

Appendix E

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Reports



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Jul 31, 2023

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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Snow Storage Sites, Region of Peel Lots 1-6, Concession III East of Centre Road, Lots 1-6, Concession IV East of Centre Road, Chingausy Township, Peel County and Lot 15, Concession III East of Centre Road, Lot 15, Concession IV East of Centre Road, Toronto Township, Peel County ", Dated Jul 26, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P123-0463-2021, MCM File Number 0013752

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cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Syeda Banuri, Peel Region
Syeda Banuri, Peel Region

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Snow Storage Sites, Region of Peel

Lots 1-6, Concession III East of Centre Road, Lots 1-6, