10	Toronto	Mississauga
2	Derry Road near McLaughlin	1, 2 West of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	10, 11	Toronto	Mississauga
3	Derry Road east of Highway 410	1, 2 East of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	10, 11	Toronto	Mississauga
4	Derry Road west of Highway 410	2, 3 East of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	10, 11	Toronto	Mississauga
5	Mayfield Road east of Dixie Road	4, 5 East of Centre Road	17, 18	Chinguacousy	Brampton/Caledon
11	Erin Mills Parkway south of Mississauga Road	5 West of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	1, 2, 3	Toronto	Mississauga
		6 West of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	1, 2, 3, 4	Toronto	Mississauga

LID Area	Project Description	Concession	Lots	Township	City/Town
13	Dixie Road south of Highway 401	2 North of Dundas Street,	5, 6	Toronto	Mississauga
		3, 4 East of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	1, 2, 3	Toronto	Mississauga
16	Erin Mills Parkway south of Highway 403	Range 3, 4 North of Dundas Street	1	Toronto	Mississauga
		1 North of Dundas Street	31	Toronto	Mississauga
		2 North of Dundas Street	31, 32	Toronto	Mississauga
17	Kennedy Road south of Queen Street	1, 2 East of Centre Road	8, 9, 10	Chinguacousy	Brampton

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under Project Information Number (PIF) P468-0080-2021, issued to Rhiannon Fisher of Golder.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was to compile available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the Provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment were:

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

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

- review the relevant archaeological, historic, and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area
- review of an updated listing of registered archaeological sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)
- review of previously completed archaeological assessments within or adjacent to the Study Area
- review of historical maps of the Study Area
- a property inspection

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context of the Study Area, a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history was undertaken. This information is presented below.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

The general culture history of southern Ontario based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), spanning the Pre-Contact Indigenous Period is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Overview of Pre-Contact Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	10,950 – 10,350 BP	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers and large territories; Fluted projectiles.
	Late	10,350 – 9950 BP	Holcomb, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles.
Archaic	Early	9950 – 7950 BP	Side-notched, corner-notched, and bifurcate base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels).
	Middle	7950 – 4450 BP	Stemmed, Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; netsinkers common; earliest copper tools.
	Late	4450 – 2900 BP	Narrow Point, Broad Point and Small Point traditions; less mobility; use of fish-weirs; more formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade.
Woodland	Early	2900 – 2350 BP	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; bands of up to 35 people.
	Middle	2350 – 1400 BP	Saugeen, Point Peninsula and Couture traditions; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries, and rectangular structures identified.
	Transitional	1400 – 1050 BP	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with up to 75 people.
	Early Late Woodland	1050 – 650 BP	Glen Meyer tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with up to 75-200 people and 4-5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements.
	Middle Late Woodland	650 – 550 BP	Uren and Middleport traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years).
	Late Woodland	550 – 350 BP	Larger villages (1.7 ha) with examples up to 5 ha and up to 2,500 people; extensive croplands; hamlets, cabins, camps, and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear.

*(BP) Before Present Era dates are calculated using the year 1950 as the recognized start date of the present era.

1.3.1.1 *Paleo Period*

The first human occupation of southern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Indigenous inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Our current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie (Ellis and Deller 1990). Early Paleo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The Late Paleo Period (10,350 – 9950 BP) has been less well researched and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, became extinct.

Like the early Paleo peoples, late Paleo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province-wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo-Indian materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

1.3.1.2 *Archaic Period*

During the Early Archaic Period (9950 – 7950 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (7950 – 4450 BP) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spearthrowers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, tools manufactured from natural copper found in areas northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990:66). By 5450 BP the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis et al. 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (4450 – 2900 BP) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that more formal cemeteries appear.

The appearance of formal cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also, during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Natural sources of raw copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts are birdstones, which are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

1.3.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (2900 – 2350 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that ceramic vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads.

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (2350 – 1400 BP) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet.

In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 1500 BP or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Late Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa 1450 – 900 BP), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (e.g., Bursley 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971:31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990:299).

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001).

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Village sites dating between 1050 – 650 BP share many attributes with the historically reported Contact Period Indigenous sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were not all that large, averaging only 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990:349; Williamson 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building.

The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2010). It seems likely that Early Late Woodland peoples occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Late Woodland economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle Late and Late Late Woodland Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Late Woodland sites.

The Middle Late Woodland Period (650 – 550 BP) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 ha in extent during the Early Late Woodland Period, now consistently range between 1 and 2 ha.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m, while houses of up to 45 m have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around 650 BP. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357).

One suggestion is that during the Middle Late Woodland Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990:357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Late Woodland villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by 650 years ago. During the early Late Woodland Period villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the Middle Late Woodland Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358).

Initially at least, the Late Woodland Period (550 – 350 BP) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the preceding century. For instance, between 550 and 500 years ago house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 m in length (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:444-445). After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between 450 – 370 BP averaging 30 m in length.

Why house lengths decrease after roughly 450 years ago is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on historical period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The latter part of the Middle Late Late Woodland Period and the first century of the late Late Woodland Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. Late Late Woodland village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario. The excavations at the Lawson site, a large village located in southwestern Ontario, has shown that the original village was expanded by at least twenty percent to accommodate the construction of nine additional longhouses (Anderson 2009).

1.3.2 Post-Contact Period (350 to 100 BP)

Following the arrival of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as explorers and eventually settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recovered villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Study Area is situated within the former Toronto Township and the Chinguacousy Township, County of Peel, now in the Cities of Mississauga, Brampton and the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. This geographic area was inhabited by Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishnaabeg) peoples at the time of initial Euro-Canadian contact. This nation subsequently ceded lands through four separate treaties from 1805 to 1820 (Morris 1943:22-25). The course and details of these events are summarized below:

- *Treaty No. 13A (The First Purchase):* August 2, 1805 – This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797. It includes 74,000 acres of land excluding a one-mile strip on each side of the Credit River from the waterfront to the base line (modern Eglinton Avenue), which was the Credit Indian Reserve (Heritage Mississauga 2009). It is described as follows (Morris 1943:22):

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

- *Treaty No. 19 (The Second Purchase)*: October 28, 1818 – An agreement reached by the Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation of Indians, inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve- and Sixteen-Mile Creeks on the north Shore of Lake Ontario. Over 600,000 acres of land, representing most of what is known today as the Region of Peel, were surrendered (Heritage Mississauga 2009). The tract of land was described as follows (Morris 1943:24):

A tract of land in the Home District called the Mississague Tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, and King; on the south west by the Indian Purchase, extending from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabouts, to the north west angle of the Township of King.

- *Treaty No. 22*: February 28, 1820 – “. . . the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mississauga Nation transferred to His Majesty George the Third for the sum of 20 shillings, parts of those tracts of land at Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek, formerly reserved in Treaty 13A . . .” (Morris 1943:25).
- *Treaty No. 23*: February 28, 1820 – “. . . the Principal chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mississauga Nation, transferred to His Majesty George the Third for the sum of 50 pounds, parts of those tracts of land at Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek, formerly reserved in 13A . . .” (Morris 1943:25).

By 1821, the Mississauga First Nation had ceded most of the Credit Indian Reserve lands set aside in 1805 in the final two “Credit Treaties.” In 1847, the remaining members of the Mississaugas relocated to the New Credit Reserve (now Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation) in Hagersville (Heritage Mississauga 2009). The geographic area now known as the City of Mississauga has since been farmed, settled, and developed by families and communities of European descent.

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period

Peel County and its townships were originally settled by British soldiers and their families, many of whom served with the Queen’s Rangers, during the late 18th century and into the early 19th century (Bull 1935). As the number of farmsteads and homesteads within the county grew, several villages and communities were established. Those that thrived into the 20th century and were amalgamated into the City of Mississauga in 1974 include: Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale, Port Credit and Streetsville (Heritage Mississauga 2009). These villages assisted in the processing of local natural resources including lumber, grain and other farm products (City of Mississauga 2004). Port Credit, Streetsville and Meadowvale thrived early on given their location on the Credit River, a transportation route and the site of several lumber and grist mills (City of Mississauga 2004).

With the establishment of military headquarters at York, there was a need to develop and maintain reliable ground transportation routes for provisioning both soldiers and supplies throughout Upper Canada. Dundas Street was the first major “highway” constructed in the region, by military engineers (Bull 1935). This main transportation route was subsequently used by various Loyalist settlers following the surveying and establishment of new townships and communities. The existing forests were cut down for the growing of crops and the raising of livestock.

1.3.3.1 Toronto Township, Peel County

Toronto Township was established during the “Old Survey” of 1806 following the signing of Treaty 13A (Heritage Mississauga 2009); this survey established the southern half of the township (Riendeau 1985:23). Just over a decade later, after the signing of Treaty 19, the “New Survey” of the area, which occurred in 1819, divided the acquired lands into the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore (Heritage Mississauga 2009); this survey established the northern half of the Township (Riendeau 1985:23). Toronto Township was incorporated in 1850 as a primarily rural society (City of Mississauga 2004).

The arrangement of people within Toronto Township changed once again in the mid-19th century with the establishment of the railways. This influenced the development of southern villages, including Clarkson and Lorne Park, which were affiliated with the Great Western Railway, and northern villages such as Malton, which was affiliated with the Grand Trunk Railway (City of Mississauga 2004).

1.3.3.2 Chinguacousy Township, Peel County

The Township of Chinguacousy gained its name from the Chippewa word *Shing-wark-ous-e-ka* meaning “where young pines grow”. When the township was surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819, it was done so according to the double front survey system. This system, which was commonly used between 1815 and 1829, produced a rectangular pattern of ten 100-acre lots (two deep and five wide) bounded on all four sides by road allowances. In Chinguacousy Township, the concession lines were oriented south to north and numbered east and west from the centre line at Hurontario Street, while the side roads crossed the township running west to east.

Settlement of the township began shortly after the Crown survey when United Empire Loyalists, their descendants, and other settlers from Upper Canada began arriving in the area in 1819. In just two years’ time, the population had reached 412 and the first town meetings were being held in a tavern located on the Seventh Line. When the York Road, which connected Toronto with Guelph, was constructed through the township in 1832, it appears to have brought an exceptional amount of growth to the area, with the population rising to 3,965 by 1842 (Smith 1846). By 1850, all the lands in Chinguacousy Township had been settled and the population had grown to 5,489. Two grist mills and eight sawmills were also operating in the township by this time. By 1860, the population of Chinguacousy Township had grown again, reaching 6,897 (Mitchell & Co. 1866). The pace of growth witnessed in the township between 1850 and 1860 is undoubtedly the result of the completion of the Sarnia-Toronto line of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, which passed diagonally through the southern half of the township. During the late 19th century, a general shift away from agricultural production toward industrial and commercial enterprises in urban centres caused the growth of Chinguacousy Township to plateau, with populations declining to 5,154 by 1880. Despite this decline, roughly 85 percent of the buildings in Chinguacousy Township could be considered “first class” or built of brick, stone, or first-class frame. The remainder were either constructed of log, or inferior frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1880:418).

In 1973, Chinguacousy Township was amalgamated with the Town of Brampton and the Township of Toronto Gore to form the City of Brampton in the new Regional Municipality of Peel. Population growth since then has been significant. In 2006, the population numbered 433,806, while in 2011 it had grown to 523,911 (Statistics Canada 2006, 2011).

Caledon began as a police village in 1913, and in 1957 became a village (Morrison 2020). Originally named Tarbox Corners after a Loyalist family, followed by Munsie’s Corners after an early postmaster (Morrison 2020). By 1974, the Town of Caledon amalgamated the townships of Caledon and Albion, part of Chinguacousy, and the villages of Bolton and Caledon East (Morrison 2020).

1.3.4 Study Area Surveys (1800s)

In order to understand the 1800s past land use history of the Study Area, several documents were reviewed. A review of the 1859 George Tremaine “*Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel*” (Maps 3A and 3B) and the 1877 J.H. Pope “*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario*” (Maps 4A and 4B) identifies the Study Area as traversing numerous lots owned by various individuals. Appendix A lists the lot and concession numbers, as well as the occupants/owners and any structures within the different LID areas within the Study Area as depicted on Maps 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Existing Conditions

The Study Area for the Class EA consists of narrow stretches along the ROWs of various main roads within the cities of Mississauga, Brampton and the Town of Caledon (Maps 1 and 2). The closest body of water is the Etobicoke Creek, a primary water source that flows north to south, and empties into Lake Ontario, is located along the eastern border of the Project Area, approximately 1 km from LID 3 and 1.2 km from LID 13 (Map 1). Several other smaller creeks and tributaries flow throughout the Project Area and are within proximity to the Study Area. The majority of the Study Area can be characterized as consisting of roadways, sidewalks, and small plots of manicured lawns.

1.4.2 Physiography

The Study Area resides within two physiographic regions of Southern Ontario. Portions of the Study Area reside within the South Slope physiographic region while the remaining areas reside within the Peel Plain regions. Chapman & Putnam describe these physiographic regions as follows:

The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. ...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare, grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.

(Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 172-174).

The Peel plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soils (Photo 70) covering 300 square miles across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 feet a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks.

(Chapman and Putnam, 1984:174)

Soil texture and composition can be an important determinant of past settlement, and usually in combination with other factors, such as drainage and topography. The Study Area consists of a veritable assortment of soil types and varied alluvial deposits in floodplain drainage areas that creates a complicated mixture of soils. Maps 5 to 7 depict the Surficial Geology, Physiography and Soil Survey Complex within the Study Area. Table 3 shows the breakdown of soil types present within the Study Area; predominant soil types are listed at the top of the table, followed below by the instances/occurrences of the less predominant or intrusive/interrupting soil types. Table 3 also lists the generalized drainage and topographic characteristics for each soil type present (Department of Agriculture 1953).

Table 3: Soil Types within the Study Area

Physiographic Region	Name	Parent Material	Description	Drainage	Topography
Predominant Soil Types within the Study Area					
South Slope	Chinguacousy	Grey-brown podzolic (heavy-textured till)	Dark grey-brown clay loam over less well-defined horizons, parent material is dark yellowish-brown in colour	Imperfect	Smooth to gently sloping terrain
South Slope	Oneida	Grey-brown podzolic (heavy-textured till)	Dark greyish-brown clay loam surface soil over well-developed horizons	Good	Smooth to moderately sloping
Peel Plain	Peel	Grey-brown podzolic	Very dark clay over slightly mottled and shallow horizons; heavy clay till at depths of 3 ft. and less	Imperfect	Smooth to gently sloping
Intrusive or Interrupting Soil Types within the Study Area					
South Slope	Jeddo	Dark-grey gleisolic (heavy texture till)	Very dark grey to black clay loam over mottled poorly defined lower horizons	Poor	Smooth to very gently sloping
Peel Plain	Malton	Dark-grey gleisolic (heavy texture till)	Very dark grey clay over poorly defined, very mottled lower horizons, heavy clay till at depths of 3 feet and less	Poor	Smooth to very gently sloping

The Study Area is adjacent to several rivers and creeks and small tributaries that drain into Lake Ontario (Map 1). The Etobicoke River runs along the eastern edge of the Study Area. Rivers would have provided important transportation corridors in pre-contact and early historic periods, while the rivers and creeks would have been resource gathering areas.

1.4.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

As per the MHSTCI (2011), to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records maintained by the MHSTCI in the OASD were consulted. According to the OASD, 57 archaeological sites are registered within 1 km of the Study Area LID locations (Appendix B). This data reveals the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements surrounding the Study Area; sites included in this listing range from the Archaic period through to the Euro-Canadian historical period. Included in the 57 sites within 1 km, 17 sites are located within 300 m of the Study Area (Table 4). Unfortunately, only limited information on these sites was available from the MHSTCI, as noted by the blank cells in the table.

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 300 m of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Time Period	Site Type	CHVI Status	LID Area within 300m
AjGv-68	John Day	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Cabin	No Further CHVI	13
AjGw-76	--	Indigenous	Archaic, Early	Findspot	No Further CHVI	11
AjGw-129	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	11
AjGw-132	--	Indigenous	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-151	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	2
AjGw-160	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	--	2
AjGw-162	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	2
AjGw-163	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-164	--	Euro-Canadian/Indigenous	Post-Contact/Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-290	--	Indigenous	Archaic, Middle	Findspot	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-301	Dunn Park	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	No Further CHVI	16
AkGw-386	Patilda 1 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-387	Patilda 2 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-388	Patilda 3 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-421	Ingoldsby Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	Further CHVI	5
AkGw-444	Bay Horse Inn	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Hotel/inn	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-465	Garden Manor Scatter	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Hotel/inn	No Further CHVI	5

'--' denotes information was not available on the OASD

AjGv-68 (John Day) was identified through a Stage 2 pedestrian survey in 2009 under PIF no. P018-225-2007 by New Directions Archaeology Ltd. New Directions completed a subsequent Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. During the controlled surface pickup (CSP) 87 artifacts were recovered. The CSP was followed by the excavation of 29 test units which resulted in the collection of a moderate amount of post-1830 to 1850 domestic artifacts distributed over an area measuring 20 m by 50 m. The site was then subject to Stage 4 mitigation which resulted in the recovery of approximately 2,000 artifacts and the identification of five cultural features. AjGv-68 was determined to be a domestic occupation that dates from 1830s to 1840s and represents an early pioneer settlement in the Peel region. AjGv-68 is located approximately 290 m west of LID area 13.

AjGw-76 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site is located between 2 small tributaries of Mullet Creek, in a slight depression. The site consisted of a single fragmentary corner-notched projectile point, dated to the Early Archaic period. It is noted in the site record that no action was recommended, and the site would be destroyed by the construction of a subdivision. AjGw-76 is located 140 m southwest of LID area 11.

AjGw-129 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consists of a small scatter of late 19th century material in a 20 m by 40 m area. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-129 is located 275 m southwest of LID area 11.

AjGw-132 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consists of 4 Onondaga chert flakes in a 10 m by 30 m area. The site is located within farmland drained by tributaries of Mullet and Sawmill creeks and is adjacent to AjGw-129. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-129 is located 275 m southwest of LID area 11.

AjGw-151 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consisted of a diffuse scatter of 16 Euro-Canadian artifacts within a 25 m area. It is noted in the site record that the pasture around the ploughed fields was later test pitted and AjGw-151 itself was subject to additional investigation, finding new sites AjGw-146 to 152 and AjGw-160 to 169. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-151 is located 150 m west of LID area 2.

AjGw-160 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consisted of a single chert flake and a scatter of early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts within a 30 m by 62 m area. The Euro-Canadian component of the site was dated to 1805 to 1885. It is noted in the site record that the pasture around the ploughed fields was later test pitted and AjGw-160 itself was subject to additional investigation, finding new sites AjGw-146 to 152 and AjGw-160 to 169. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-160 is located 60 m south of LID area 2.

AjGw-162 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consisted of a single chert flake and a scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts within a 15 m by 21 m area. The Euro-Canadian component of the site was dated to 1805 to 1885. It is noted in the site record that the pasture around the ploughed fields was later test pitted and AjGw-160 itself was subject to additional investigation, finding new sites AjGw-146 to 152 and 160 to 169. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-162 is located 250 m southeast of LID area 2.

AjGw-163 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consisted of a diffuse scatter of early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts within a 20 m area. It is noted in the site record that the pasture around the ploughed fields was later test pitted and AjGw-163 itself was subject to additional investigation, finding new sites AjGw-146 to 152 and 160 to 169. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work

has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-163 is located 80 m south of LID area 2.

AjGw-164 was identified by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (now the Museum of Ontario Archaeology – MOA) in 1988 during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site consisted of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian artifacts within an area measuring 10 m diameter. It is noted in the site record that the pasture around the ploughed fields was later test pitted and AjGw-164 itself was subject to additional investigation, finding new sites AjGw-146 to 152 and 160 to 169. The current status of the site is unknown, but it is presumed no further archaeological work has been conducted since the 1988 investigations as there are no records of further stages of work. There are no licensee recommendations associated with the site form nor any corresponding reports. AjGw-164 is located 5 m south of LID area 2.

AjGw-290 was identified through Stage 2 pedestrian survey by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 1998. AjGw-290 is described by ASI as an isolated complete Brewerton corner-notched projectile point on Onondaga chert. Due to artifact being the only recovered artifact at the site, ASI did not recommend AjGw-290 for further work and the site has been determined to have no further cultural heritage value or interest. The site is located 120 m northwest of LID area 2.

AjGw-301 was identified through test pit survey by ASI in 1999. The site consists of a historical Euro-Canadian slope midden found in a 15 m by 30 m area and is located directly south of a demolished brick house. AjGw-301 was determined to have no further cultural heritage value or interest. The site is located 100 m southwest of LID area 16.

AkGw-386 (Patilda 1 Site) was identified by This Land Archaeology between 2008 and 2009 under PIF no. P059-240-2009. The site is located on the east side of Mayfield Road, west of the creek that traverses the eastern part of the property. The Stage 2 artifact assemblage consisted of 414 early to middle 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts covering a 47 m by 16 m area. This Land Archaeology immediately proceeded to a controlled surface pick-up (CSP) which was later followed by Stage 3 unit excavation. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment resulted in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation and as such the site was subject to Stage 4 hand excavations where an additional 287 artifacts were recovered. Based on the features uncovered, and artifacts recovered AkGw-386 appears to be a first-generation log cabin. The site underwent full mitigation under PIF no. P059-172-2009 no further archaeological assessment is outstanding. AkGw-386 is located approximately 20 m southeast of LID area 5, west of Bramalea Road.

AkGw-387 (Patilda 2 Site) is a historical Euro-Canadian scatter of artifacts found along the eastern edge of a demolished farmstead adjacent to the Study Area (LID 5) in 2008, identified by This Land Archaeology in 2008 and 2009. AkGw-387 was located through test pit survey under PIF no. P059-240-2009 and consists of approximately 600 mid to late 19th century artifacts over a 100 m by 60 m area. These artifacts are associated with a farmhouse demolished in the 1940s or 1950s and may be related to the earlier settlements (AkGw-386 and AkGw-388); after Stage 3 investigation the site was considered to not have cultural heritage value or interest and no further work was recommended. AkGw-387 is located approximately 10 m southeast of LID area 5, west of Bramalea Road.

AkGw-388 (Patilda 3 Site) was identified during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as a large historical Euro-Canadian scatter of mid 19th artifacts that suggests a second-generation house relating to the earlier settlement of the lot (AkGw-386). Following Stage 2 assessment the site was immediately subjected to a controlled surface pick up (CSP) followed by Stage 3 unit excavation of an area 35 m by 50 m by This Land Archaeology under PIF no. 059-240-2009. Approximately 1,059 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. The site was

then subjected to Stage 4 mitigation where the area was stripped of topsoil to reveal subsurface features. These features indicate that AkGw-388 is a site which represents the second-generation of settlements on the property. The site has been completely excavated under PIF no. P059-172-2009 and no Archaeological Assessment remains outstanding. AkGw-388 is located 10 m southeast of LID area 5, west of Bramalea Road.

AkGw-421 (Ingoldsby Site) was discovered during a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment conducted in 2017. Additional Stage 2 and subsequent Stage 3 assessments were completed between 2008 and 2010. Stage 4 mitigation was completed in 2011. The Stage 2 assessments produced 231 artifacts distributed over a 55 m by 54 m area; the date of artifacts suggested an occupation prior to 1850. AkGw-421 was then subjected to Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment which produced 2,234 artifacts from 29 test units; the site was estimated to have been occupied primarily during the early to mid-19th century. The site was recommended for Stage 4 excavation, which resulted in the recovery of over 11,000 artifacts and discovery of partial remains of a log cabin foundation with two associated kitchen middens. There is no record to indicate whether the site requires further stages work or if it has been completely excavated. AkGw-421 is located approximately 250 m southwest of LID area 5.

AkGw-444 (Bay Horse Inn) was originally identified during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as a large scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts relating to the Bay Horse Inn, which was established in the 19th century and continued to operate into the 20th century. In 2007 and 2011, This Land Archaeology conducted a Stage 2 survey and recovered approximately 2,039 artifacts over a 35 m by 25 m area. In 2011, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken, producing an addition 1,925 artifacts; it was determined AkGw-444 was a significant archaeological resource and was to be protected. However, the site was partially destroyed by construction activities nearby and a Stage 4 excavation was conducted in 2015 on the remaining area. These excavations recovered approximately 2,000 additional artifacts, but it was determined the site had been previously disturbed sometime in 2014 and no longer retains any cultural heritage value or interest. AkGw-444 is located approximately 200 m southwest of LID area 5.

AkGw-465 (Garden Manor Site) was identified as a scatter of mid-19th century artifacts during a Stage 2 visual survey, completed in 2007 by This Land Archaeology. The subject property in which AkGw-465 was identified was subject to Stage 2 test pit survey in 2011 and the survey resulted in the discovery of another site, the Bay Horse Inn Site (AkGw-444). AkGw-465 was then subjected to Stage 3 controlled surface pickup and test unit excavations in 2011 under PIF no. 059-399-2011. Approximately 30 artifacts were recovered from 8 test units. More units were recommended but when This Land Archaeology returned to excavate, AkGw-465 had been destroyed by the removal of topsoil and the addition of fill. The results of the 8 test units that had been excavated indicated the site did not have cultural heritage value or interest and would not have been recommended for Stage 4 excavation. AkGw-465 is located approximately 200 m southwest of LID area 5.

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

1.4.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

At the time of writing this report, a search of all reports on the MHSTCI's Past Portal corresponding to the County, Township and Region, identified a total of 22 previous archaeological assessments that were undertaken within 50 m of the Study Area. Every effort was made to capture all previous assessments and these reports documenting previously completed archaeological assessments are listed in Appendix C.

1.4.5 Cemeteries

A review of current and historical mapping of the Region of Peel identified one cemetery within 300 m of the Project Area. The Assumption Catholic Cemetery is located immediately southeast and adjacent to LID area 3.

Located on part of Lot 10, Concession 3, East of Hurontario Street, the Assumption Catholic Cemetery retains the present-day address of 6933 Tomken Road, Mississauga, Ontario. The cemetery measures approximately 435 m east-west by 420 m north-south. The Assumption Catholic Cemetery began operating in 1968 and is still operating today (Catholic Cemetery and Funeral Services 2021). As depicted on aerial imagery (Map 8C) and confirmed through the Stage 1 property inspection, headstones within the Assumption Catholic Cemetery are located within 2 m of the southeast limits of proposed LID area 3. Background research provided no layout plans nor burial plot mapping and as such the cemetery owner has been contacted in an effort to obtain these documents. To date no response has been received. As 20th century cemeteries are formally regulated it is likely the legal limits of the cemetery correspond with the tree line/property line depicted on mapping. Regardless of the legal limits of the Assumption Catholic Cemetery, as headstones are located within 2 m of LID area 3 it is possible burials extend into the Study Area limits.

It is worthwhile to note that in the Fall of 2000, ASI conducted an archaeological investigation of the Elmbank Roman Catholic Cemetery which included the exhumation of all surviving interments within the cemetery so that they could be relocated to Section 14 of the Assumption Catholic Cemetery (Find a Grave 2021, ASI 2003). The Elmbank Roman Catholic Cemetery, established in 1833, served many of the earliest Catholic settlers in rural areas to the northeast of Toronto. The cemetery was located within a present-day active infield area of Lester B. Pearson International Airport (Mississauga) and was relocated as part of an airport expansion project (ASI 2003).

As part of the reinterment process at Assumption Catholic Cemetery, 12 trenches were excavated: nine for the unidentified individuals and three for the individuals with name plates, along with the individual and family plots with monuments (ASI 2003). Each trench was 22-33 inches wide and approximately 4 feet deep and was excavated by backhoe. Once a trench was dug, each burial was placed. To the best of Golder's knowledge, the reinterred burials are located over 100 m from the limits of LID area 3.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 1 archaeological property inspection was conducted by Martha Tildesley of Golder (P399) on 11 November 2021 under PIF P468-0080-2021 issued to Rhiannon Fisher of Golder (P468), as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI' *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Stage 1 property inspection employed strategies defined by the MHSTCI in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Each LID area, except for LID area 4, was subject to a property inspection and photo-documentation as illustrated in Images 1-57 and Maps 8A-I. LID area 4 was not subject to a property inspection as the entire LID area was previously assessed and further archaeological assessment was not recommended (Golder 2016). While the entirety of LID areas 2 and 3 were previously assessed (Golder 2016), the areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment within these greater LID areas were subject to property inspection to confirm existing conditions.

The weather on the day of property inspection was overcast with periods of sun and cool with a high of 13 degrees Celsius. The lighting and visibility conditions encountered were appropriate and did not inhibit the observation of features of archaeological potential.

The Study Area consist of public spaces, so no permission was required to enter the LID areas. The results of the visual inspection and the locations of photographs taken are shown in Map 8A-I.

LID area 1 is located along Erin Mills Parkway. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads, sidewalks, commercial structures, and parking lots (Images 1-5). A portion of the roadway is a bridge with a slope down to a parking lot (Image 6).

LID area 2 is located along Derry Road, west of Hurontario Street. This LID area was previously assessed by Golder in 2016. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads and sidewalks. The portion of the LID area recommended for Stage 2 test pit survey by Golder in 2016 was observed to be built up and sloped (Images 7-8). It is unknown as to when this area was altered following the 2016 assessment.

LID area 3 is located along Derry Road, east of highway 410 and was previously assessed by Golder in 2016. Most of the LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads and sidewalks and was not recommended for further archaeological assessment (Golder 2016). A portion of the area was recommended for Stage 2 test pit survey. This area was observed to be a flat, grassy area adjacent to the cemetery (Images 9-10). As per Section 1.4.5, this cemetery is a modern cemetery with the first interments occurring in 1968 (Catholic Cemetery and Funeral Services 2021).

LID area 4 is located along Derry Road, west of highway 410 and was previously assessed by Golder in 2016 and AECOM in 2019 and consists of paved municipal roads and sidewalks. As it was previously assessed, and not recommended for further archaeological assessment this area was not assessed during this property inspection.

LID area 5 is located along Mayfield Road, east of Dixie Road. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads, sidewalks (Images 11-15), areas of greater than 20 degree slope (Images 16-18), and a flat, grassy area adjacent to a commercial parking lot (Image 19).

LID area 11 is located along Erin Mills Parkway, south of Britannia Road. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads, sidewalks (Images 20-21), areas of greater than 20 degree slope (Images 22-27), and a small grassy area next to a large forest (Image 28).

LID area 13 is located along Dixie Road, south of highway 401. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads, sidewalks, commercial parking lots and built-up areas (Images 29-40) and areas of greater than 20 degree slope (Image 41).

LID area 16 is located along Erin Mills Parkway, south of highway 403. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads, sidewalks, commercial parking lots, areas of disturbance (Image 42-44), areas of greater than 20 degree slope (Images 45-50), and grassy areas (Image 51).

LID area 17 is located along Kennedy Road, south of Bovaird Road and west of highway 410. This LID area was observed to contain extensive disturbance in the form of paved municipal roads and sidewalks with narrow stretches of grass (Images 52-57).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining whether any features or characteristics indicating potential are located on or in the vicinity of a Study Area. Features and characteristics that indicate a higher potential for archaeological resources are defined within Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:17-18) and include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases;
- Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants;
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement including:
 - Early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
 - Early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries;
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Many of the above features of archaeological potential have a buffer assigned to them, extending the zone of archaeological potential beyond the physical feature. The following buffers are commonly accepted by the MHSTCI and specifically indicated in Section 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:20-21).

- 300 m buffer: previously identified archaeological site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants.
- 100 m buffer: early historical transportation route.

In the event no buffer is inherently present, potential is restricted to the physical limits or the feature: elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resources areas, listed or designated properties and landmark properties.

The archaeological potential for Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources of each LID is listed in Table 5 and summarised below.

Table 5: Archaeological Potential for Study Area

LID AREA	300 m from Previously Identified Archaeological Site	300m from Water Source	100 m from early historic transportation routes
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.1 Potential for Indigenous Archaeological Resources

Potential for Indigenous archaeological sites is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present in a Study Area. Archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (2011) were applied to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. These variables include: distance to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, drainage, soil type, glacial geomorphology, and the general topographic variability of the area.

In archaeological potential modelling, a distance to water criterion of 300 m is generally employed for water sources, including lakeshores, rivers, creeks, and swamps. The Etobicoke Creek, a primary water source flows north to south, approximately 780 m of LID 3, 1 km east of LID 13 and 600 m west of LID 17 and empties into Lake Ontario. Levi's Creek flows through the LID 2 Study Area and empties into Lake Ontario. Tributaries of Etobicoke Creek, the Credit River and Levi's Creek are present in close proximity to the LID areas. Four tributaries of Etobicoke Creek are located within 90 m of LID 2, 600 m of LID 3, 325 m of LID 4, and 1 km of LID 13, and one flows through LID 5. A tributary of the Credit River flows through LID 11. Water sources in the Study Area would have provided potable water, transportation as well as plant and food resources, which would have supported past human settlement of the area.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors, such as topography. The Study Area includes two physiographic regions of Southern Ontario. LIDs 1, 2, 5, 11, 13, 16, and 17 reside within the South Slope physiographic region and LIDs 3 and 4 lie within the Peel Plain. The Study Area consists of a veritable assortment of soil types and varied alluvial deposits in floodplain drainage areas that creates a complicated mixture of soils. These collective soil types would have supported past human settlement and various forms of land use, as there are vast differences in suitability based on terrain and drainage. In

general, the areas containing clay and sandy loams had good to imperfect drainage and are capable of sustaining most agricultural crops, while those areas of Muck and Alluvium deposits (i.e., in floodplains) exhibit either poor drainage or are well drained but prone to seasonal flooding and are therefore reserved for hunting/gathering activities or are reserved for pastureland or other non-crop growing activities. The topography of the Study Area varies depending on proximity to Creeks and wetlands and in general trends lower as you approach the Lake Ontario shoreline (Department of Agriculture 1953).

Furthermore, the MHSTCI stipulates that areas within 300 m of previously identified archaeological sites to be of high archaeological potential. A review of the OASD maintained by the MHSTCI identified 17 known archaeological sites located within 300 m of the Study Area, of which 4 are identified as Indigenous archaeological sites (Appendix B). All four Indigenous archaeological sites are located within 300 m of LIDs 2 and 11. No Indigenous archaeological sites are within 300 m of LIDs 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 16 and 17.

When the above noted archaeological potential criteria are applied to the Study Area, archaeological potential exists for the identification of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources (Table 5; Maps 8A-8I).

3.2 Potential for Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

The criteria used by the MHSTCI to determine potential for historic archaeological sites include the presence of: 1) particular, resource-specific features that would have attracted past subsistence or extractive uses; 2) areas of initial, non-Indigenous settlement; 3) early historic transportation routes; 4) previously identified archaeological sites; and 5) properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (MHSTCI 2011).

In addition to the Study Area being located in proximity to resource-specific features such as water sources and soil types conducive for past human settlement as stated above, the Study Area is located in proximity to numerous important historic Euro-Canadian settlements and occupies a considerable amount of land that could potentially hold innumerable cultural heritage resources. A review of the 1859 George Tremaine *“Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel”* (Maps 3A and 3B), and the 1877 J.H. Pope *“Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario”* (Maps 4A and 4B) identifies the Study Area as traversing numerous lots owned by various individuals. Appendix A lists the lot and concession numbers, as well as the occupants/owners and any structures within the respective Study Area as depicted on Maps 3A and 3B and 4A and 4B.

Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are considered features of archaeological potential.

Furthermore, the MHSTCI stipulates that areas within 300 m of previously identified archaeological sites to be of high archaeological potential. A review of the OASD maintained by the MHSTCI identified 17 known archaeological sites located within 300 m of the limits of the Study Area, of which 13 are identified as Euro-Canadian historical archaeological sites (Appendix B). The historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are located within 300 m of LIDs 2, 5, 11, 13 and 16. No historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are within 300 m of LIDS 1, 3, 4 and 17.

When the above noted archaeological potential criteria are applied to the Study Area, archaeological potential exists for the identification of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (Table 5; Maps 8A-8I).

3.3 Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive below-grade land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have removed or relocated any archaeological resources to such a degree that their information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Activities that are recognized to cause sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and infrastructure development. Activities including agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily remove archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011:18). Identified areas of disturbances within the Study Area include all paved driveways, paved municipal roads, service roads, all areas of deep ditching, areas occupied by large industrial or commercial buildings and areas occupied by residential housing, not including the land around these structures that may retain archaeological potential.

3.4 Archaeological Potential of LID Areas

As noted in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 when the above archaeological potential criteria are applied to the Study Area, archaeological potential exists for the identification of both pre-contact Indigenous and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (Maps 8A-8I).

As noted in Section 2.3, a negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive below-grade disturbance and identified areas of disturbances within the Study Area include all paved driveways, paved municipal roads, service roads, all areas of deep ditching, areas occupied by large industrial or commercial buildings and areas occupied by residential housing, not including land around those structures that may retain archaeological potential.

The desktop investigation and property inspection were conducted for the LID areas chosen by the client to determine areas of archaeological potential and/or disturbance and the results are documented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Determination of Archaeological Potential within 9 LID Areas

LID Location	Archaeological Potential	Descriptions
1 Erin Mills north of Mississauga Road (Map 8F)	No	Study Area is not in proximity to water sources, historic roads, or archaeological sites. Sloped areas and disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the Study Area thus removing archaeological potential.
2 Derry Road near McLaughlin (Map 8E)	No	Area was previously assessed and determined to have archaeological potential and Stage 2 test pit survey was recommended. However, upon inspection of the area recommended for test pit survey, it was determined the area had been built up and sloped and archaeological potential has been removed. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the Study Area thus removing archaeological potential.
3 Derry Road east of Highway 410 (Map 8C)	Yes	Area was previously assessed and determined to have archaeological potential. Stage 2 test pit survey recommended for portions of the Study Area. Stage 3 MTR recommended for portions of the Study Area within 10 m of the Assumption Catholic Cemetery. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the remainder of these locations thus removing archaeological potential.

LID Location	Archaeological Potential	Descriptions
4 Derry Road west of Highway 410 (Map 8D)	No	Area was previously assessed and determined to have no archaeological potential.
5 Mayfield east of Dixie Road (Map 8A)	Yes	Flat grassed areas were observed to be positive indicators of archaeological potential due to being within 300 m registered archaeological sites and in close proximity to water sources. Sloped areas and disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the remainder of these locations thus removing archaeological potential.
11 Erin Mills south of Mississauga Road (Map 8G)	Yes	Flat grassed areas were observed to be positive indicators of archaeological potential due to being within 300 m registered archaeological sites and in close proximity to water sources. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the remainder of these locations thus removing archaeological potential.
13 Dixie Road south of Highway 401 (Map 8H)	No	Study Area is not in proximity to water sources, historic roads, but is within 300 m of a registered archaeological site. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the Study Area thus removing archaeological potential.
16 Erin Mills south of Highway 403 (Map 8I)	Yes	Study Area is not in proximity to water sources, historic roads, but is within 300 m of a registered archaeological site. Sloped areas were observed during property inspection thus removing archaeological potential. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection within the Study Area thus removing archaeological potential.
17 Kennedy Road south of Queen Street (Map 8B)	No	Study Area is not in proximity to water sources, historic roads, or archaeological sites. Disturbances associated with the construction of roadways and surrounding structures/parking lots were observed during the property inspection.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 desktop archaeological assessment and property inspection found the Study Area to exhibit potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits and for the recovery of pre-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources. Based on the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment the following recommendations are made, as illustrated in Maps 8A-8I:

- 1) Lands that have been previously subjected to Archaeological Assessment(s) and cleared by the Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) of further archaeological concern are recommended to be exempt from further assessment.
 - a. The entirety of LID area 2 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the majority of the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8E) (See Recommendation 3 for remainder of the LID area).
 - b. The entirety of LID area 3 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the majority the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8C) (See Recommendation 2 for remainder of the LID area).
 - c. The entirety of LID area 4 was previously assessed and no further assessment was recommended for the LID area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; AECOM 2019; Map 8D).
 - d. The southern portion of LID area 13 was previously assessed and no further work is recommended for this portion of the LID area (Stantec Consultants 2014; Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 2017, 2018; Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants 2020, 2021; Map 8H).
- 2) The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed LID areas has determined there is potential for the presence of archaeological resources to be preserved within portions of the Study Area:
 - a. LID area 3; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area as per previous assessment (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016; Map 8C).
 - i) The Assumption Catholic Cemetery is located directly southeast and adjacent to LID area 3. While recommendations for Stage 2 test pit survey, as per previous Golder's 2016 assessment, will be followed to identify whether pre-contact Indigenous or historic Euro-Canadian resources are present within the proposed LID area, additional assessment must be undertaken as per the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) Registrar's Directive (updated February 12, 2021).
 - ii) Given the potential for burials to extend beyond the boundaries of the Assumption Catholic Cemetery, prior to any archaeological assessment or investigation within 10 m of the cemetery boundaries, including Stage 2 test pit survey, a licensed archaeologist must submit a request to the BAO for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization prior to commencing the assessment.
 - iii) Following the Stage 2 test pit survey, once detailed design plans of LID area 3 are determined, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation involving mechanical topsoil removal per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) is recommend. Mechanical topsoil removal is recommended for a minimum of 10 m outside the boundaries of the cemetery.
 - b. LID area 5; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8A).

- c. LID area 11; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8G).
- d. LID area 16; Stage 2 test pit survey recommended within a portion of the proposed LID area (Map 8I).

If project works are proposed on these lands, then a Stage 2 test pit survey at 5 m intervals is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Test pits should be 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into sterile subsoil. If artifacts are recovered their location should be recorded with a GPS unit and test pit intervals reduced to 2.5 metres within 5 metres of the positive test pit, as well as a one-metre test unit if necessary.

- 3) Areas of previous disturbance were identified in portions of the Study Area. These areas of disturbance include roadways and sidewalks. Areas of slope were also identified within the Study Area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed LID areas has determined that there is low potential for the presence of archaeological resources to be recovered within portions of the LID areas due to previous disturbance and slope:
 - a. LID area 1; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required (Map 8F).
 - b. LID area 2; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required (Map 8E)
 - c. LID area 5; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8A).
 - d. LID area 11; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8G).
 - e. LID area 13; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8H).
 - f. LID area 16; Archaeological potential removed from a portion of the LID area; No further archaeological assessment required for this portion (Map 8I).
 - g. LID area 17; Archaeological potential removed; No further archaeological assessment required (Map 8B).
- 4) Should ground disturbing activities be planned outside of the LID areas a property inspection will be required to determine whether there is archaeological potential for archaeological remains and make recommendations as to whether further archaeological assessment in the form of Stage 2 is required.

Despite efforts and due diligence, no archaeological assessment can necessarily account for potential archaeological resources. Should deeply buried archaeological resources be identified during ground disturbance activity associated with future development of the Study Area, ground disturbance activities shall be immediately halted, and the Archaeology Division of the Culture Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) notified.

The MHSTCI is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of *the Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of *the Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of *the Ontario Heritage Act*. *The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33*, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: LID area 1 showing area built up, facing south



Image 2: LID area 1 showing disturbance, facing north

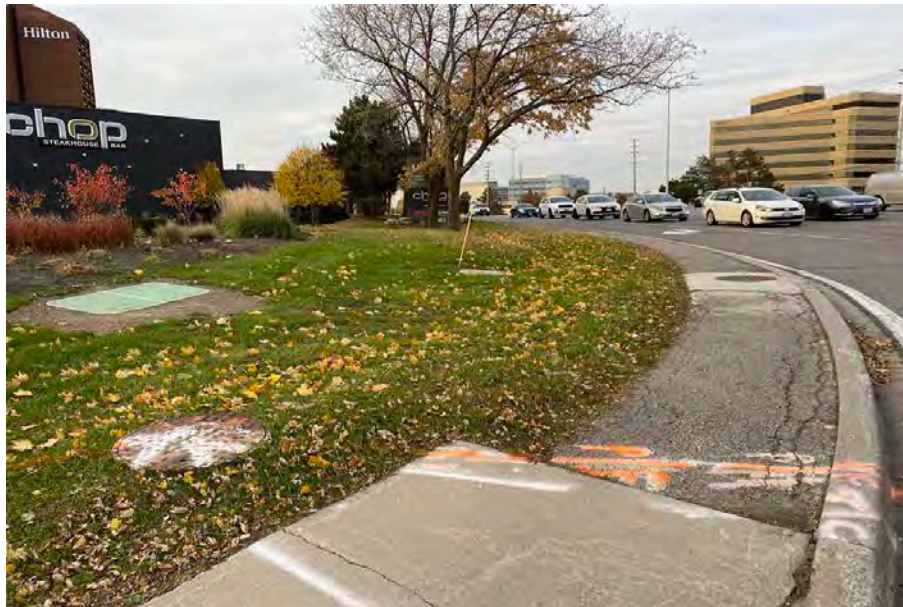


Image 3: LID area 1 showing utility and paved disturbance, facing south



Image 4: LID area 1 showing built up area and paved disturbance, facing south



Image 5: LID area 1 showing disturbance, facing southeast



Image 6: LID area 1 showing slope down to parking lot, facing south



Image 7: LID area 2 showing built up and sloped area, facing east



Image 8: LID area 2 showing built up area and slope, facing east



Image 9: LID area 3 showing flat, grassy area adjacent to the cemetery, facing southwest



Image 10: LID area 3 showing flat, grassy area adjacent to the cemetery boundary, facing south



Image 11: LID area 5 showing disturbance along roadway, facing northeast



Image 12: LID area 5 showing disturbance along roadway, facing northeast



Image 13: LID area 5 showing disturbance along roadway, facing southwest



Image 14: LID area 5 showing disturbance along roadway, facing southwest



Image 15: LID area 5 showing disturbance along roadway, facing north



Image 16: LID area 5 showing disturbance, facing east



Image 17: LID area 5 showing slope and built up area, facing east



Image 18: LID area 5 showing slope, facing east



Image 19: LID area 5 showing flat, grassy area, facing south



Image 20: LID area 11 showing paved disturbance, facing northwest

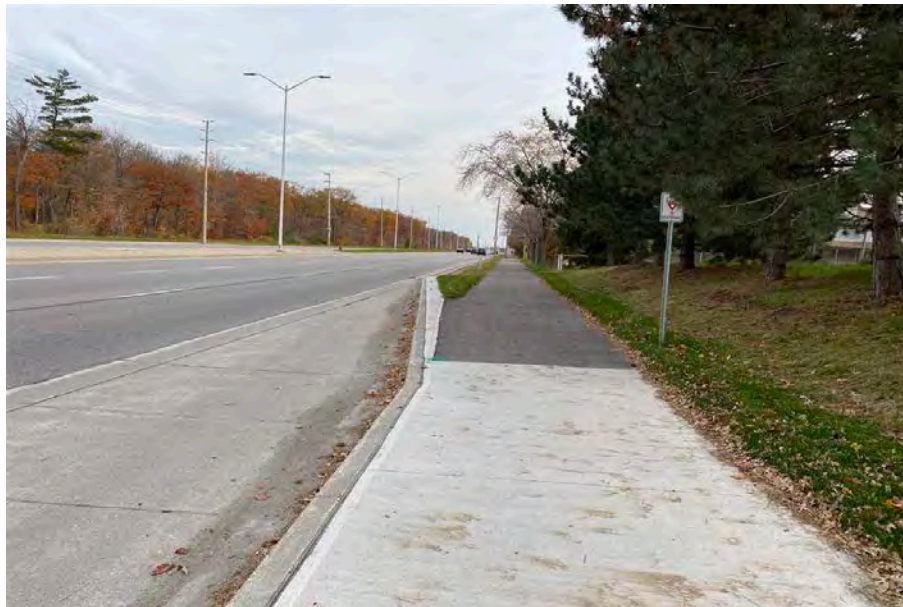


Image 21: LID area 11 showing paved disturbance and slope, facing southeast



Image 22: LID area 11 showing slope, facing northwest



Image 23: LID area 11 showing slope, facing northwest



Image 24: LID area 11 showing slope, facing east



Image 25: LID area 11 showing slope, facing southeast

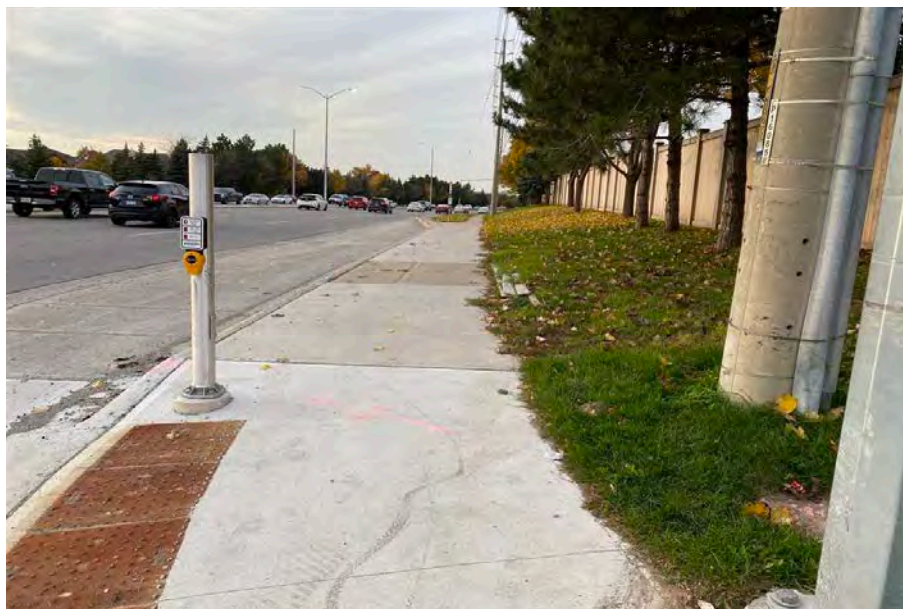


Image 26: LID area 11 showing slope, facing northwest

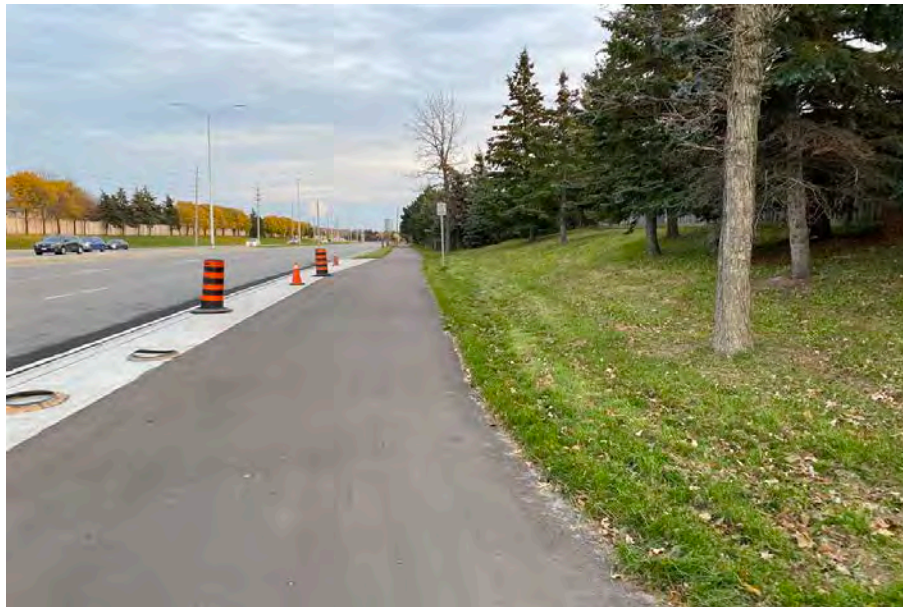


Image 27: LID area 11 showing paved disturbance and slope, facing southeast

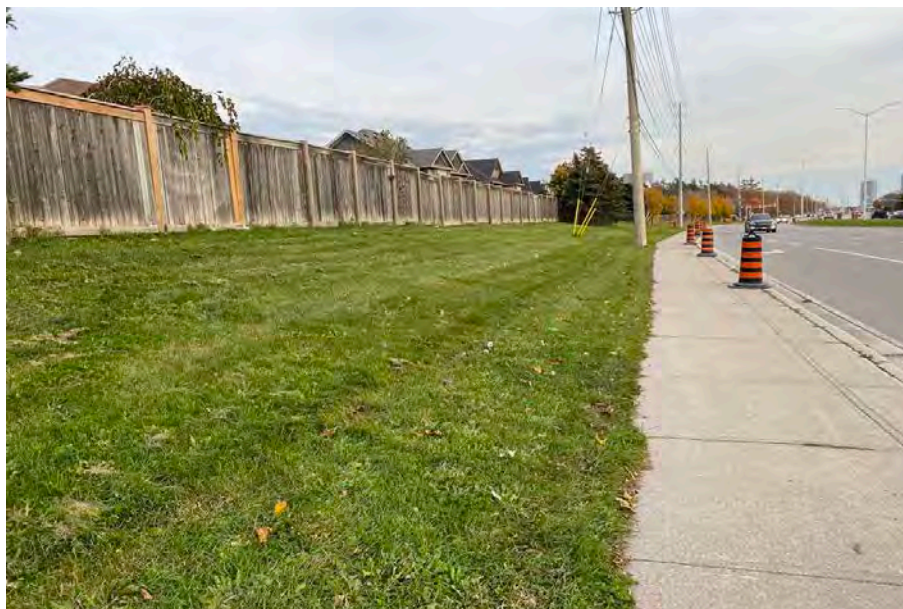


Image 28: LID area 11 showing flat, grassy area, facing east



Image 29: LID area 13 showing paved disturbance, facing east



Image 30: LID area 13 showing paved disturbance, facing east



Image 31: LID area 13 showing paved disturbance, facing east



Image 32: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing east



Image 33: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing southeast

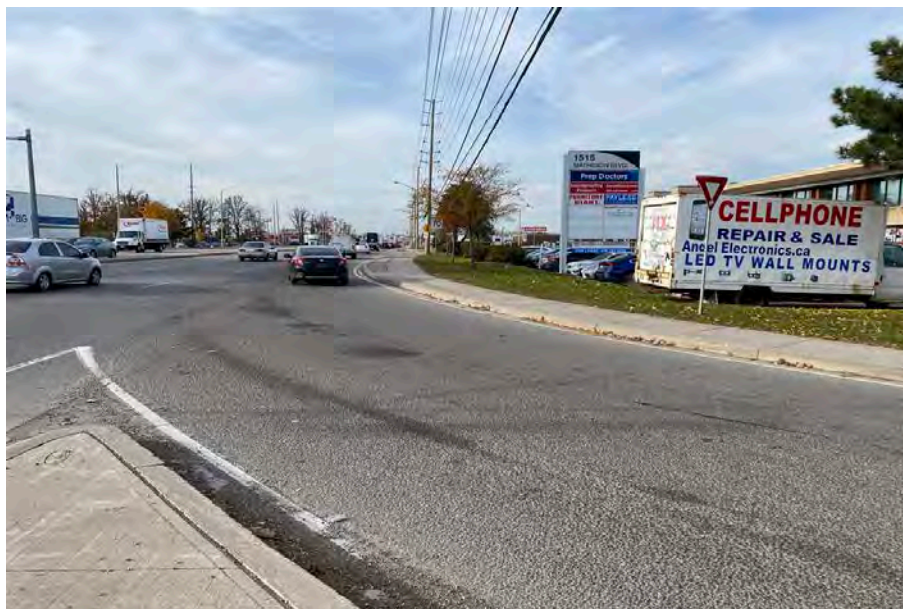


Image 34: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing northwest



Image 35: LID area 13 showing paved disturbance, facing southeast



Image 36: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing northwest



Image 37: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing northwest



Image 38: LID area 13 showing disturbance, facing northwest



Image 39: LID area 13 area built up toward commercial parking lot, facing southeast



Image 40: LID area 13 showing paved disturbance and slope, facing northeast



Image 41: LID area 13 showing slope, facing northwest

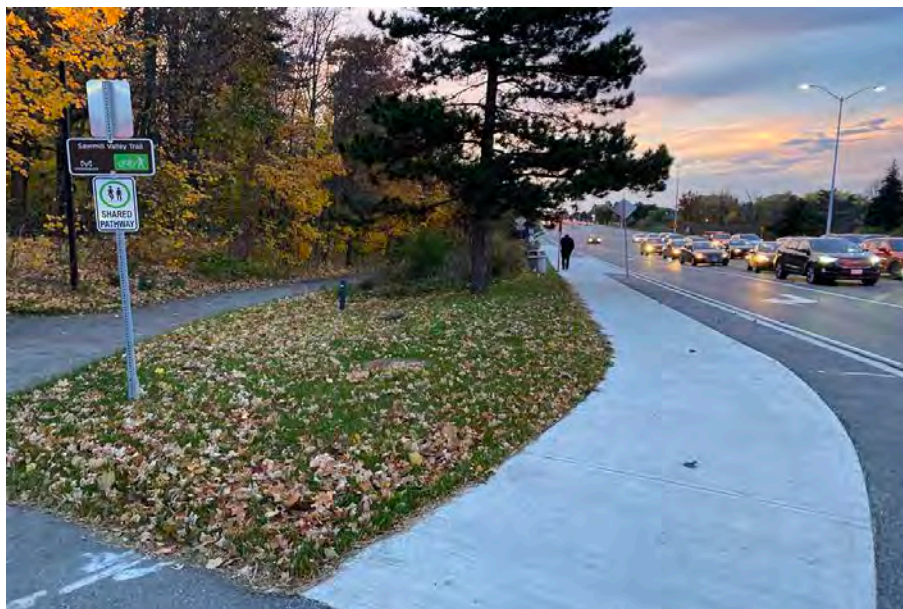


Image 42: LID area 16 showing disturbance, facing northwest

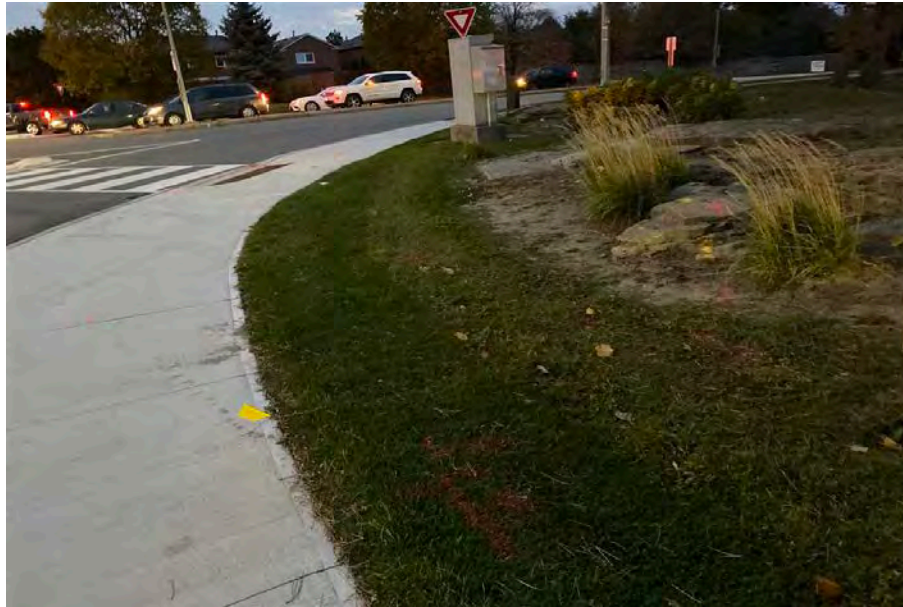


Image 43: LID area 16 showing disturbance, facing northwest



Image 44: LID area 16 showing disturbance, facing southeast

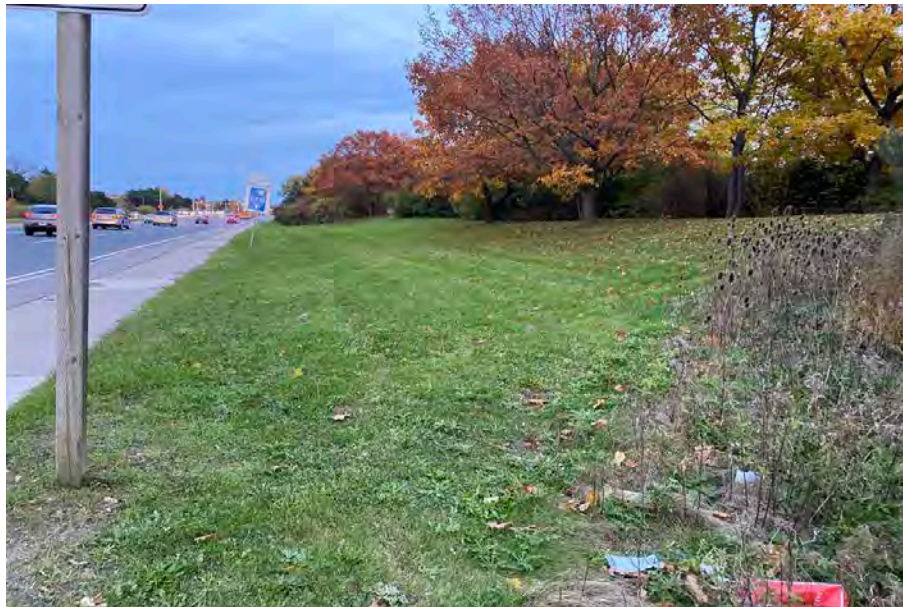


Image 45: LID area 16 showing disturbance and slope, facing southeast



Image 46: LID area 16 showing slope, facing northwest



Image 47: LID area 16 showing slope, facing northwest

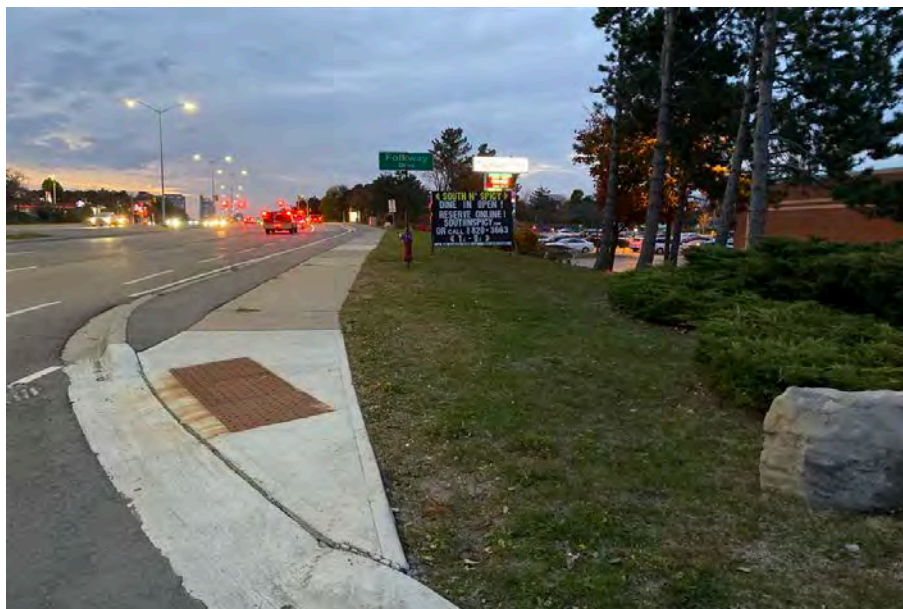


Image 48: LID area 16 showing slope, facing northwest



Image 49: LID area 16 showing slope, facing southeast

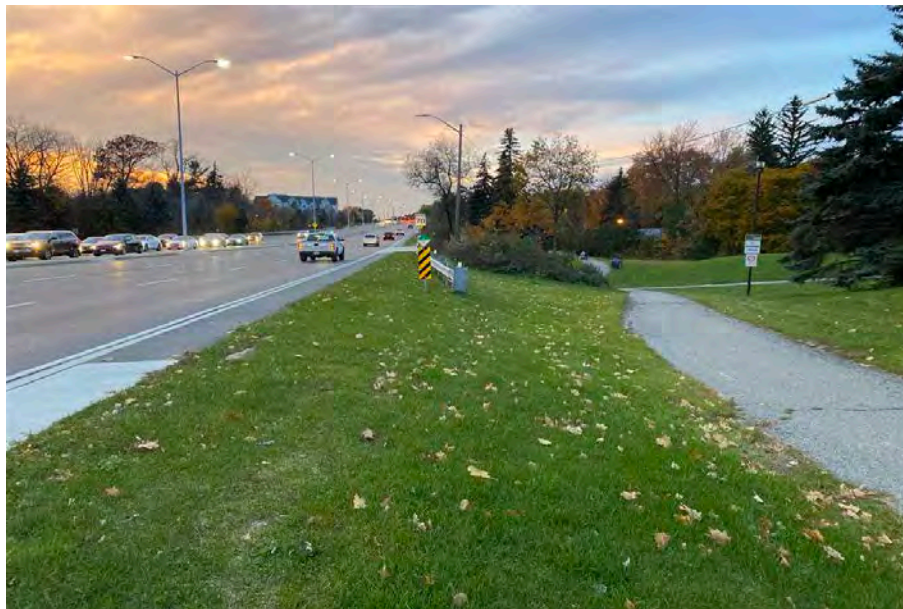


Image 50: LID area 16 showing slope, facing northwest



Image 51: LID area 16 showing flat, grassy area, facing southeast



Image 52: LID area 17 showing disturbance, facing southeast



Image 53: LID area 17 showing disturbance, facing southeast



Image 54: LID area 17 showing disturbance, facing southeast



Image 55: LID area 17 showing disturbance, facing northwest



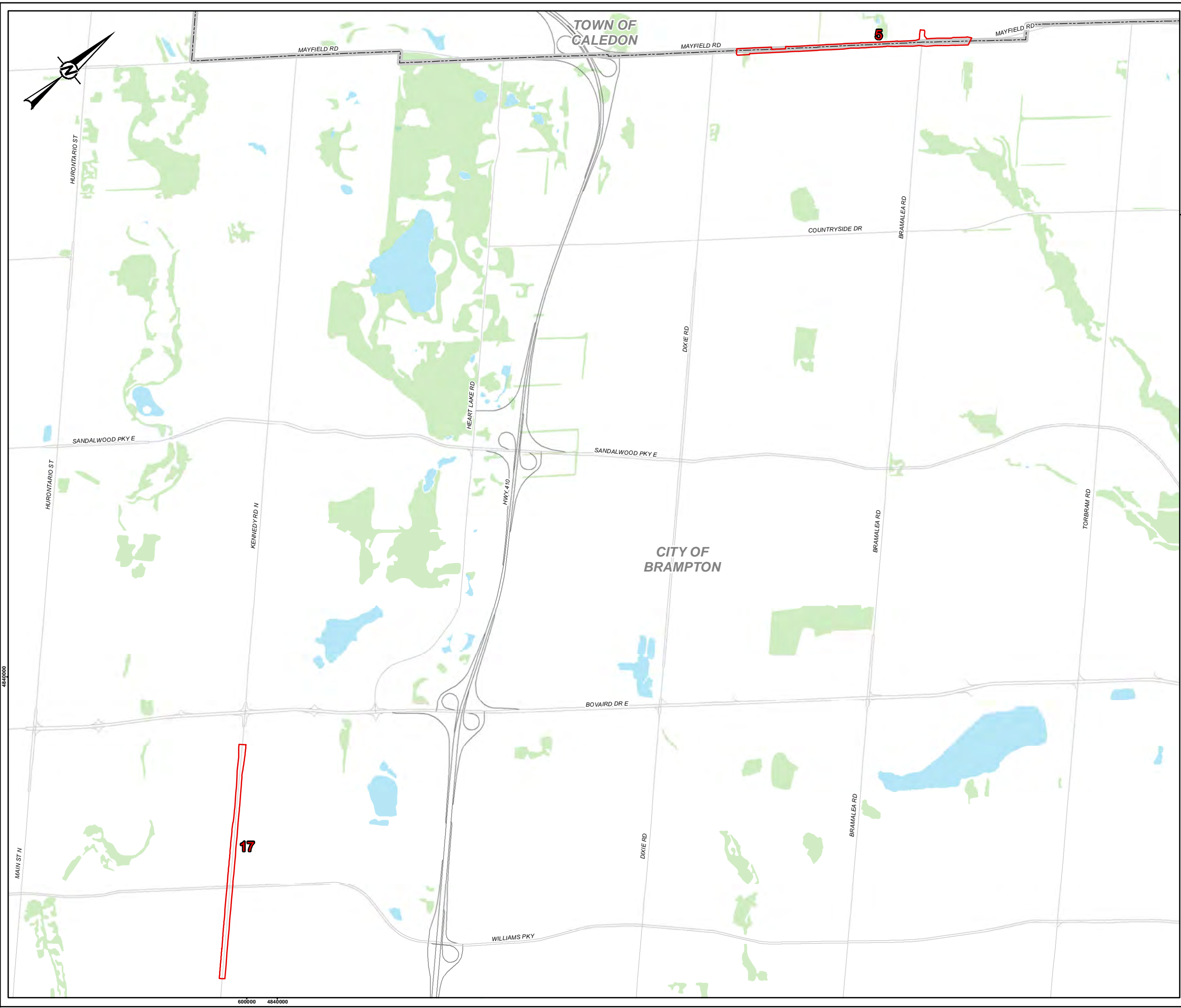
Image 56: LID area 17 showing disturbance, facing southeast



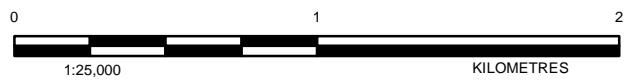
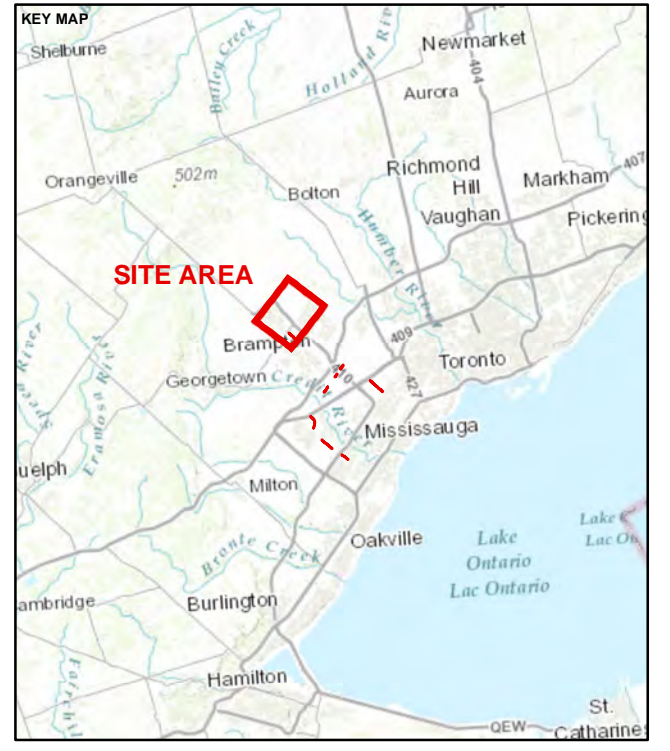
Image 57: LID area 17 showing paved disturbance, facing west

8.0 MAPS

All maps follow on succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

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PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

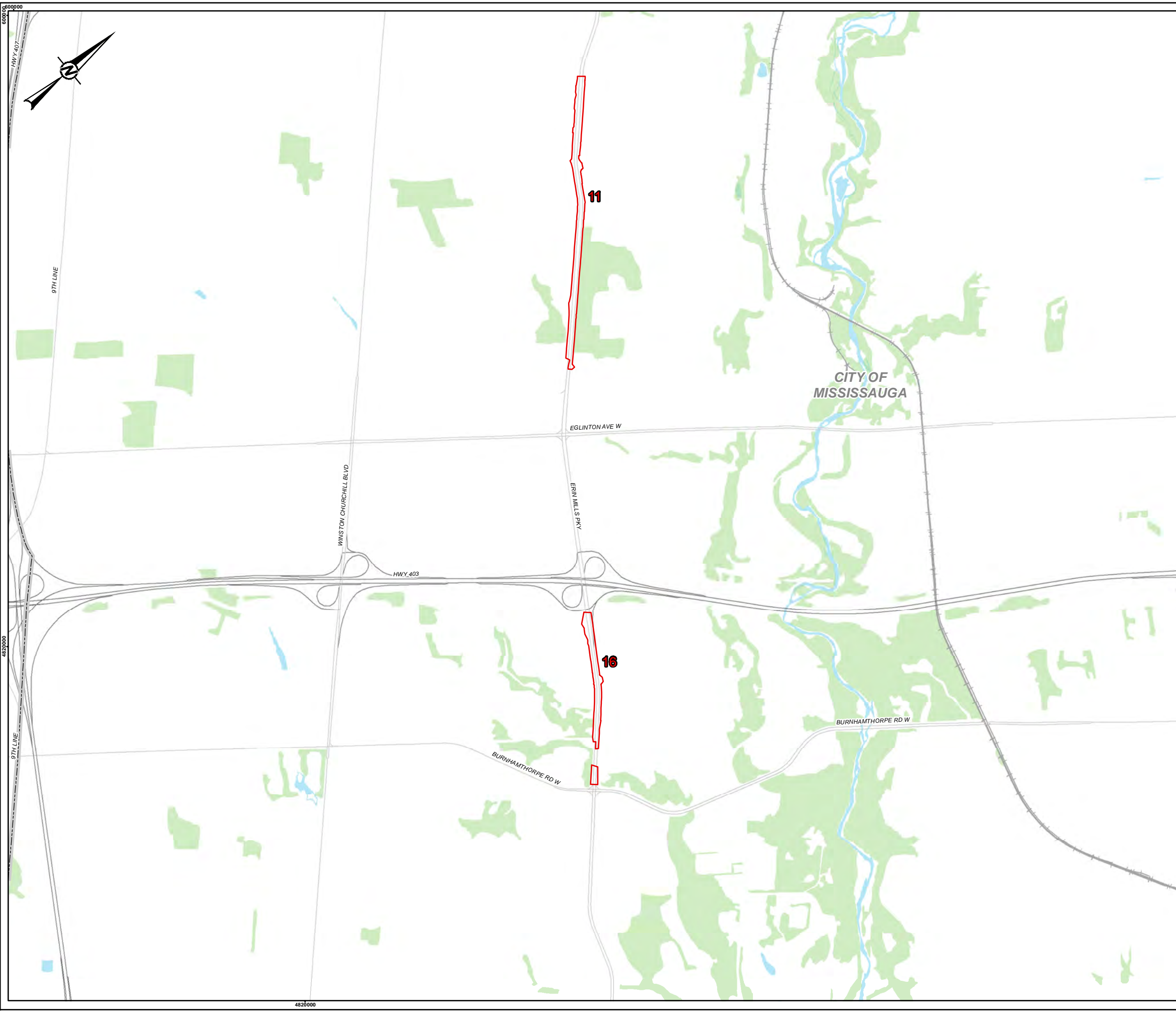
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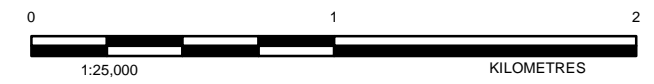
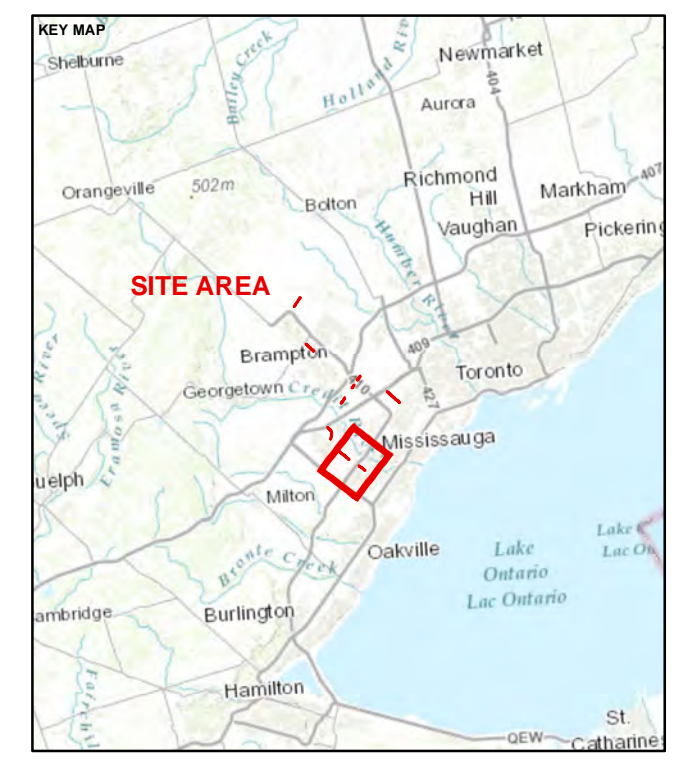
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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

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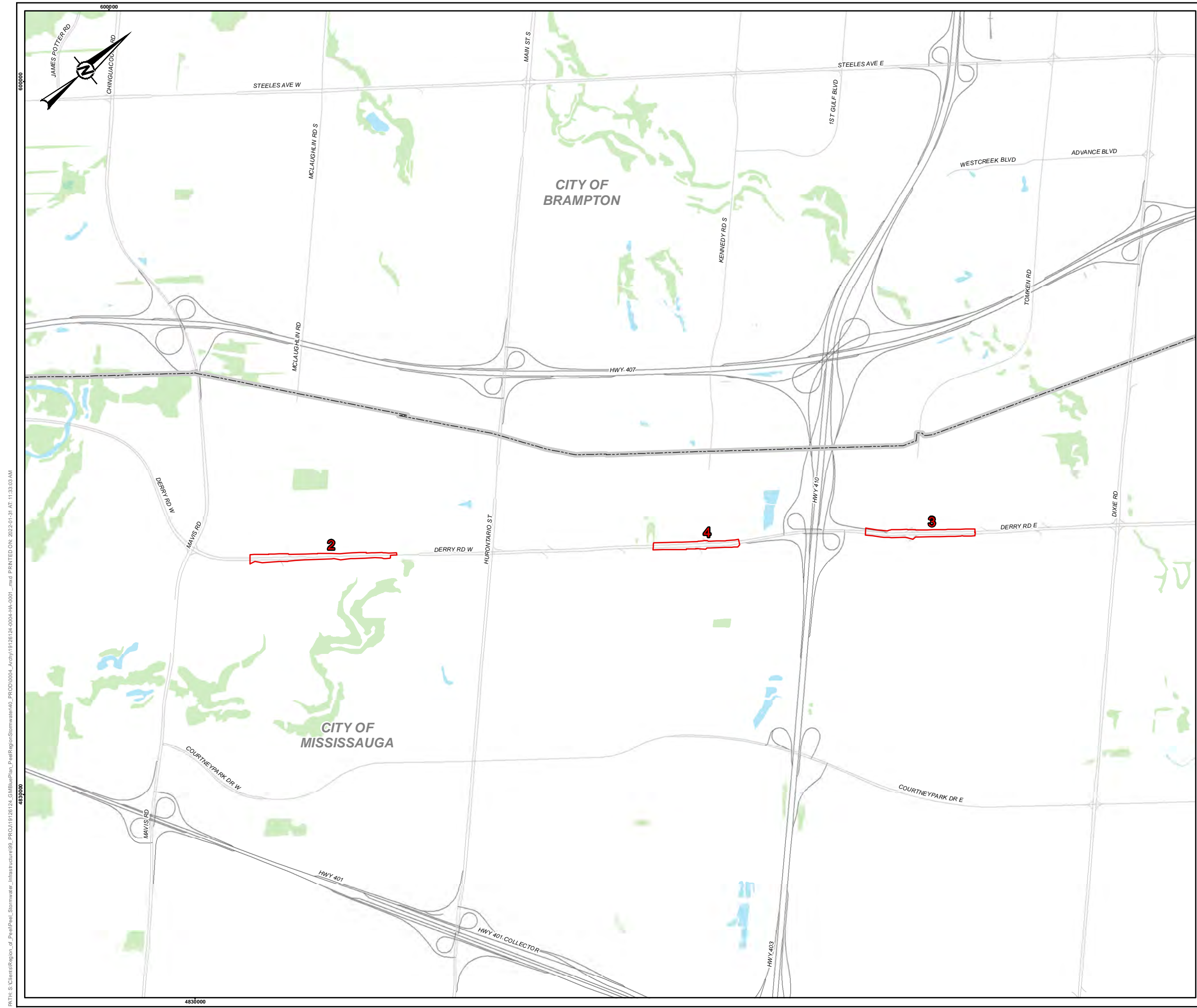
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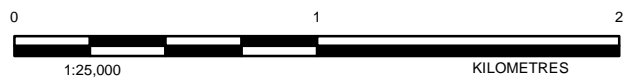
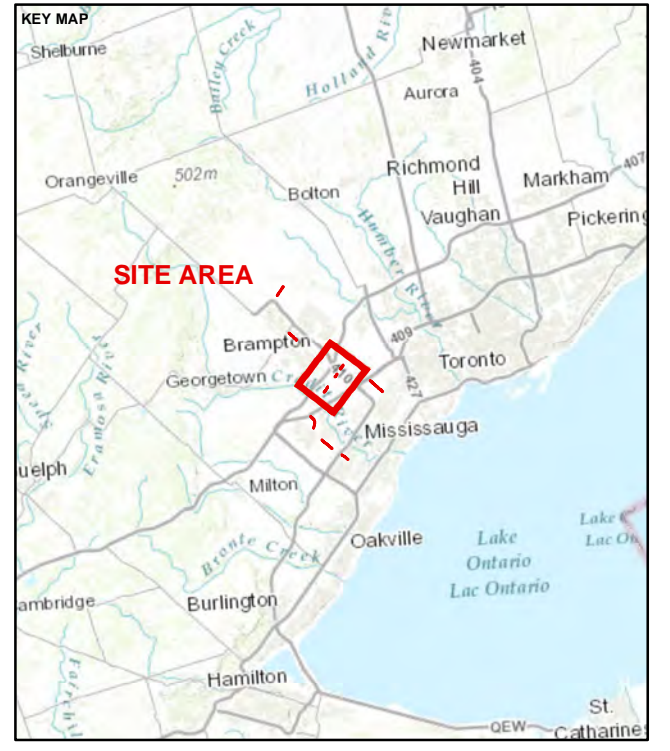
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- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

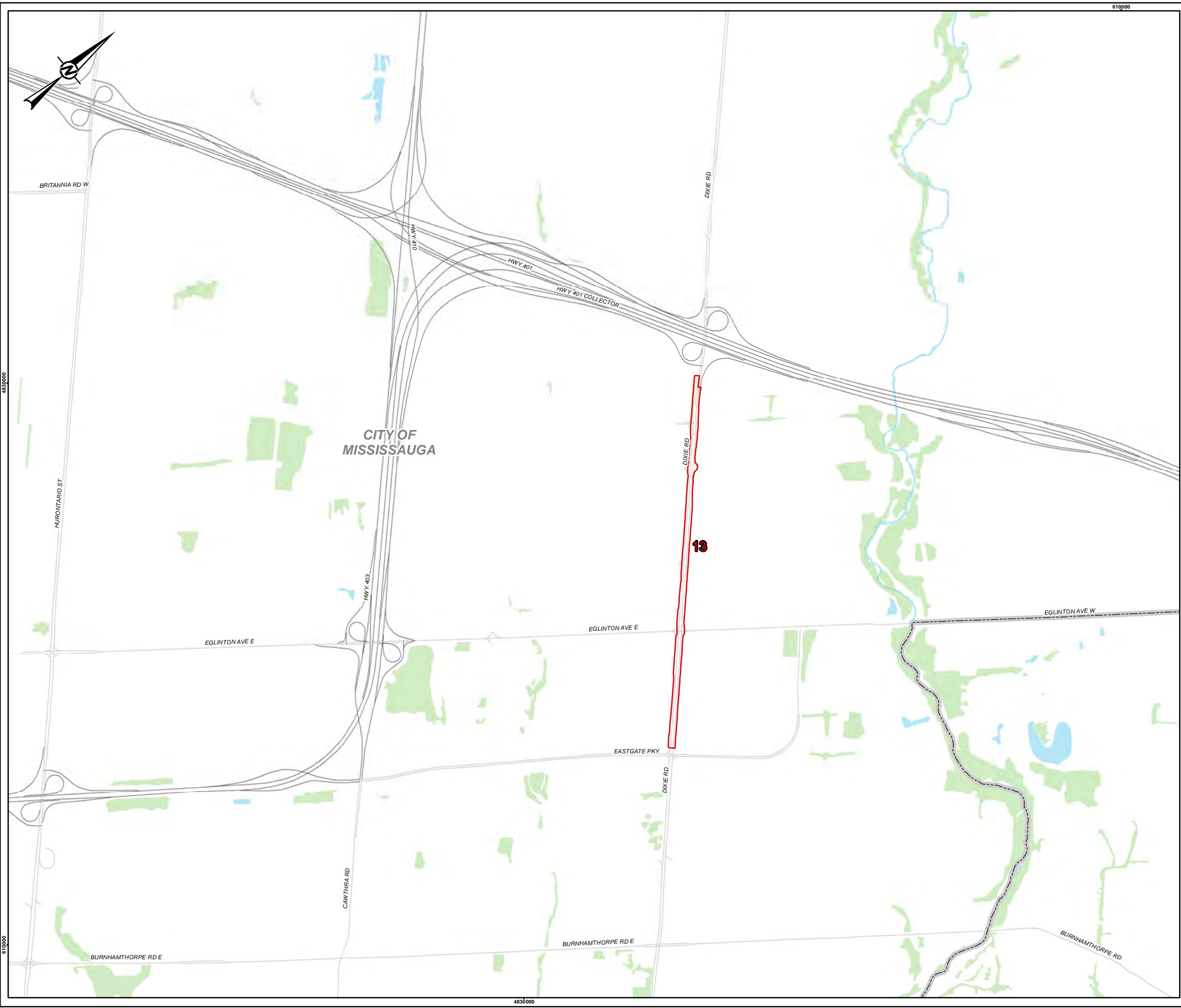
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LOCATION OF STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

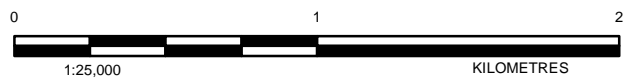
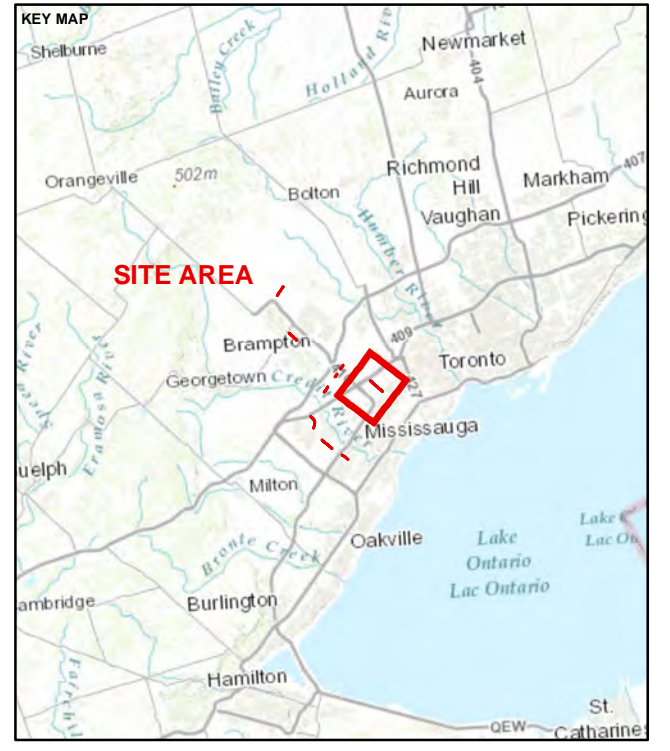
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	1-D

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANS I B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

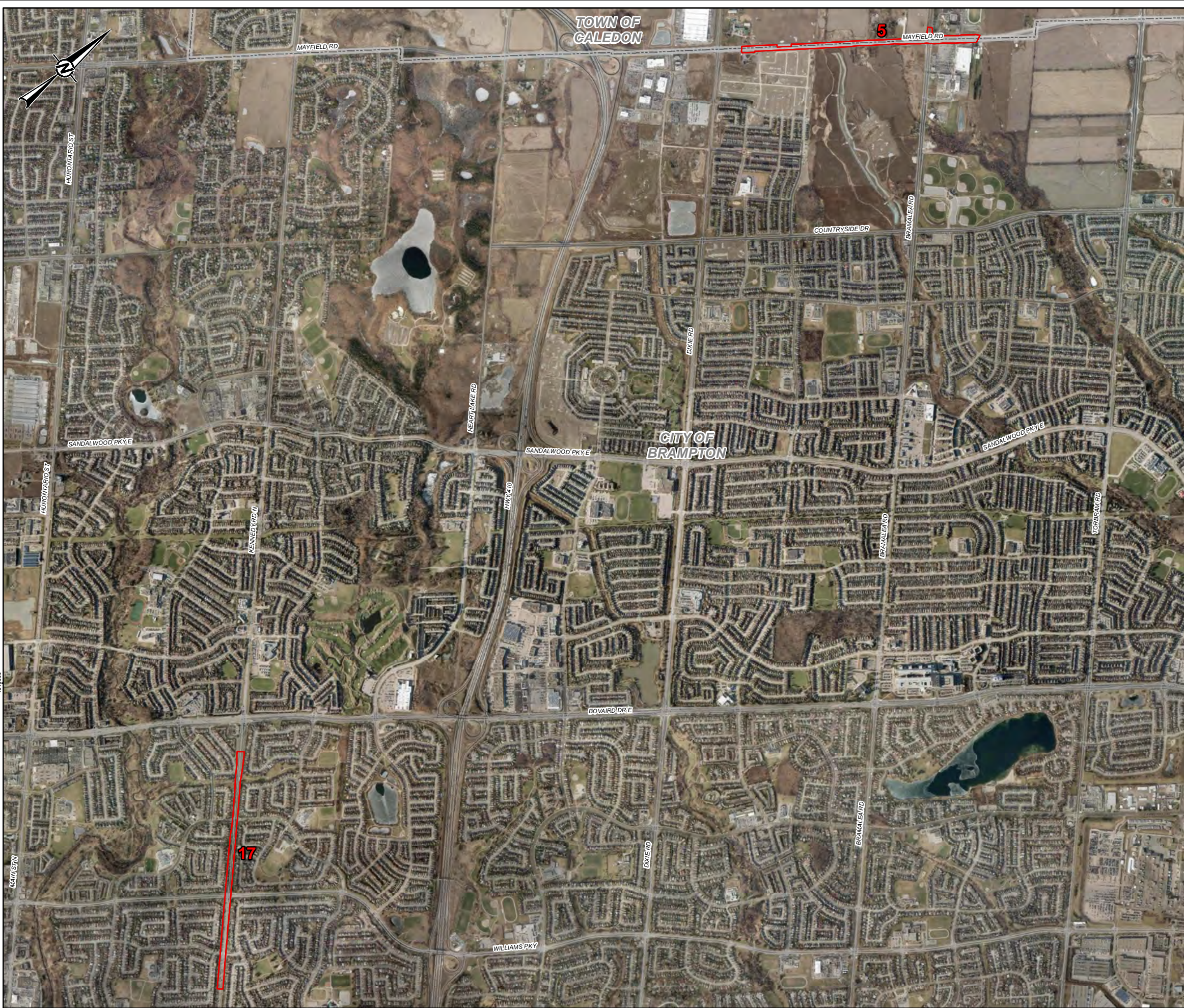
TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

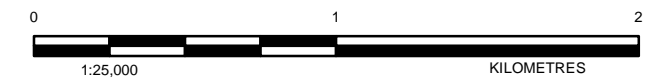
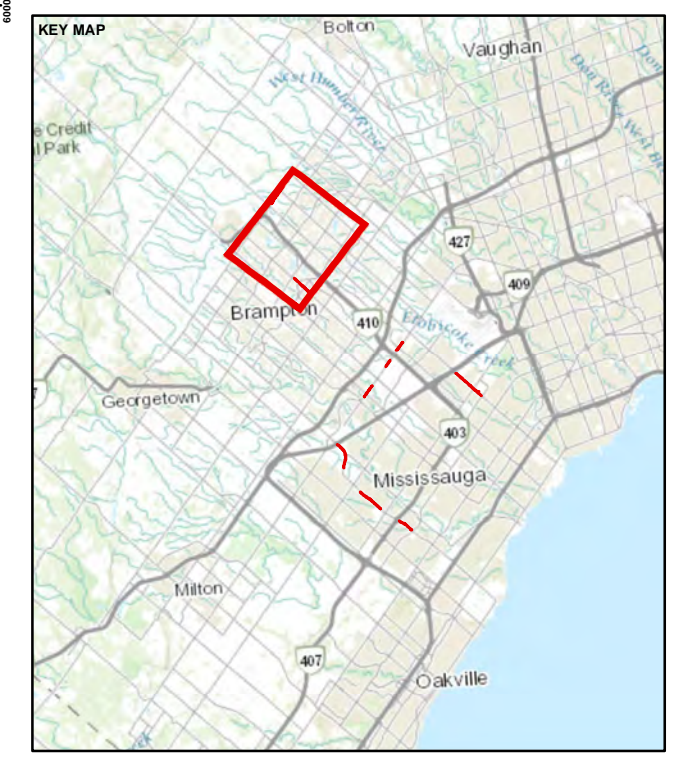
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	1-E

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANS I B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

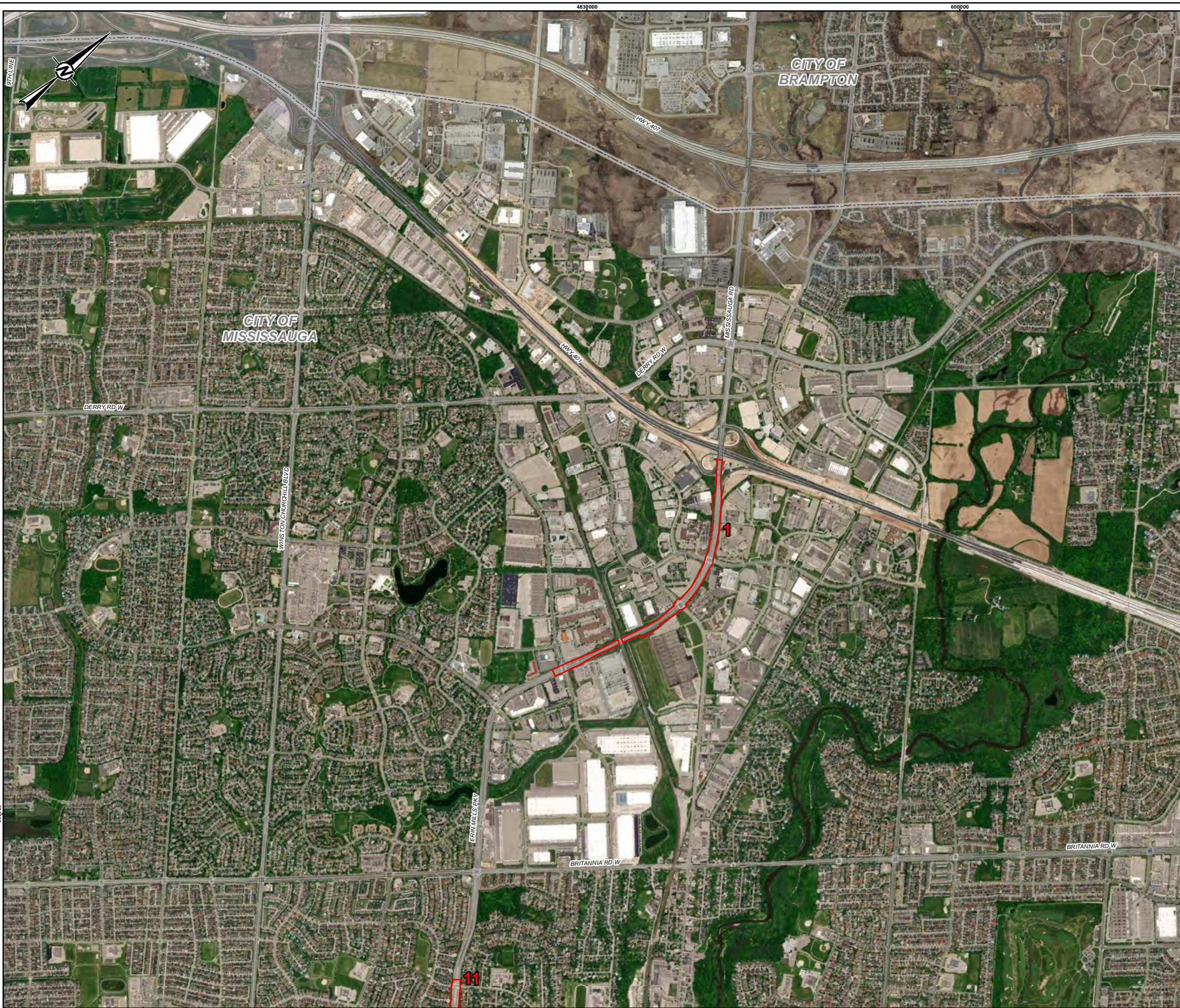
TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AERIAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

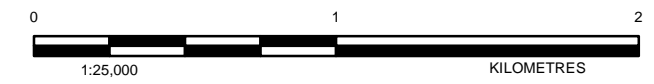
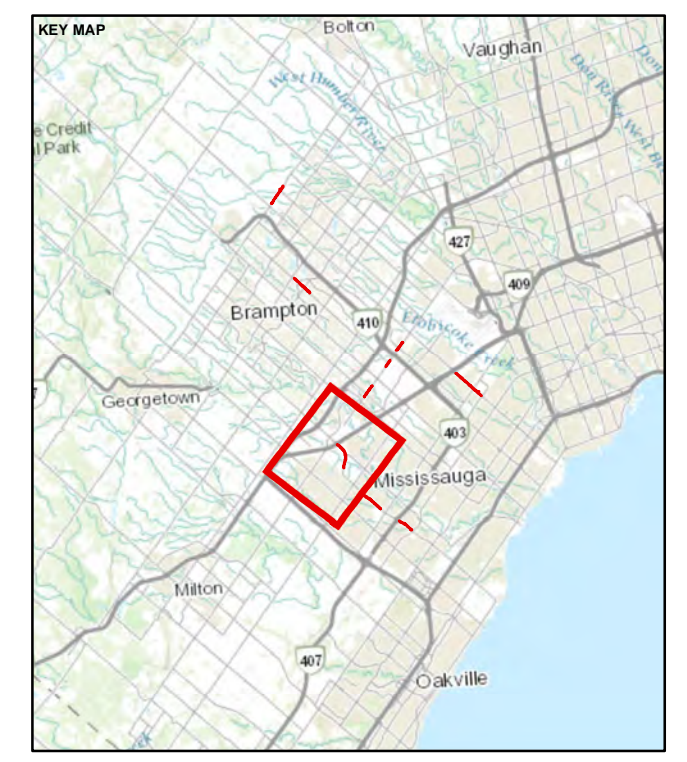
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	2-A

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

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PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

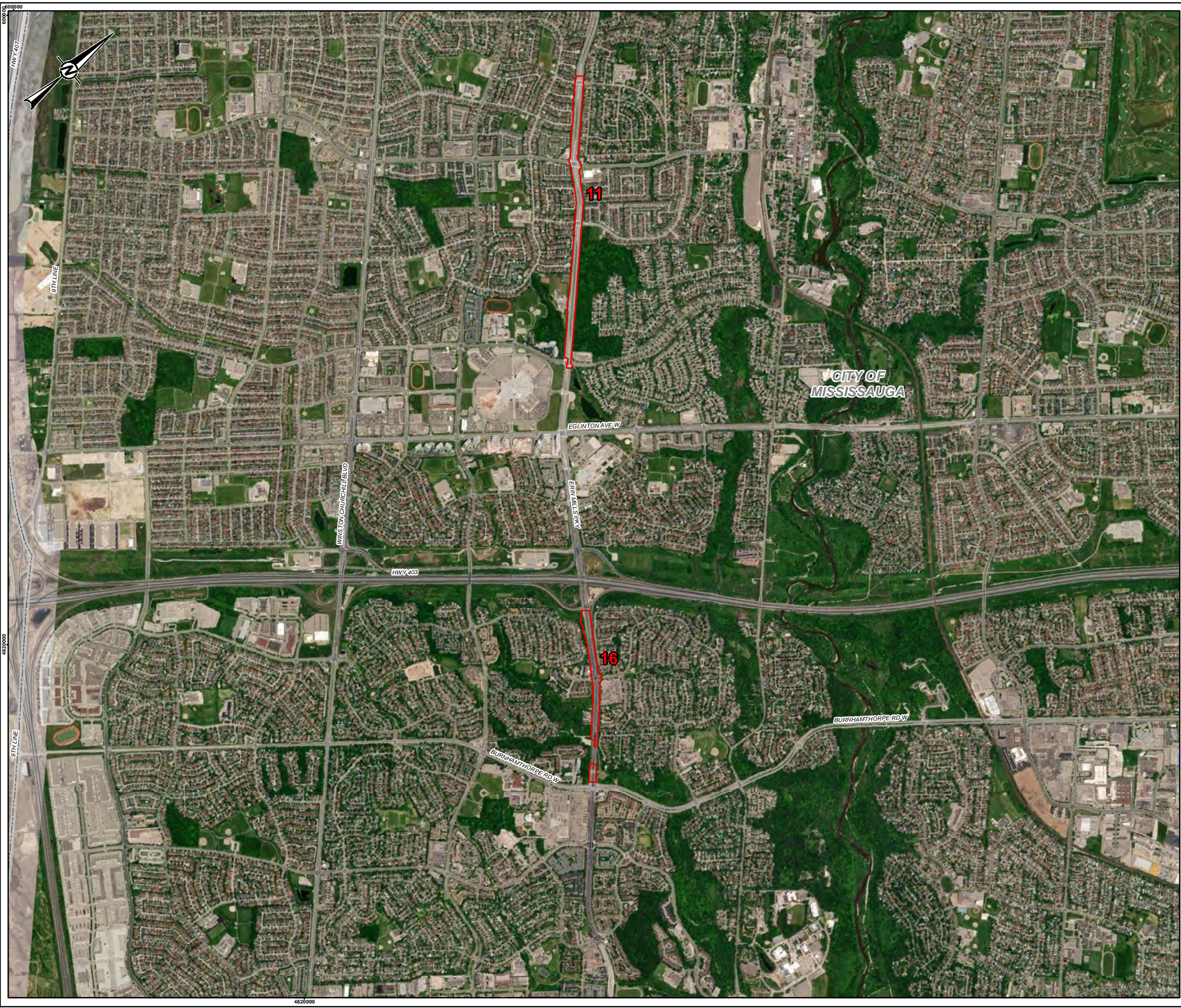
TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AERIAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

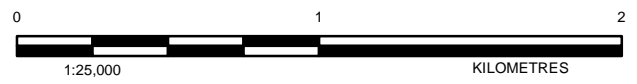
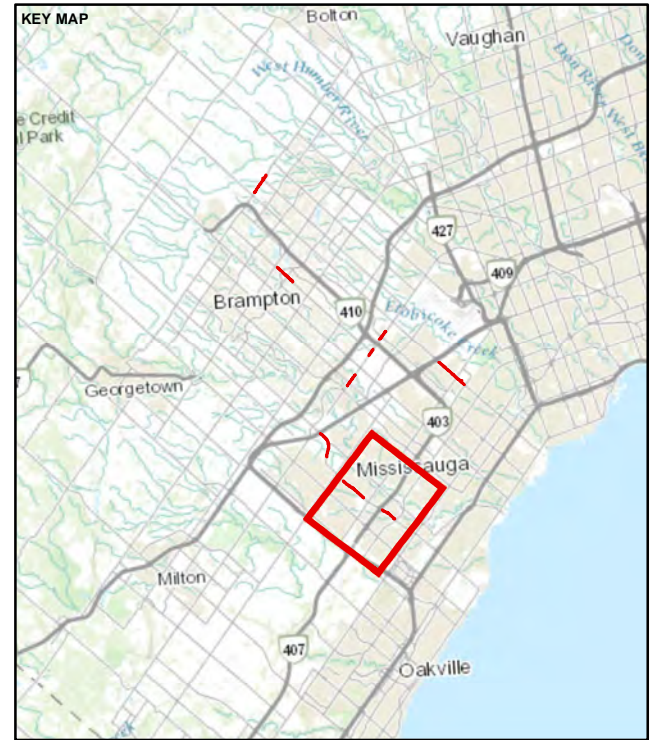
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	2-B

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

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REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

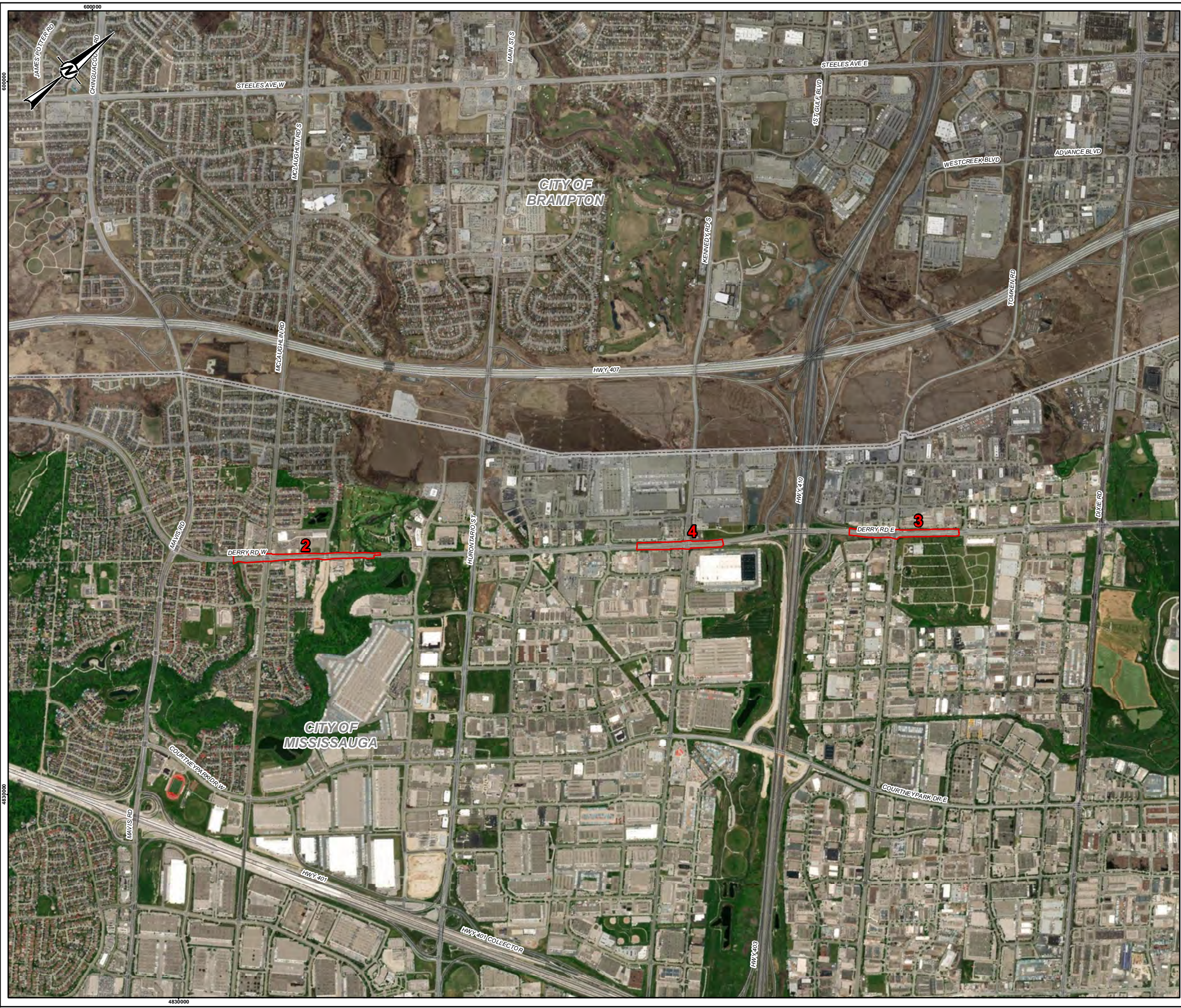
TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AERIAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

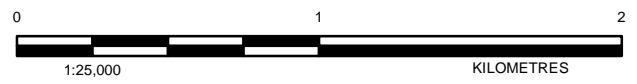
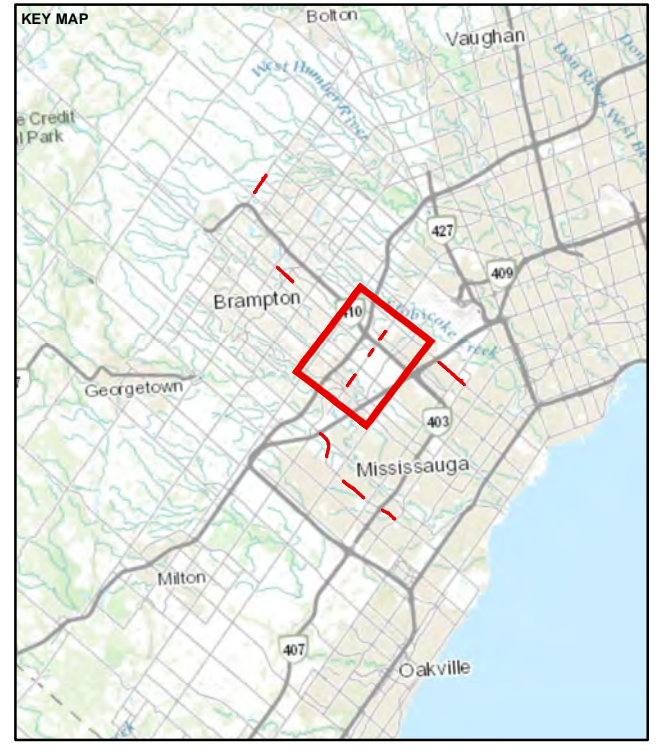
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	2-C

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AERIAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

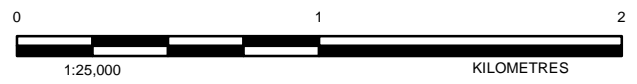
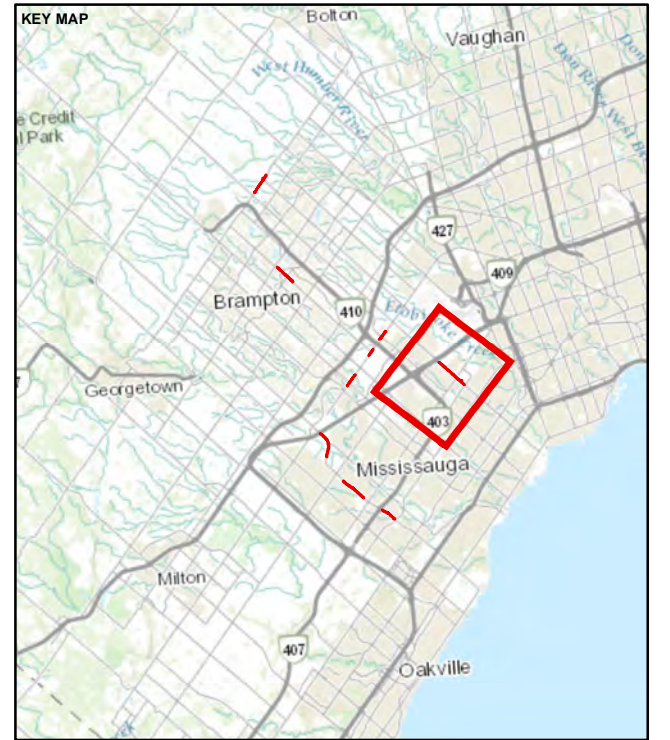
PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 2-D
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - CITY / TOWN BOUNDARY
 - HIGHWAY
 - MAIN ROAD
 - RAILWAY TRACK
 - WOODED AREA
 - WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

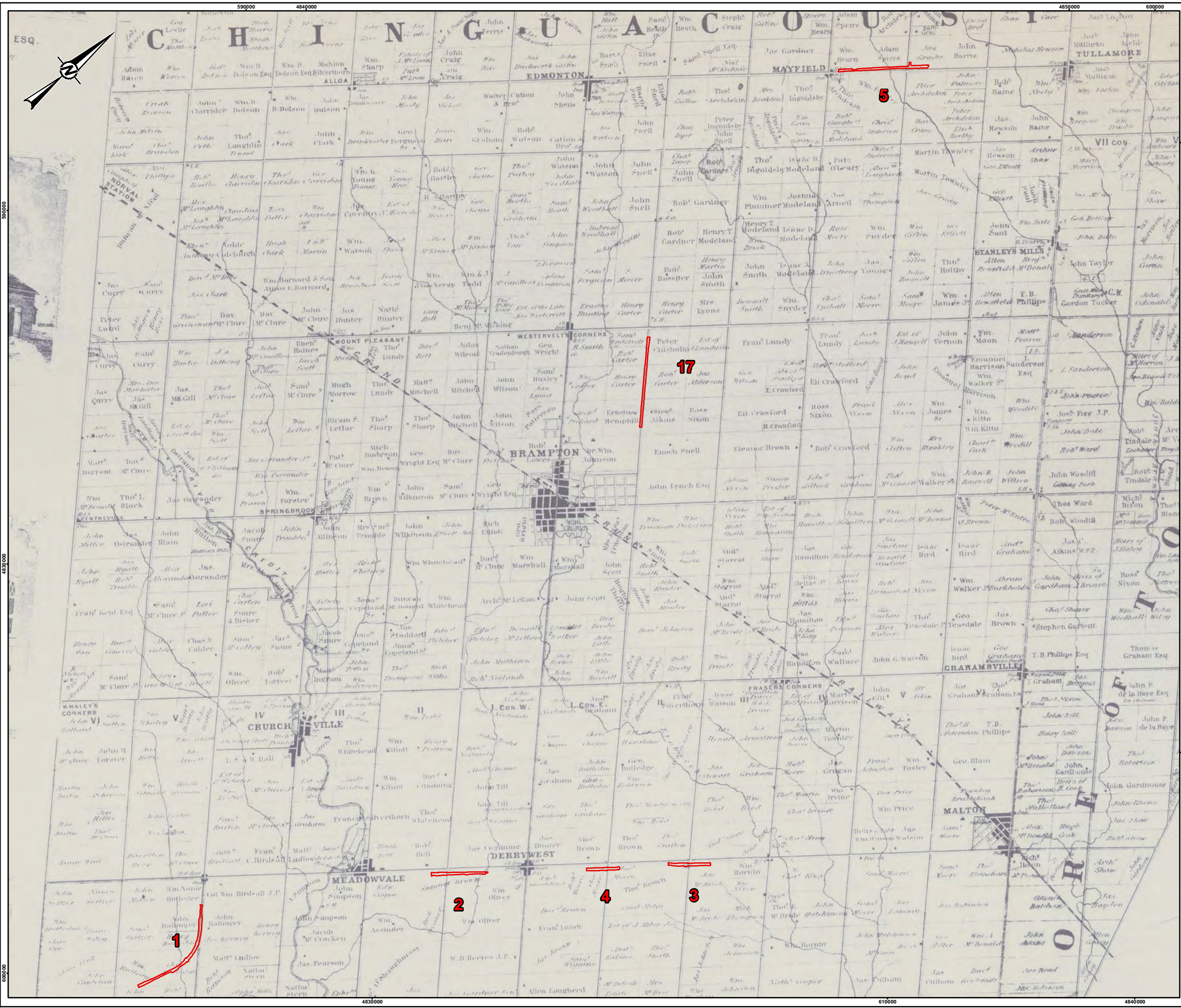
TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AERIAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

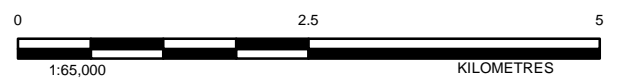
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	2-E

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LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

CLIENT
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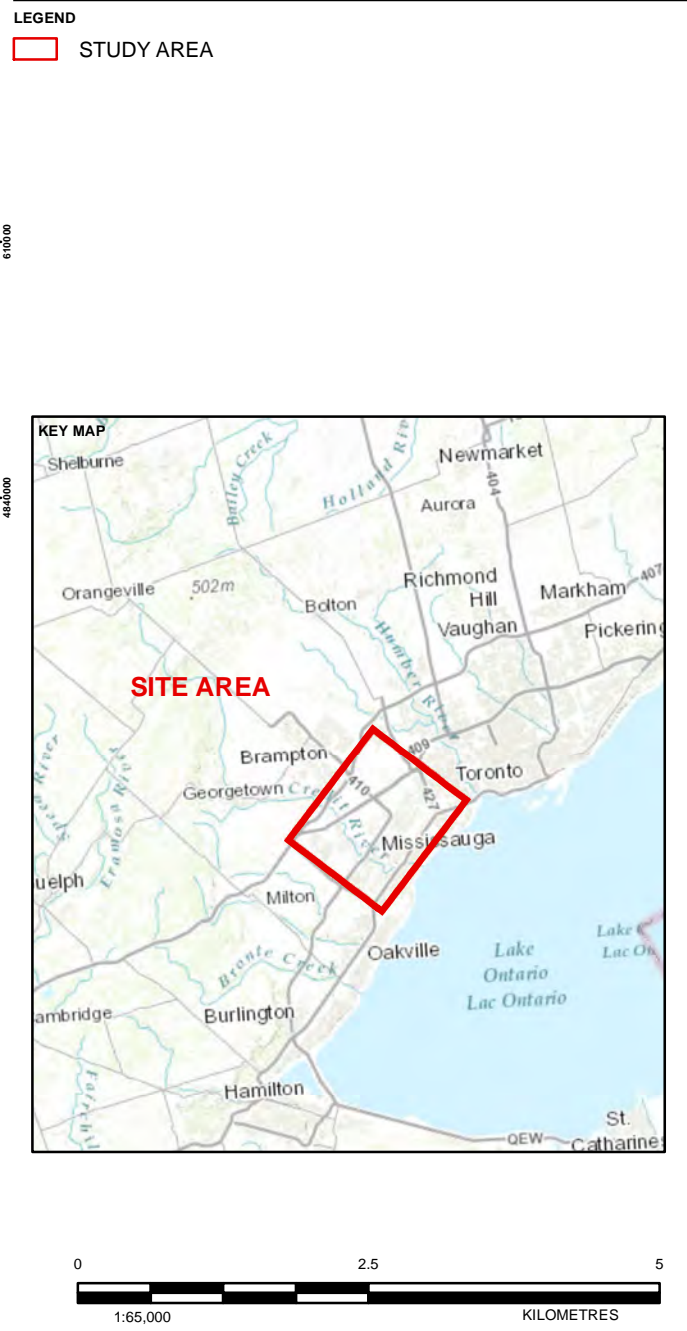
PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
 STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1859 HISTORICAL MAPS
 CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 3A

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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM A3S18



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

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GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT

REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1859 HISTORICAL MAPS
TORONTO TOWNSHIP

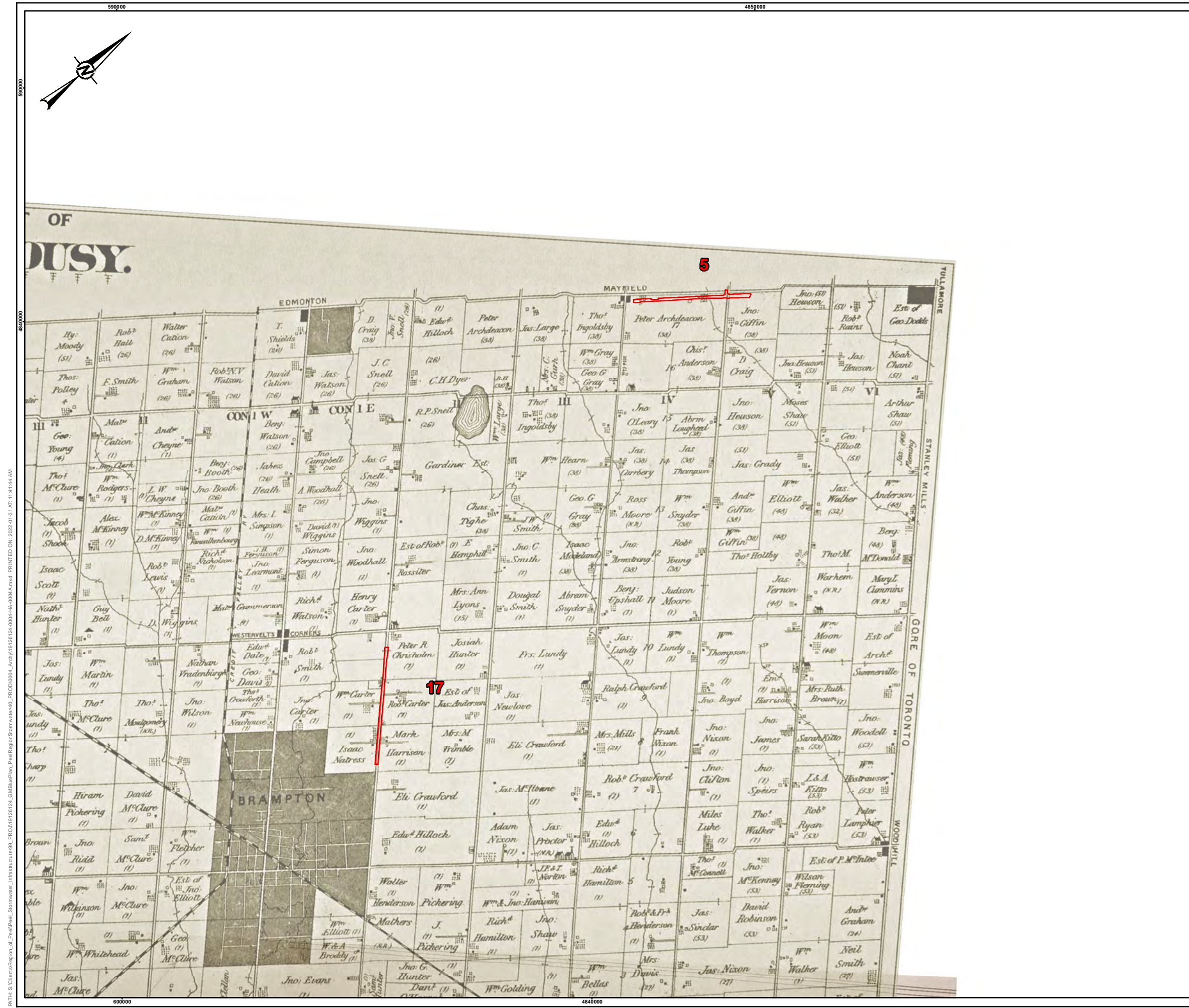
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 19126124 **CONTROL** - **REV.** A **MAP** 3B

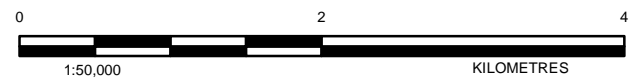


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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

CLIENT
 GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 PEEL REGION STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

TITLE
**STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1877 HISTORICAL MAPS
 CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP**

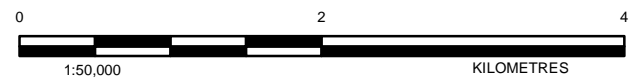
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 4A

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LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

CLIENT
 GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
 STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1877 HISTORICAL MAPS
 TORONTO TOWNSHIP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	



PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 4B

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

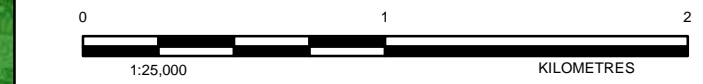
TOWN OF
GALEDON

CITY OF
BRAMPTON

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MATERIAL
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5D: GLACIOLAUSTRINE-DERIVED SILTY TO CLAYEY TILL
- 8B: INTERBEDDED FLOW TILL, RAINOUT DEPOSITS AND SILT AND
- 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

600000




NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 5-A
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17

5

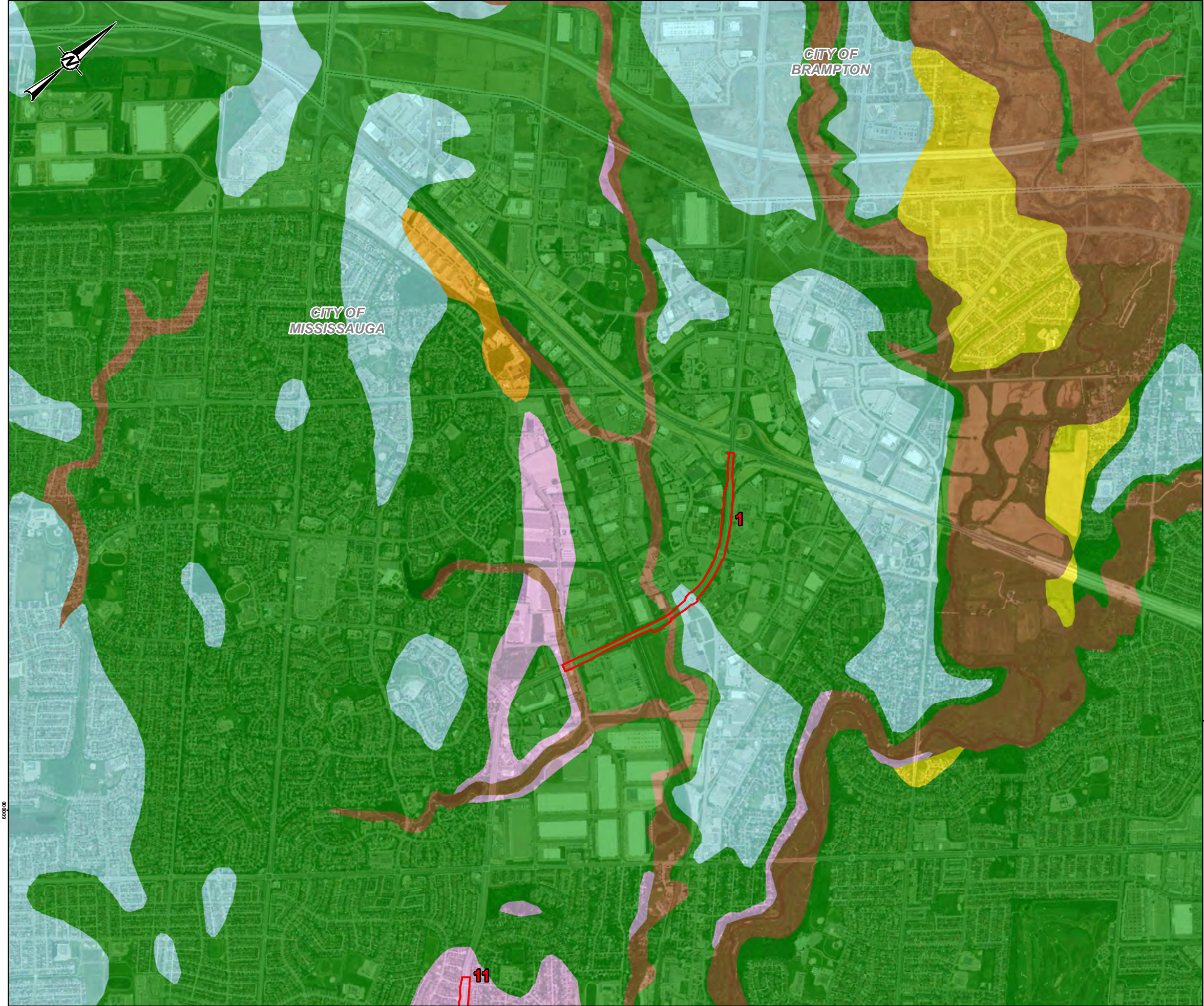


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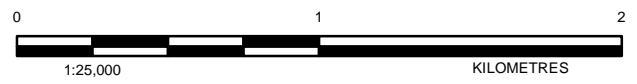
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MATERIAL**
 - 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
 - 5D: GLACIOLACUSTRINE-DERIVED SILTY TO CLAYEY TILL
 - 6: ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DEPOSITS
 - 8B: INTERBEDDED FLOW TILL, RAINOUT DEPOSITS AND SILT AND
 - 9A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
 - 9C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
 - 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

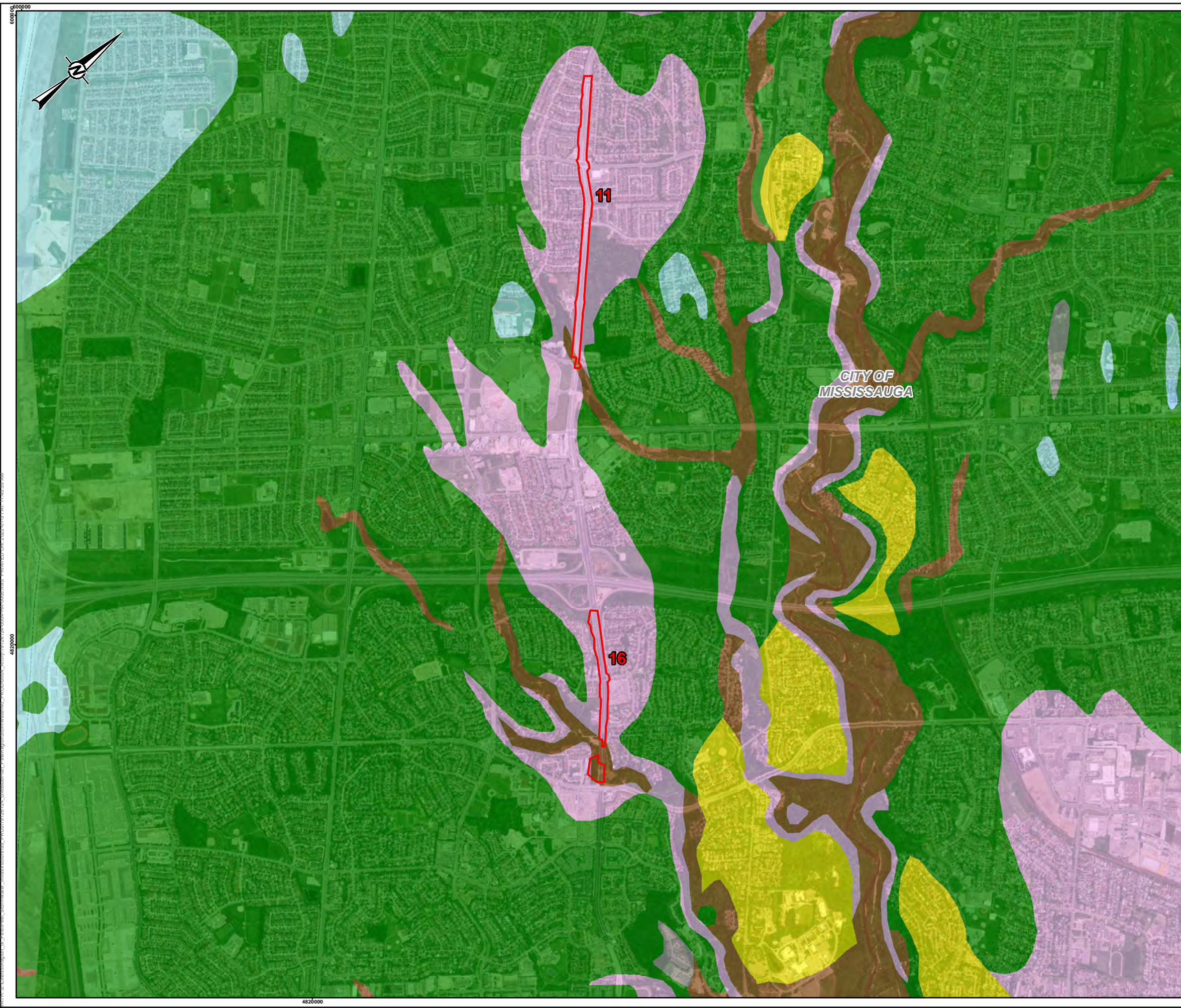
PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP

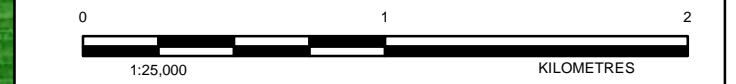
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	5-B

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MATERIAL**
 - 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
 - 5D: GLACIOLACUSTRINE-DERIVED SILTY TO CLAYEY TILL
 - 8B: INTERBEDDED FLOW TILL, RAINOUT DEPOSITS AND SILT AND
 - 9A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
 - 9C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
 - 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

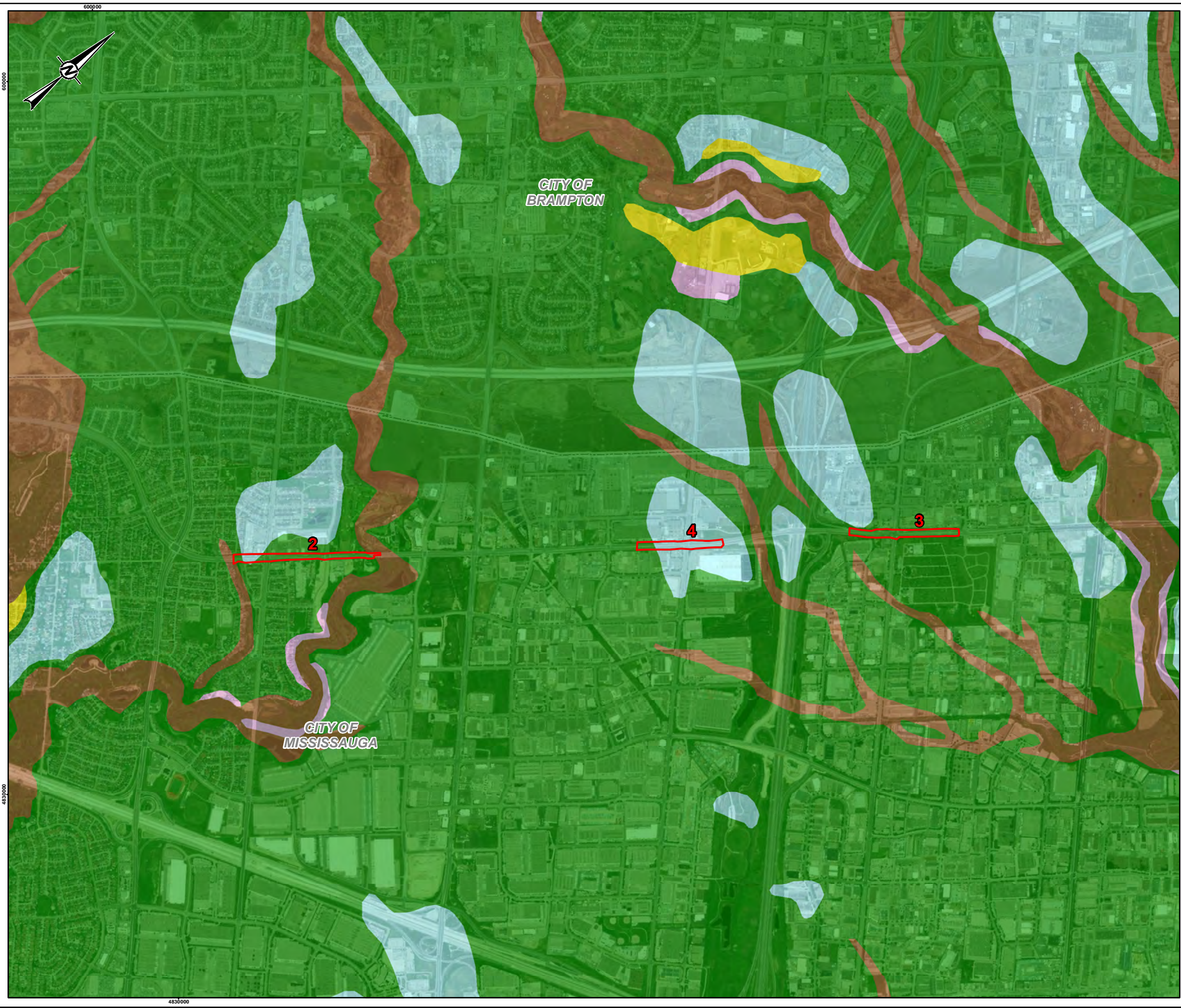
PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP

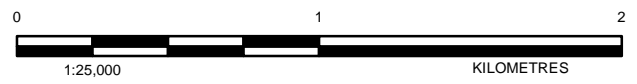
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	5-C

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MATERIAL**
 - 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
 - 5D: GLACIOLACUSTRINE-DERIVED SILTY TO CLAYEY TILL
 - 8B: INTERBEDDED FLOW TILL, RAINOUT DEPOSITS AND SILT AND
 - 9A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
 - 9C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
 - 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

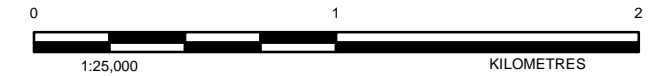
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	5-D

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MATERIAL
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5D: GLACIOLACUSTRINE-DERIVED SILTY TO CLAYEY TILL
- 6: ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DEPOSITS
- 8B: INTERBEDDED FLOW TILL, RAINOUT DEPOSITS AND SILT AND
- 9C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT

GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT

REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST
PREPARED	ST
REVIEWED	JL
APPROVED	RF



PROJECT NO.
19126124

CONTROL
-

REV.
A

MAP
5-E



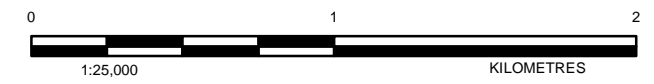
TOWN OF CALEDON

5

CITY OF BRAMPTON

17

- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - PHYSIOGRAPHY**
 - 13: ESKERS
 - 8: BEVELLED TILL PLAINS
 - 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)




NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	6A

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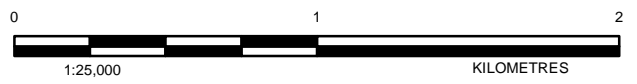
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



CITY OF BRAMPTON

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - PHYSIOGRAPHY**
 - 8: BEVELLED TILL PLAINS
 - 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)
 - 2: TILL MORAINES



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT

GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT

REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT



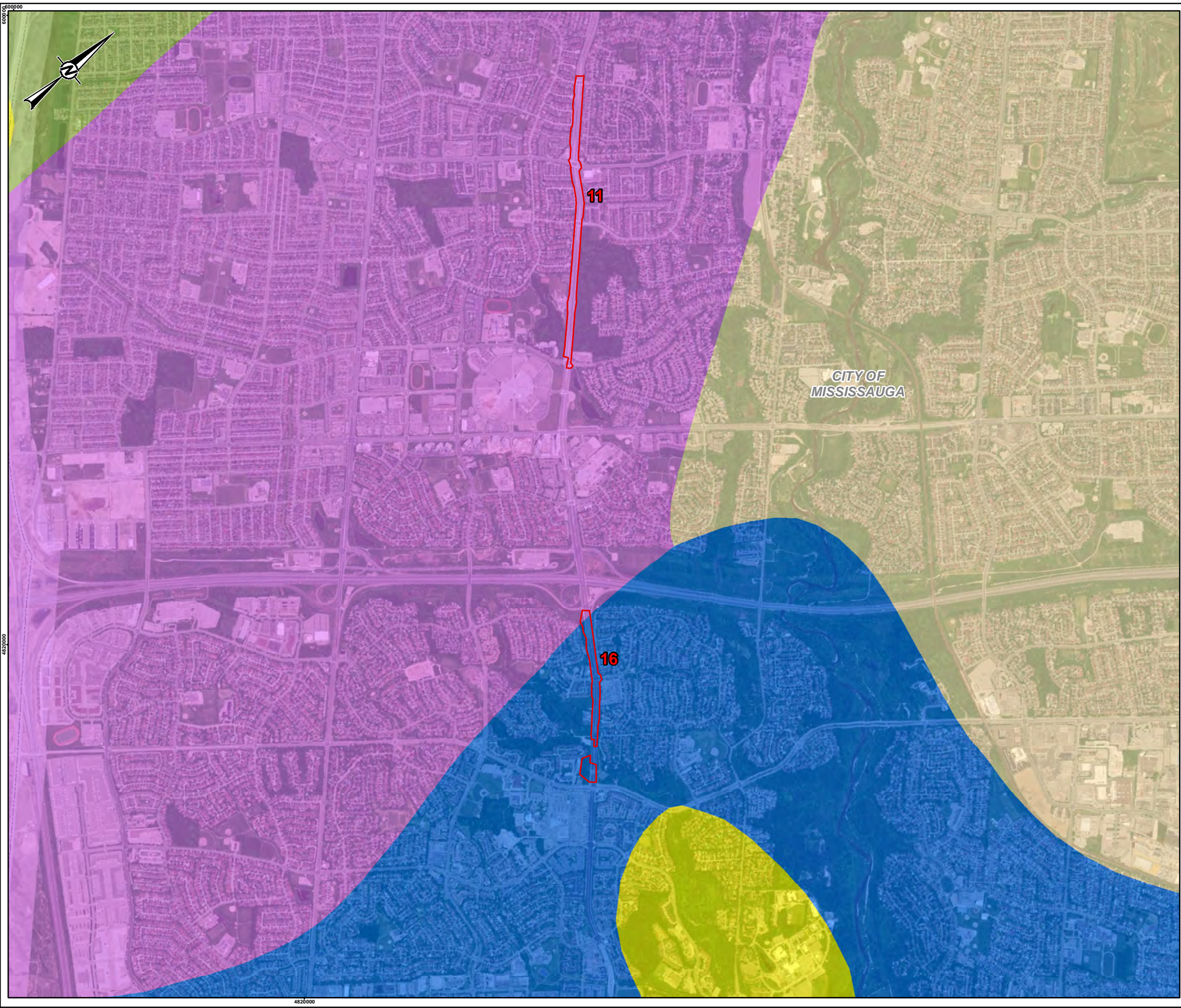
YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST
PREPARED	ST
REVIEWED	JL
APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.
19126124

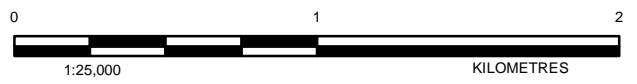
CONTROL
-

REV.
A

MAP
6B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - PHYSIOGRAPHY**
 - 11: SAND PLAINS
 - 10: SHALE PLAINS
 - 8: BEVELLED TILL PLAINS
 - 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)
 - 2: TILL MORAINES



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

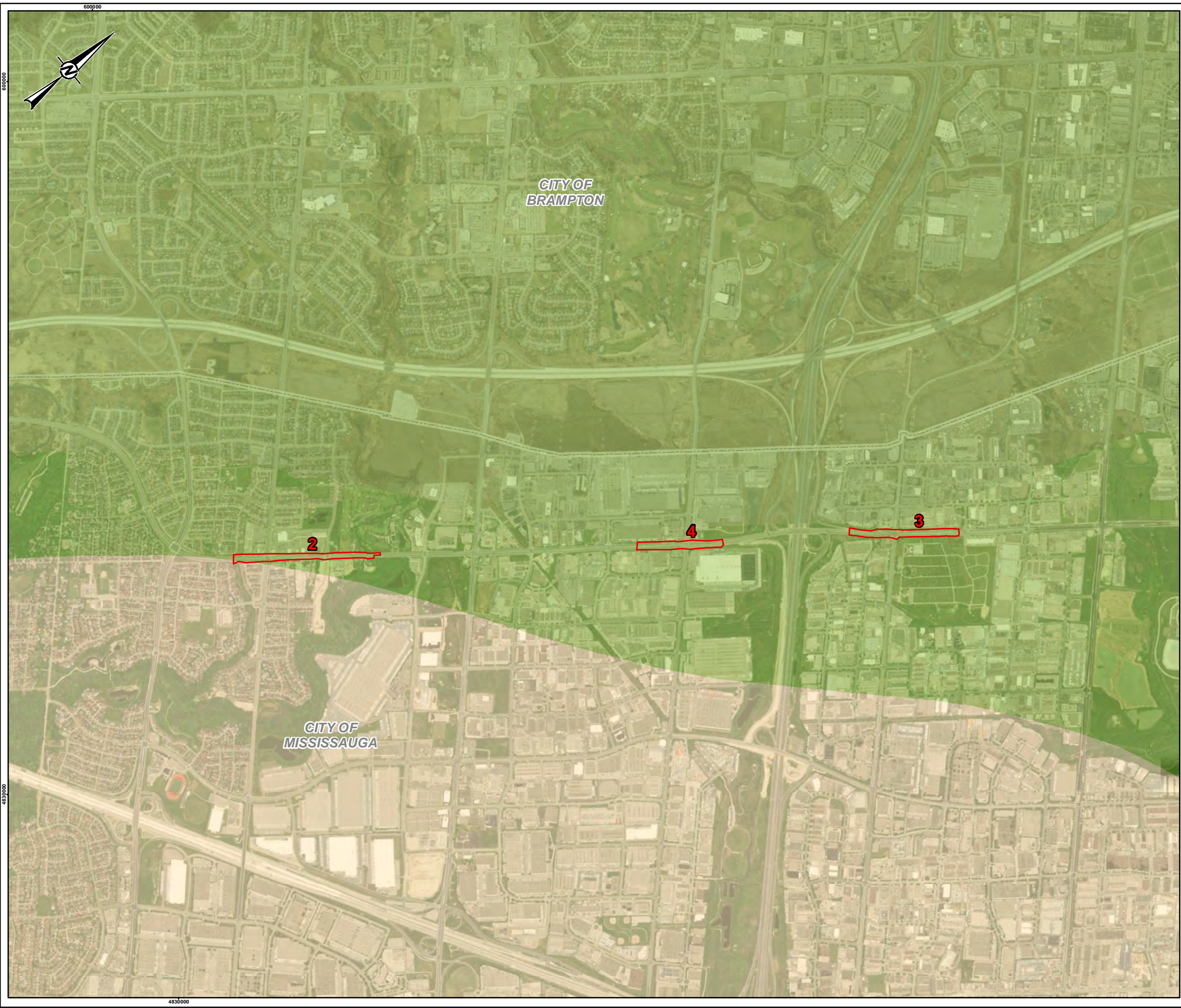
TITLE
PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
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	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

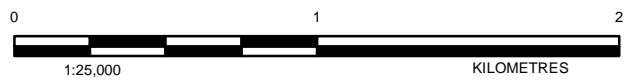
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	6C

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - PHYSIOGRAPHY**
 - 8: BEVELLED TILL PLAINS
 - 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)




NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

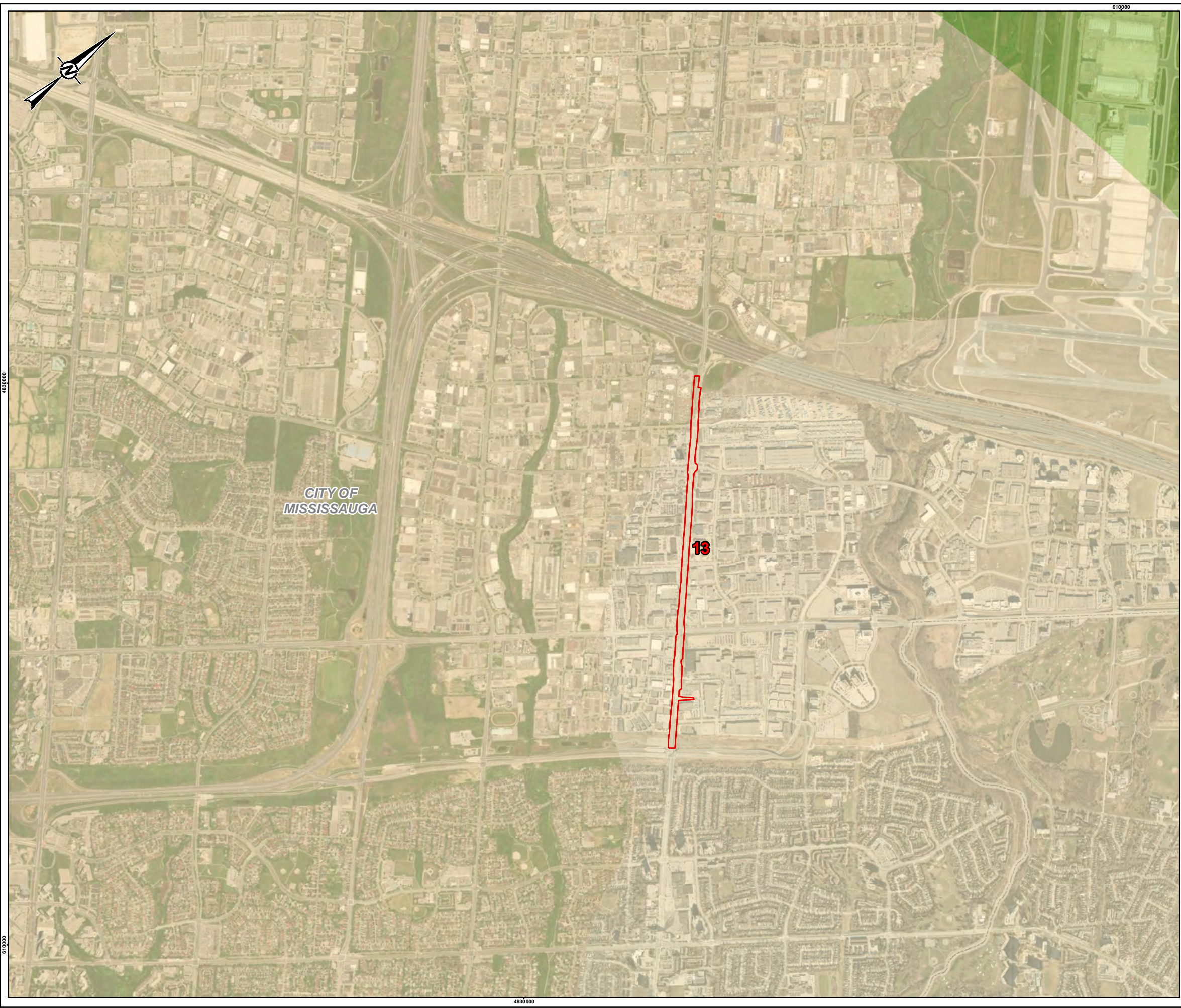
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PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	6D

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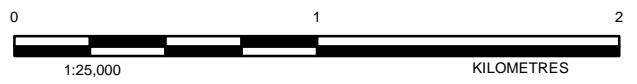


LEGEND

STUDY AREA

PHYSIOGRAPHY

- 8: BEVELLED TILL PLAINS
- 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 6E
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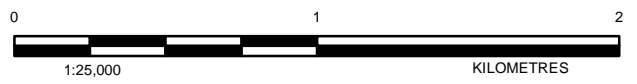
CITY OF BRAMPTON

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

1

11

- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - BOOKTON SANDY LOAM
 - BOTTOM LAND
 - CASHEL CLAY
 - CHINGUACOUSY CLAY LOAM
 - FOX SANDY LOAM
 - JEDDO CLAY LOAM
 - MUCK
 - ONEIDA CLAY LOAM




NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

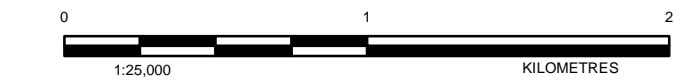
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - BOOKTON SANDY LOAM
 - BOTTOM LAND
 - BROCKPORT CLAY LOAM
 - CHINGUACOUSY CLAY LOAM
 - COOKSVILLE CLAY LOAM
 - FOX SANDY LOAM
 - JEDDO CLAY LOAM
 - ONEIDA CLAY LOAM
 - TUSCOLA SILT LOAM



NOTE(S)

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

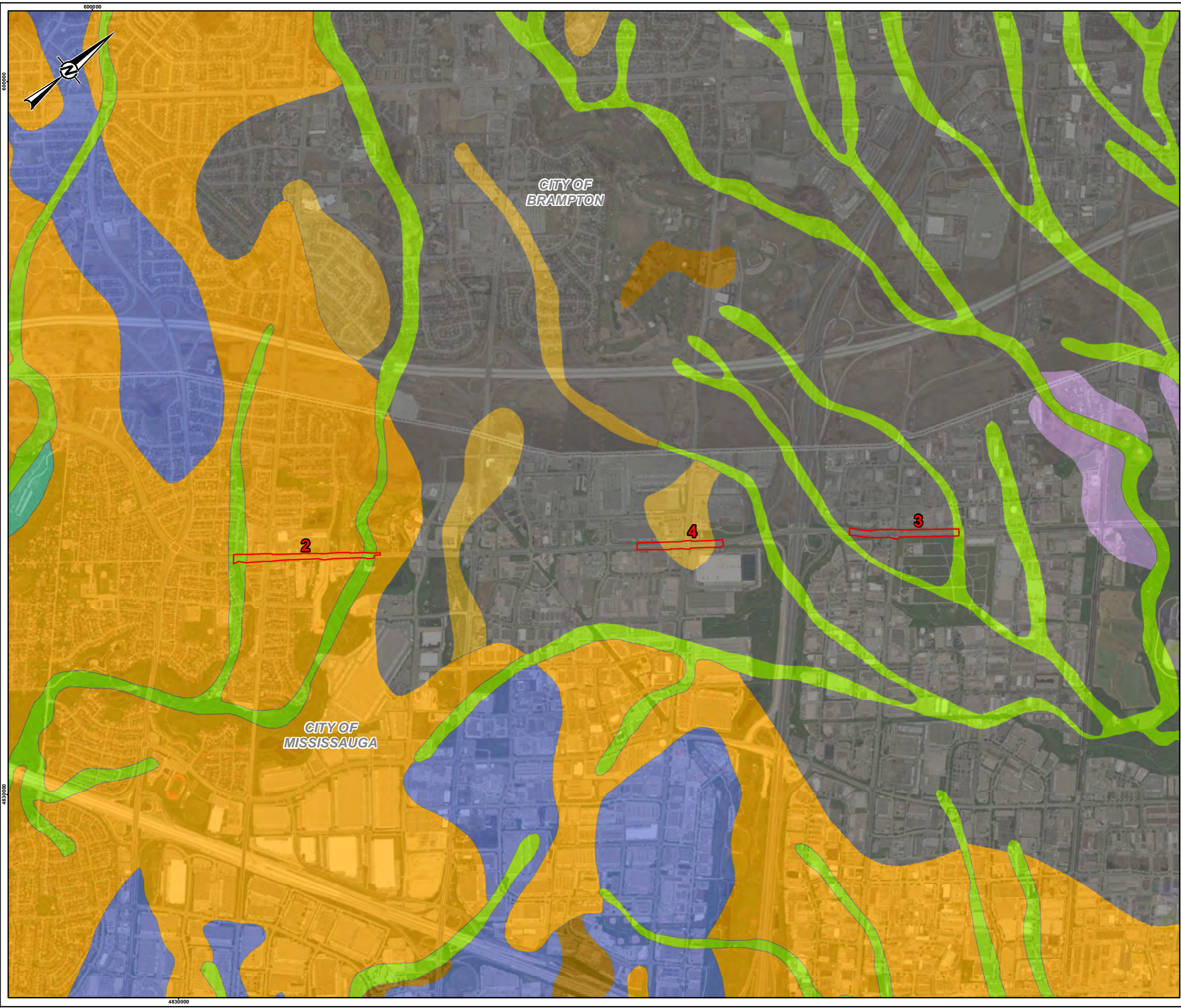
TITLE
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

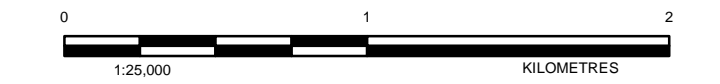
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19126124	-	A	7C

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - BOTTOM LAND
 - CASHEL CLAY
 - CHINGUACOUSY CLAY LOAM
 - JEDDO CLAY LOAM
 - MALTON CLAY
 - MUCK
 - ONEIDA CLAY LOAM
 - PEEL CLAY



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 7D
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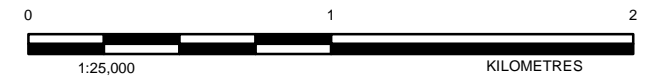


LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- BOOKTON SANDY LOAM
- BOTTOM LAND
- CHINGUACOUSY CLAY LOAM
- COOKSVILLE CLAY LOAM
- JEDDO CLAY LOAM
- MALTON CLAY
- MUCK
- ONEIDA CLAY LOAM
- PEEL CLAY

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

13



NOTE(S)

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT

GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT

REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST
PREPARED	ST
REVIEWED	JL
APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.
19126124

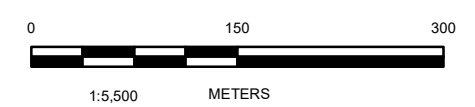
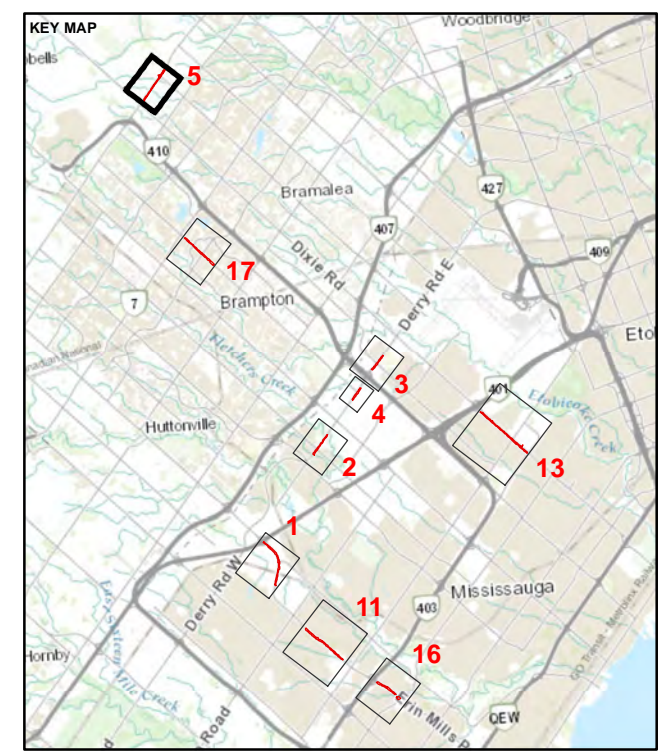
CONTROL
-

REV.
A

MAP
7E



- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION
 - STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – STAGE 2
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED (TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS)
 - EXTENSIVE AND DEEP DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

CLIENT
GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

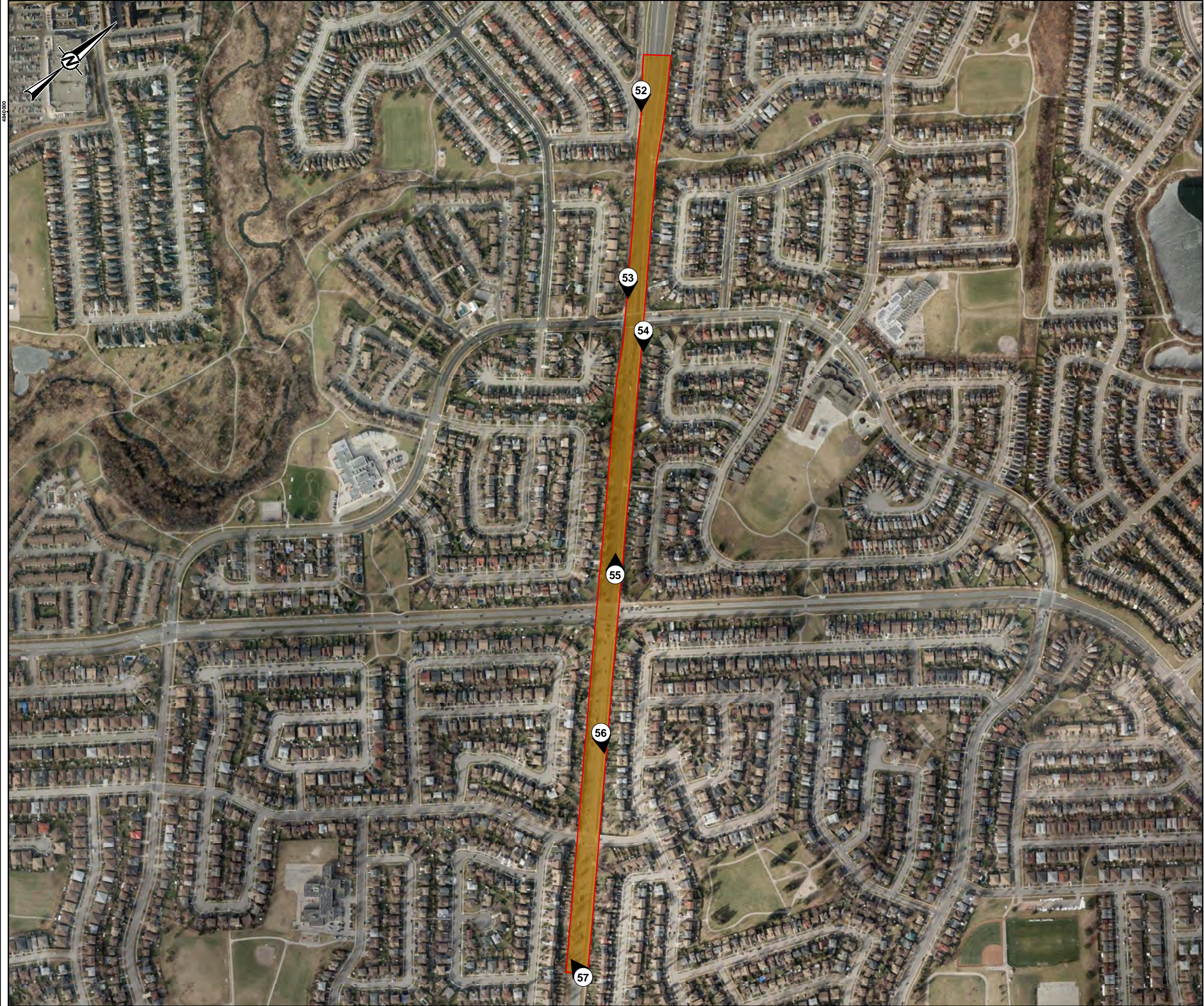
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS LID AREA 5

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED		ST
PREPARED		ST
REVIEWED		JL
APPROVED		RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 8A

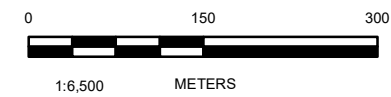
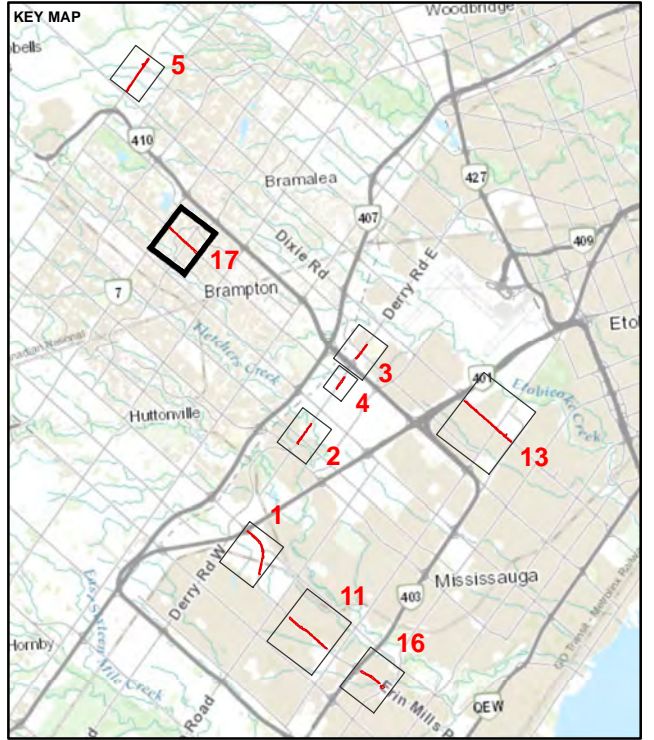
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION
- STUDY AREA
- EXTENSIVE AND DEEP DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

CLIENT
 GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROJECT
 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS
 LID AREA 17

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 8B

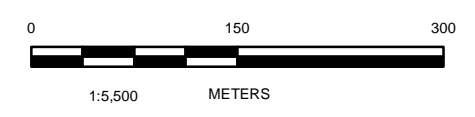
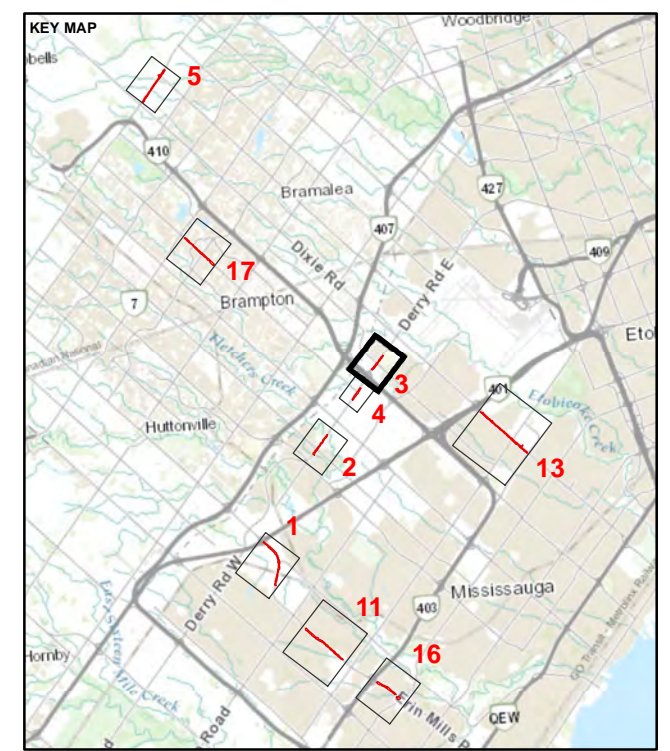
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- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION
 - STUDY AREA
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD., 2016); NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED.
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD., 2016); STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED.



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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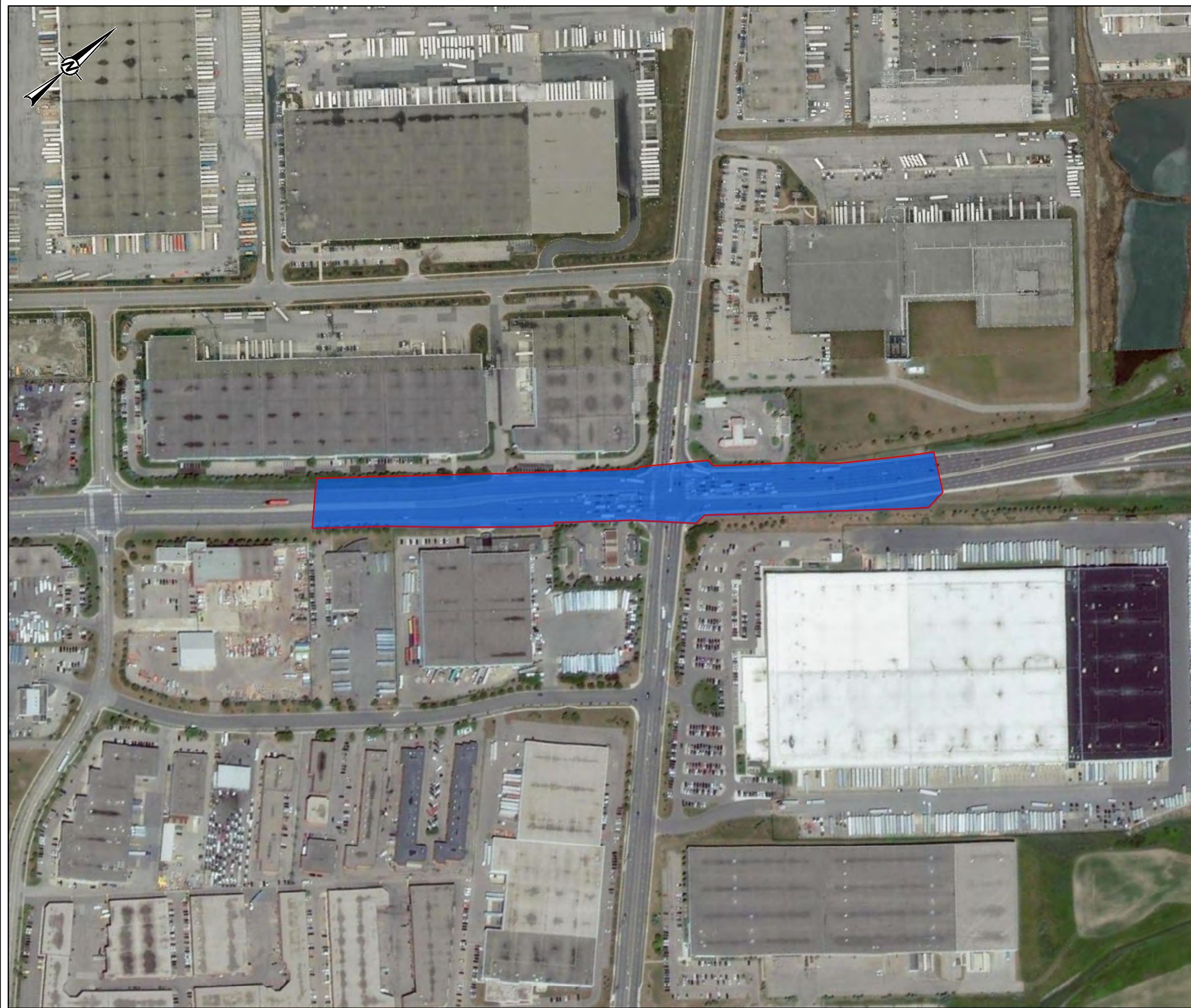
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 LID AREA 3

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 8C
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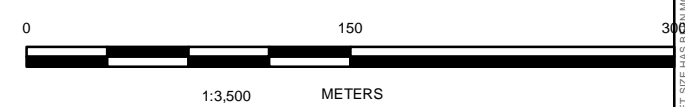
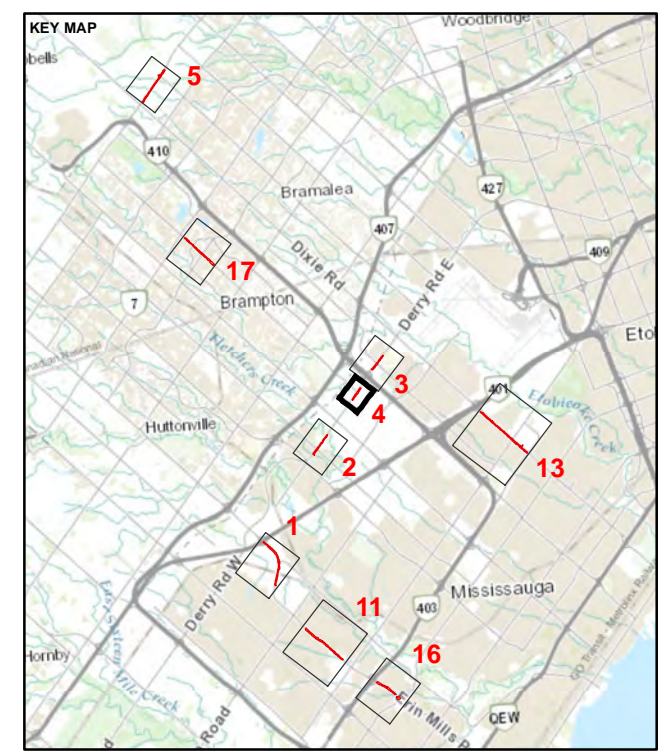
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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD., 2016); NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED.



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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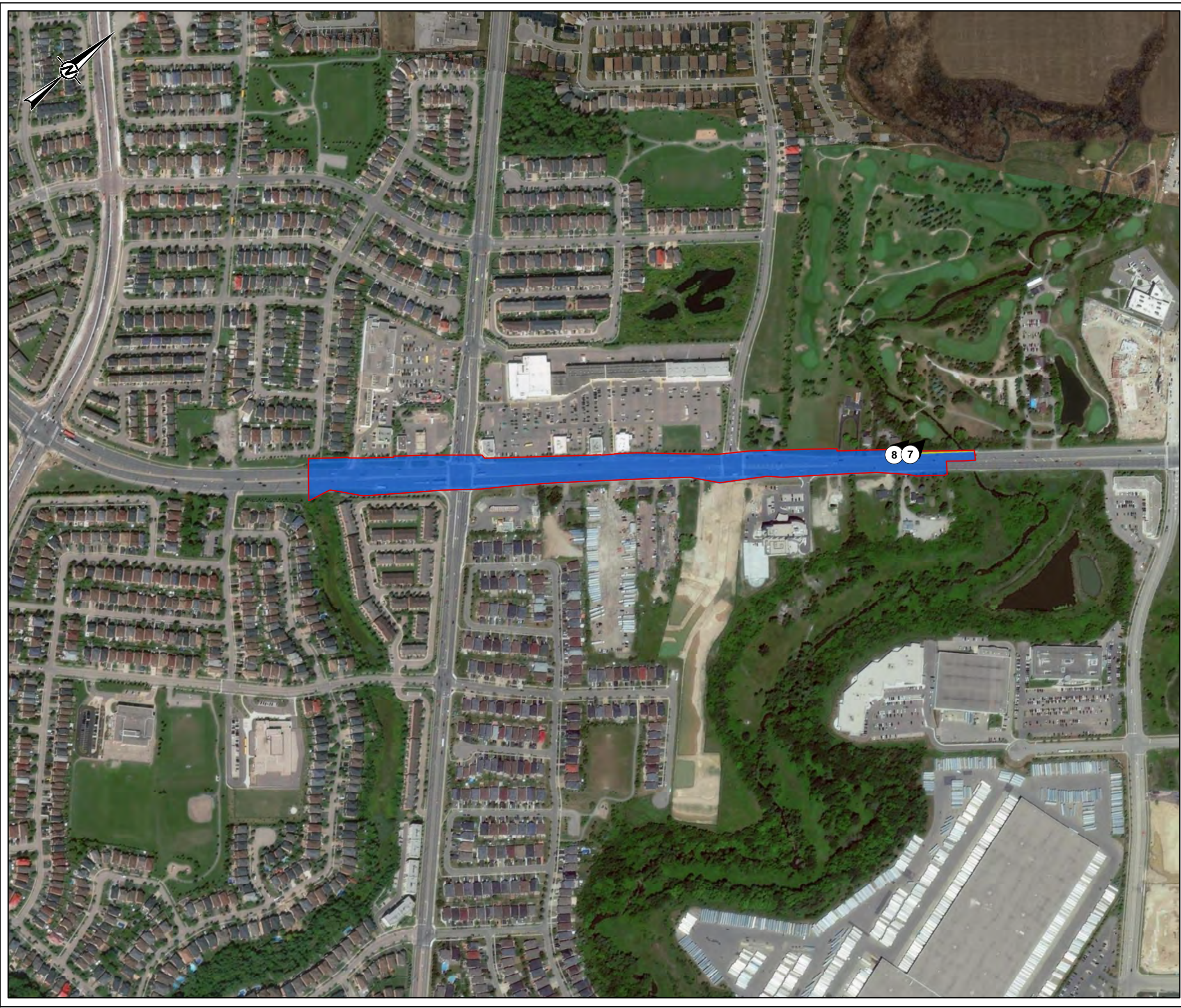
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DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

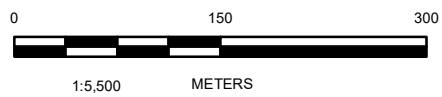
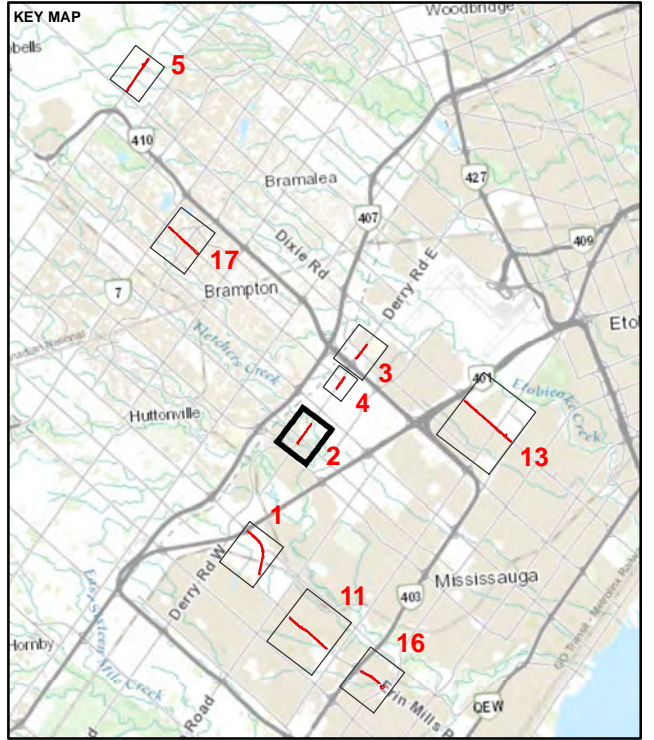


PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 8D
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- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION
 - STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD., 2016); NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED.



REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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TITLE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS
 LID AREA 2

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 8E

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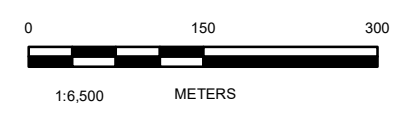
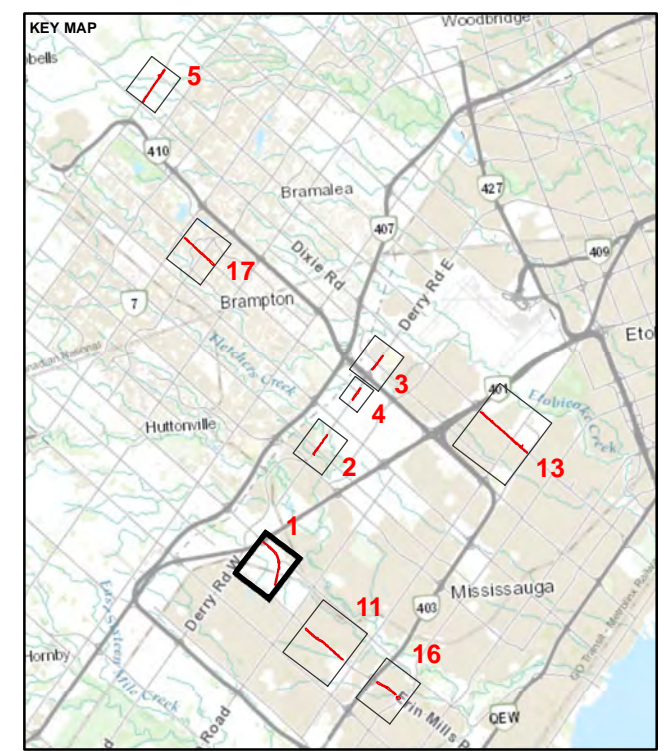
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LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION
- STUDY AREA
- EXTENSIVE AND DEEP DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

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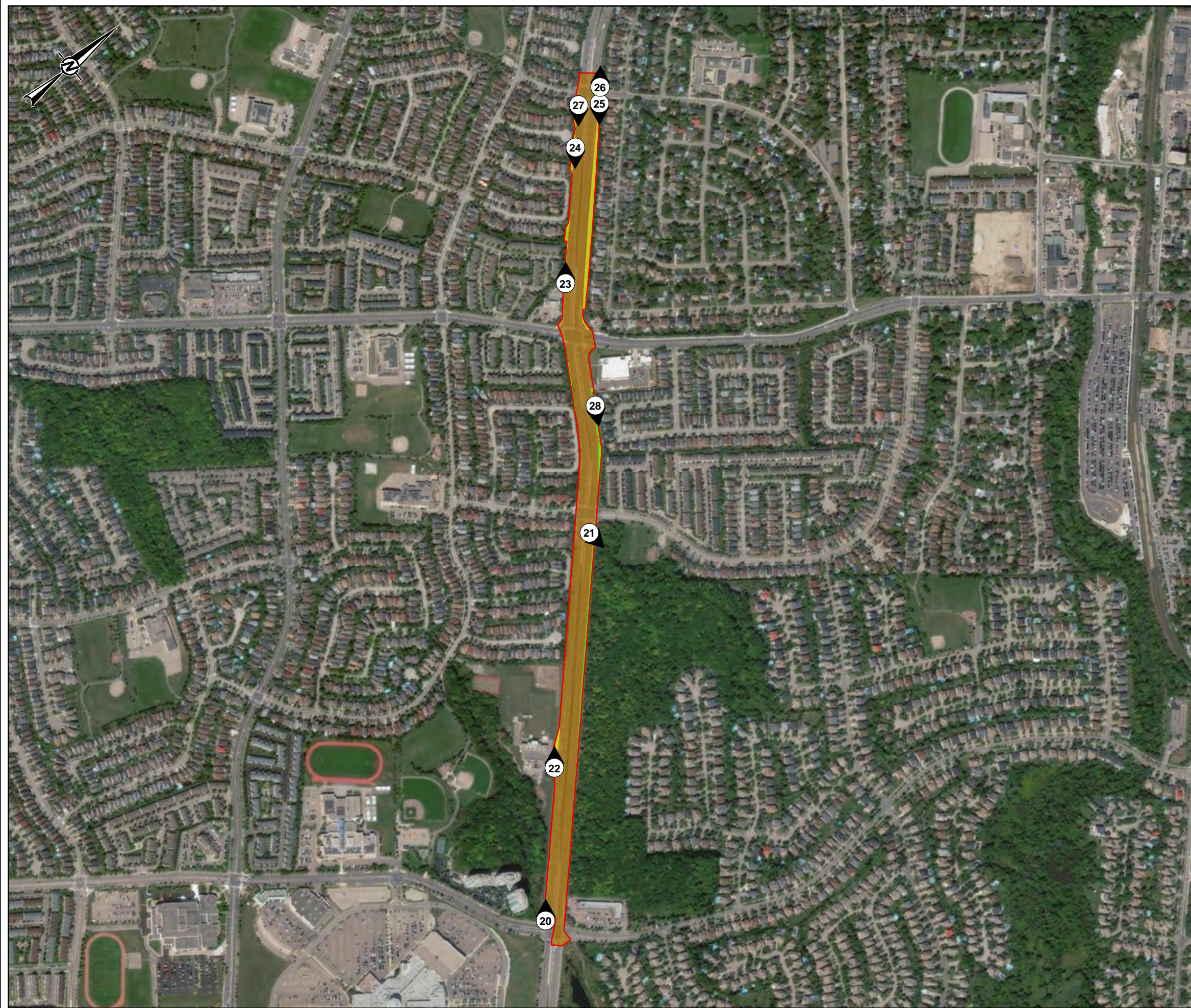
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GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

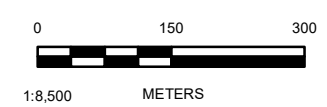
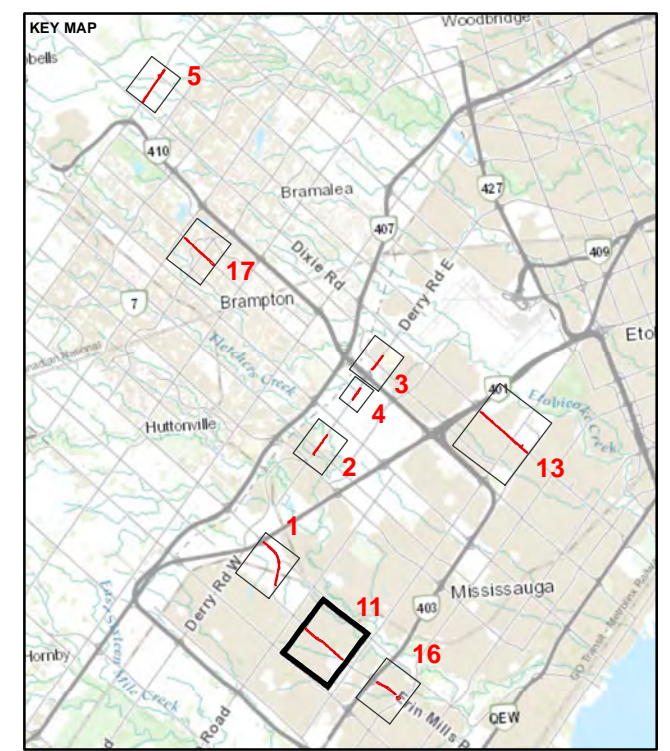
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- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION
 - STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – STAGE 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
(TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS)
 - EXTENSIVE AND DEEP
DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO
SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

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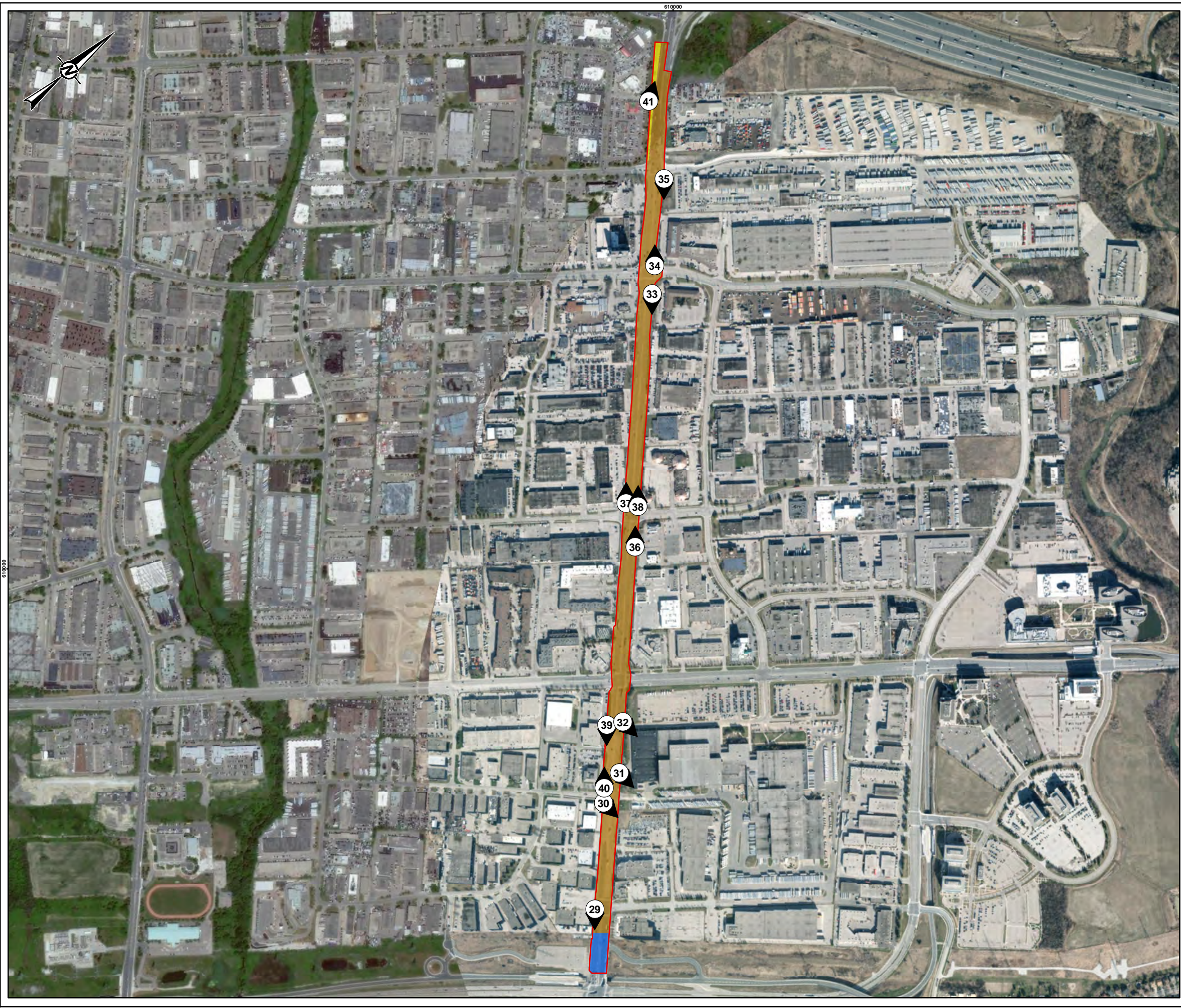
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TITLE
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS
 LID AREA 11**






CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

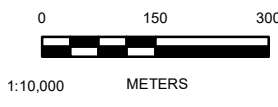
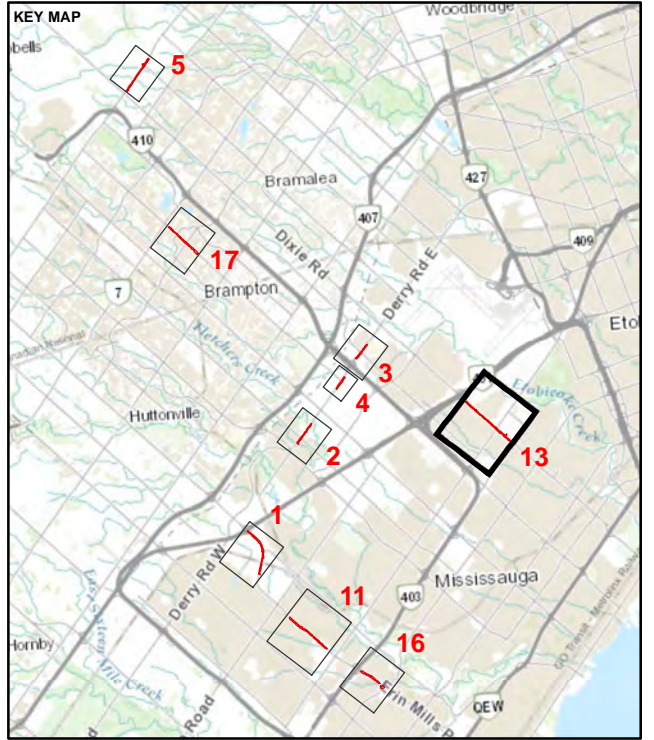
PROJECT NO. 19126124	CONTROL -	REV. A	MAP 8G
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LEGEND

-  PHOTO LOCATION
-  STUDY AREA
-  EXTENSIVE AND DEEP DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
-  ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
-  PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (STANTEC CONSULTING, 2014; NEW DIRECTIONS, 2009; PAST RECOVERY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES 2017); NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AERGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS LID AREA 13

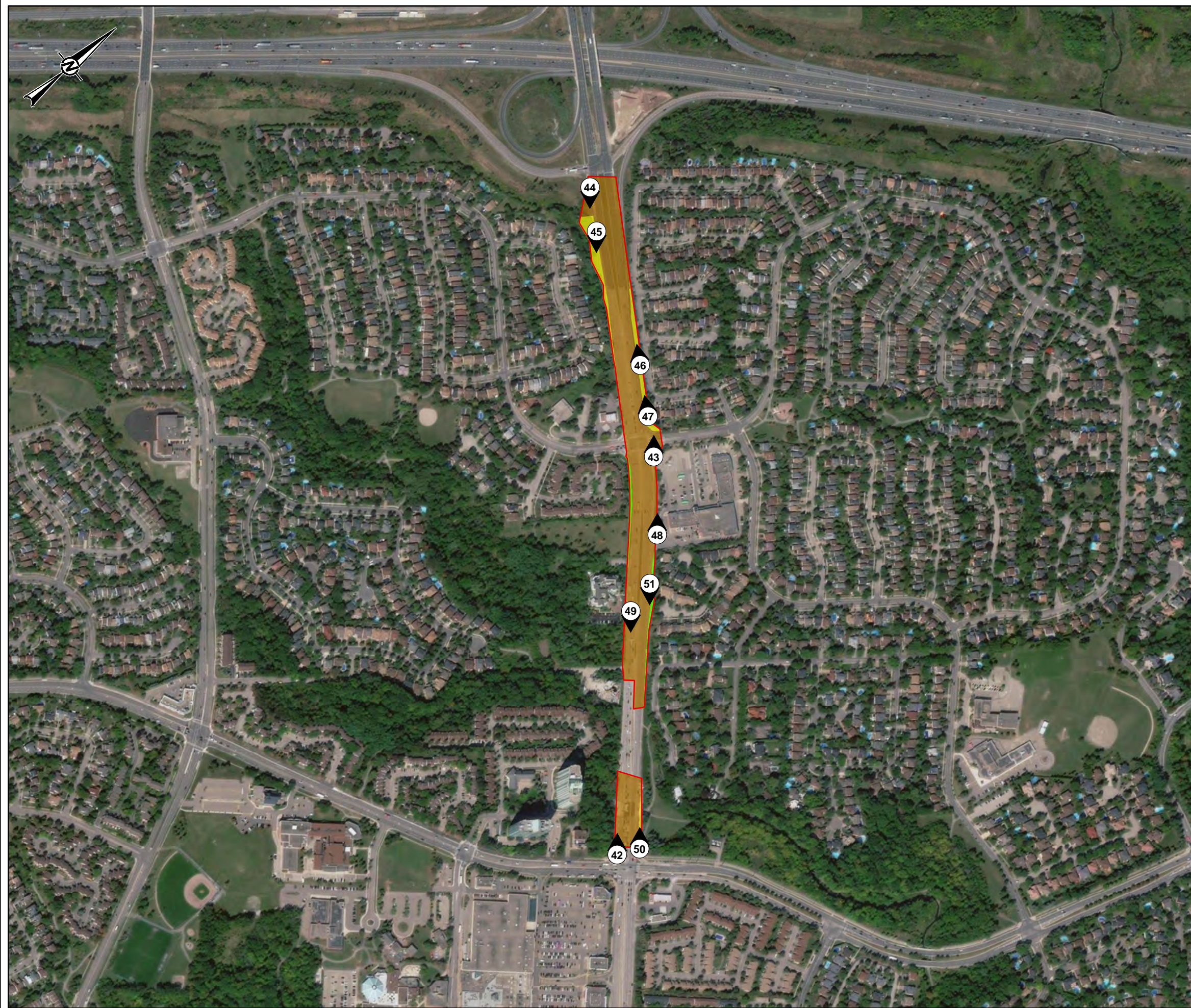
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
DESIGNED	ST	
PREPARED	ST	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 8H

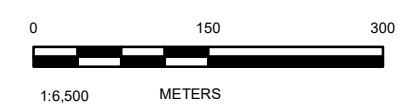
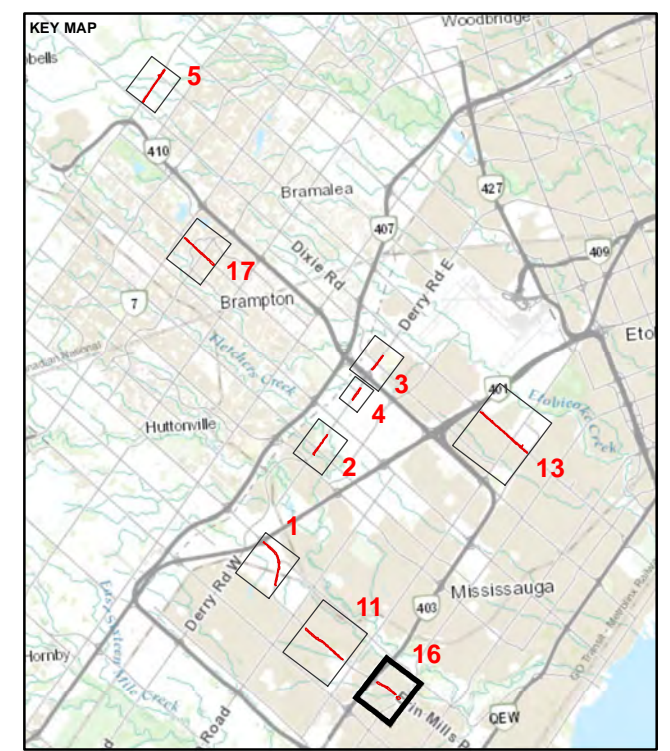
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- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION
 - STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – STAGE 2
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED (TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS)
 - EXTENSIVE AND DEEP DISTURBANCE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL REMOVED DUE TO SLOPE > 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED



REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNRF, 2020
 2. BASE IMAGERY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS.

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 REGION OF PEEL STORMWATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL ROADS

TITLE
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PHOTO LOCATIONS
 LID AREA 16**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-31
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	ST
	PREPARED	ST
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO. 19126124 CONTROL - REV. A MAP 81

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9.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Golder Associates Ltd.



Rhiannon Fisher, M.Sc., RPA
Archaeology Lead, Ontario GTA-Southwest



Jamie Lemon, MA
Senior Archaeologist

MT/RF/JL/ly/ca

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/111670/project files/6 deliverables/stage 1 archaeological assessment/final report/p468-0080-2021_re_27jan2022.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/111670/project%20files/6%20deliverables/stage%201%20archaeological%20assessment/final%20report/p468-0080-2021_re_27jan2022.docx)

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APPENDIX A

Historic Structures Within the Study
Area as Depicted on the 1859
Tremaine's Map and the 1877 Pope
Map of the County of Peel

Historic Structures Within the Study Area as Depicted on the 1859 Tremaine's Map and the 1877 Pope Map of the County of Peel

LID	Concession	Lot	Occupant/Owner		Structure(s) within Study Area	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
2	1 West of Centre Road/Hurontario Street (WCR/WHS)	10	William Oliver (East half) Samuel Brown (West half)	Samuel Brown	No structures	No structures
2	1 WCR/WHS	11	James Cumming	James Hunter Lot Derry	No structures	No structures
2	2 WCR/WHS	10	Samuel Brown (East half) Edward Coyne (West half)	Samuel Brown	No structures	No structures
2	2 WCR/WHS	11	Robert Bell (East half) "'''''' Bell (West half)	Gooderham and Works (West half) George Love (East half)	No structures	No structures
1	4 WCR/WHS	9	John Ballinger (North half) James Kerney (South half) Henry Kerney (Eastern ¼)	John Ballinger (1/4 Northwest part) Joseph Kerney (1/4 Southwest part) Henry Kearney (East half)	No structures	No structures
1	4 WCR/WHS	10	Colonel William Birdsall J.P.	Francis Birdsall (West half) William Birdsall (1/4 East half) Mrs. Griggs Non-Resident (1/4 East half)	No structures	No structures
11	5 WCR/WHS	1	Thomas Devine (West half) Douglas Montgomery (East half)	Mich Devine (West half) James Montgomery (East half)	No structures	No structures
11	5 WCR/WHS	2	James Patterson	Thomas Sibbald	No structures	No structures
11	5 WCR/WHS	3	John Wilson	John Wilson Streetsville	No structures	No structures
1	5 WCR/WHS	8	James Rutledge (East half) William Rutledge (West half)	Charles Rutledge (East half) Edward Rutledge (3/4 of Western half) O McCaaran (1/4 of Western half)	No structures	1 orchard

LID	Concession	Lot	Occupant/Owner		Structure(s) within Study Area	
1	5 WCR/WHS	9	John Ballinger (1/4 Northeast corner) Henry Rutledge (1/4 Southeast corner) """ Switzer (West half)	John Ballinger (Northeast ¼) Joseph Kerney (Southesst ¼) Sam Switzer (West half)	No structures	No structures
1	5 WCR/WHS	10	William Noble Rutledge (East half) John Mason (West half)	William N. Rutledge (East Half) Non-Resident John Mason (West half)	No structures	No structures
11	6 WCR/WHS	1	William Devine For Sale	John S. Hanna (East half) George Hanna (West half)	No structures	No structures
11	6 WCR/WHS	2	John Glendenning (3/4 lot) James Patterson (1/4 Southwest part)	William and H. Glendenning (3/4 of parcel) BSSA Bryan Barey (1/4 of parcel)	No structures	No structures
11	6 WCR/WHS	3	Mrs. P Douglass (North half) O'Hara Estate (South half)	John Miller (Northern half) William Wilson (Southern half)	No structures	No structures
11	6 WCR/WHS	4	Mrs R. Douglass (East half) James Douglass (West half)	Andrew Henderson (East half) John Douglass (Western half)	No structures	No structures
17	1 East of Centre Road	8	Erastus Hemphill (East half) """ Pickard (West half)	Isaac Natress	No structures	1 Orchard
17	1 ECR	9	Henry Carter (East half) William Carter (West half)	William Carter (East half) John Carter (West half)	No structures	No structures
17	1 ECR	10	Sam Westervelt (1/4 Northeast corner) Robert Carter (1/4 Southeast corner) R. Smith (West half)	Non-resident (East half) Robert Smith (West half)	No structures	No structures

LID	Concession	Lot	Occupant/Owner		Structure(s) within Study Area	
17	2 ECR	8	Stew Aikins (West half) Ross Nixon (East half)	Mark Harrison (West Half) Mrs. M. Trimble (East Half)	No structures	No structures
17	2 ECR	9	Robert Carter (West half) James Alderson (East half)	Robert Carter (West half) Estate of James Anderson (East Half)	No structures	No structures
17	2 ECR	10	Peter Chisholm (West half) Estate of J. Lundy (East half)	Peter R Chrisholm (West half) Josiah Hunter (East half)	No structures	No structures
5	4 ECR	17	Thomas Archdekin (1/4 West half) William Forster (3/4 Northeast half)	Peter Archdeacon (North half) Non-resident (1/4 Southwest) Chris Anderson (1/4 Southeast)	No structures	2 Orchards
5	4 ECR	18	William Hearn (West half) Adam Spiers (East half)	N/A	No structures	No structures
5	5 ECR	17	Peter Archdekin (West half) John Pathmore (1/4 Northeast part) Peter Archdekin (1/4 Southwest part)	John Giffin (West half) John Hewson (East half)	No structures	No structures
5	5 ECR	18	James Grady (West half) John Harris (East half)	N/A	No structures	No structures
3	1 East of Centre Road or Hurontario Street	10	Charles Moore (1/4 eastern part) Robert Moore (Western side of 1/4 of eastern part) "Goulding" (West half)	Robert Moore (West half) No listing (East half)	No structures	No structures
3	1 ECR/EHS	11	Thomas Brown (East half) James Hunter (West half)	William Harrison (West half) Daniel Wedgewood (East half)	1 structure in southeast corner	No structures

LID	Concession	Lot	Occupant/Owner		Structure(s) within Study Area	
3	2 ECR/EHS	10	Charles Moore (1/4 NW lot) Thomas Brown (3/4 of lot)	Young Moore (1/4 Northwest half) William Wedgewood (South half) Mrs. J.M. McBride (1/4 Northeast half)	No structures	1 structure, 1 orchard
3	2 ECR/EHS	11	Thomas Brown (West half) Thomas Grafton (East half)	John Wedgewood (West half) Royal Grafton (East half)	No structures	No structures
13	3 ECR/EHS	1	H. King (1/4 Northeast half) Robert Craig (1/4 Southeast half) William Hawkins (West half)	Henry King (1/4 Northeast part) William W. Craig (1/4 Southeast part) William Hawkins (West half)	1 structure	No structures
13	3 ECR/EHS	2	James Price (East half) Andrew Allison (West half)	John James Price (East half) Andrew Allison (West half)	No structures	No structures
13	3 ECR/EHS	3	Andrew Allison	Thomas Allison (whole lot)	No structures	No structures
4	3 ECR/EHS	10	James McBride (West half) William Hornby (1/4 Northeast half) William " " (1/4 Southeast half)	William Baldock (West half) William Hornby (1/4 Northeast half) Anthony Black (1/4 Northwest half)	No structures	Hotel in NW corner
4	3 ECR/EHS	11	Andrew Gage (3/4 West half) John Dale (1/4 East half)	Albert Gage (3/4 West half) Palestine John Dale (1/4 East half)	No structures	No structures
13	4 ECR/EHS	1	Robert Craig	William W. Craig	No structures	No structures
13	4 ECR/EHS	2	John Price	John H. Price (North half) Samuel H. Price (South half)	No structures	No structures
13	4 ECR/EHS	3	James Price (North half) William Price (South half)	James Price (North half) William Price (South half)	No structures	No structures
16	1 North of Dundas Street (NDS)	31	James Van Nostrand	N/A	No structures	N/A

LID	Concession	Lot	Occupant/Owner		Structure(s) within Study Area	
13	2 NDS	5	James Eakins (1/4 of West half) Robert "'''''' (1/4 of East half)	N/A	No structures	N/A
13	2 NDS	6	Sam Moore (South half) J.L B'''''' (1/3 eastern half) Thomas Graham (1/3 middle) Matt Graham (1/3 west portion of eastern half) William Hawkins (West half)	N/A	No structures	N/A
16	2 NDS	31	N/A	N/A	No structures	N/A
16	2 NDS	32	Fred Forster (West half) William Forster (East half) Charles Crawford (North half)	N/A	No structures	N/A
16	Range 3 NDS	1	David Mason	N/A	No structures	N/A
16	Range 4 NDS	1	Alfred and Charles Adamson	N/A	No structures	N/A

APPENDIX B

**Registered Archaeological Sites
Within 1 km**

Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1km of the Study Area

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Time Period	Site Type	CHVI Status	LID Area within 1 km
AjGv-58	Mantella	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Scatter	No Further CHVI	13
AjGv-59	Peterbilt	Aboriginal	Archaic	Findspot	No Further CHVI	13
AjGv-61	Aerowood	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	13
AjGv-68*	John Day	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Cabin	No Further CHVI	13
AjGw-72	Bob	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	1
AjGw-74	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	1
AjGw-75	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	No Further CHVI	1
AjGw-76*	--	Aboriginal	Archaic, Early	Findspot	No Further CHVI	11
AjGw-79	Peter Douglas Home Farm	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Cabin; homestead	No Further CHVI	11
AjGw-80	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Cabin	No Further CHVI	11
AjGw-98	Birdsall 1	Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Homestead; findspot	No Further CHVI	1
AjGw-129*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	11
AjGw-130	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	--	--	11
AjGw-131	--	Aboriginal	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-132*	--	Euro-Canadian	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-136	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-137	--	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	Woodland, Late	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-151*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	2
AjGw-152	--	--	Other	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-154	--	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-155	--	Aboriginal	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-156	--	Aboriginal	Other	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-160*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	--	2
AjGw-161	--	--	Other	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-162*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	--	2
AjGw-163*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-164*	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-215	Manhattan #1	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-218	Manhattan #4	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-219	Manhattan #5	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	2

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Time Period	Site Type	CHVI Status	LID Area within 1 km
AjGw-220	Manhattan #6	--	--	--	--	2
AjGw-221	Manhattan #7	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	2
AjGw-229	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	--	11
AjGw-255	McKillip	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead; midden	--	2
AjGw-290*	--	Aboriginal	Archaic, Middle	Findspot	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-298	--	Aboriginal	Archaic, Late	Findspot	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-301*	Dunn Park	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	--	No Further CHVI	11
AjGw-360	Marcove	Aboriginal	Archaic, Middle	Unknown	No Further CHVI	4
AjGw-367	Derry West Anglican Church	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Church/chapel; cemetery	Further CHVI	2
AjGw-379	Wiggins	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-394	Fletcher's Creek Site	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Scatter	Further CHVI	4
AjGw-414	P1	--	Other	Findspot	No Further CHVI	4
AjGw-432	--	Euro-Canadian	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Further CHVI	1
AjGw-489	De Zen	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Scatter	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-490	James Cracker	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-554	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead; homestead	No Further CHVI	2
AjGw-620	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	House	No Further CHVI	2
AkGw-14	Allison	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Camp	--	5
AkGw-54	Hempfield	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	--	17
AkGw-55	Robert Smith	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	--	17
AkGw-64	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	17
AkGw-80	--	Aboriginal	Woodland, Early	Findspot	--	4
AkGw-101	Countryside	Aboriginal	Archaic, Early	Findspot	--**	5
AkGw-130	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	17
AkGw-295	Heart Lake Garden	Aboriginal	Archaic	Camp/campsite	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-384	Sandringham Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-386*	Patilda 1 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	Further CHVI	5

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Time Period	Site Type	CHVI Status	LID Area within 1 km
AkGw-387*	Patilda 2 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-388*	Patilda 3 Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-399	Countryside Drive H1	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	Further CHVI	5
AkGw-421*	Ingoldsby Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	Further CHVI	5
AkGw-428	Mayfield H3/Spiers Site H3/Deacon Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-444*	Bay Horse Inn	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Hotel/inn	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-447	Wolverleigh	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-455	H5	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Pit, refuse	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-463	--	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-465*	Garden Manor Scatter	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Hotel/inn	No Further CHVI	5
AkGw-504	Archdeacon-Giffen Site	Euro-Canadian	Post-Contact	Homestead	No Further CHVI	5
NDFS-0101	--	Aboriginal	Pre-Contact	Unknown	No Further CHVI	11

* denotes sites within 300m of the Study Area

'--' denotes information not available on OASD website

APPENDIX C

Previous Archaeological
Assessments within 50 m of the
Study Area

Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area

Report Title	Distance to Study Area	Development Status
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Region of Peel East to West Wastewater Diversion Strategy Class EA, former Township of Toronto, Peel County, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario (Golder Associates Ltd. 2016)	Within LIDs 2, 3, 4	Further assessment recommended within LID area 2 and 3. No further assessment recommended within LID area 4.
Region of Peel Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment East to West Diversion Sanitary Trunk Sewer, Various Locations Lot 10, Concession 4 WCR, Lots 8-10, Concession 3 WCR, Lot 10, Concession 2 WCR, Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Now the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (AECOM 2019)	Within LIDs 2, 3, 4	Further assessment recommended within LID area 2 and 3. No further assessment recommended within LID area 4.
The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 250 Derry Road West, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 W.S.H., Geographic Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2017)	Adjacent to LID 2	No further assessment recommended
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 376 and 390 Derry Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Bluestone Research 2017)	Adjacent to LID 2	No further assessment recommended
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 320 Derry Road West, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 W.H.S. (Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2013)	Adjacent to LID 2	No further assessment recommended
Stage 1 And 2 Archaeological Assessment of 270 Derry Road West Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel Now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services 2013)	Adjacent to LID 2	No further assessment recommended
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 290 Derry Road West. Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 WHS Former Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel Now the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services 2012)	Adjacent to LID 2	N/A
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Lots 11-15, Concessions 1-4 ECR Former Toronto Township, County of Peel City of Brampton, City of Mississauga Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services 2020)	Northeast of LID 3	Further assessment recommended

Report Title	Distance to Study Area	Development Status
Report on the 2008 to 2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Patilda Construction Inc.'s Property, Lot 17, Concession 4 EHS, Chinguacousy Township, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2010)	South of LID 5	Further assessment recommended
Executive Summary on the Stage 4 Salvage Excavation of Patilda Site 1 and Patilda Site 3 on Patilda Construction Inc. Land, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2010)	South of LID 5	No further assessment recommended
Report on the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Sandringham Place Inc.'s Land, Located on Part of Lot 17, Concession 4 EHS, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Historic County of Peel, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Ontario (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2015)	South of LID 5	No further assessment recommended
12035 Dixie Road Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 4 East of Center Road Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel Historic Chinguacousy North Township Historic Peel County (Irvin Heritage Inc. 2020)	North of LID 5	No further assessment recommended
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development South Of Mayfield Road Part Lot 17, Concession 5 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township Of Chinguacousy South, County of Peel, Now the City of Brampton (ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services 2015)	South of LID 5	No further assessment recommended
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Imperial Oil Limited Waterdown to Finch Project 2020 Fieldwork - City of Mississauga Spread 2 Lots 5 and 6, Range 4 NDS, Lots 5-8, Range 5 NDS, Lots 1-24, Concession 2 NDS Geographic Township of Toronto Former Peel County Now City of Mississauga (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2020)	East and West of LID 13 at Eastgate Parkway	Further assessment recommended for portions of the Study Area
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Mississauga Off Road Trail # 7 (Stantec Consulting Ltd. 2014)	East and West of LID 13 at Eastgate Parkway	No further assessment recommended
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Mississauga BRT East, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2009)	West of LID 13 at Eastgate Parkway	Further work recommended

Report Title	Distance to Study Area	Development Status
<p>Stage 2 AA Imperial Oil Ltd, WDTFN Deep Fill Testing – Spread 2 Pt of L 2-3, 6- 13, 16-18, and 21-24 C. 2 NDS, L 8, Range 5 NDS, L 3-6 Range 4 NDS, Geo. Twp. of Toronto Former Peel County, Now City of Mississauga Part of L A to C, C. EER, L. 16, C. 4 FTH, L 17-20 C. 3 FTH, L 20-21 C. 2 FTH, L.s 20-23 C. 1 FTH, L.25-28 C. A FTH and L 29-32 C. B FTH, in the Geo. Twp. of Etobicoke L 16-19, C.6 WYS, L19-21 C. 5 WYS, L 21, and C. 4 WYS in the Geo. Twp. of York Former York County, Now City of Toronto (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2020)</p>	<p>East and West of LID 13 at Eastgate Parkway</p>	<p>Further work recommended for portions of the Study Area</p>
<p>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Imperial Oil Limited Waterdown to Finch Project 2020 Fieldwork - City of Mississauga Spread 2 Lots 5 and 6, Range 4 NDS, Lots 5-8, Range 5 NDS, Lots 1-24, Concession 2 NDS Geographic Township of Toronto Former Peel County Now City of Mississauga (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2020)</p>	<p>East and West of LID 13 at Eastgate Parkway</p>	<p>Further work recommended for portions of the Study Area</p>
<p>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Waterdown to Finch Project, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of East Flamborough, Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, Toronto Gore, Etobicoke & York Now City of Hamilton, City of Burlington, City of Milton, Town of Oakville, City of Mississauga, & City of Toronto, Ontario (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2017)</p>	<p>East and West of LID 16</p>	<p>Further work recommended for portions of the Study Area</p>
<p>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Imperial Oil Limited Waterdown to Finch Project Highway 403/407 Interchange, Winston Churchill Boulevard, Erin Mills Parkway, and Mullet Creek HDD Paths Lots 6 to 8, Con 2 NDS Geographic Township of Trafalgar Former Halton County Now Town of Milton Lots 1, 2, 4 and 5, Con 2 NDS Geog Twp of Trafalgar Former Halton County Lots 32, 33, and 35, Con 2 NDS, Lots 1 to 3, Range 5 NDS Geog Twp of Toronto Former Peel County Now City of Mississauga (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2020)</p>	<p>East and West of LID 16</p>	<p>Further work recommended for portions of the Study Area</p>
<p>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Imperial Oil Limited Waterdown to Finch Project, 2018 & 2019 Fieldwork – City of Mississauga, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of Trafalgar and Toronto, Now City of Mississauga (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2019)</p>	<p>East and West of LID 16</p>	<p>Further work recommended for portions of the Study Area</p>



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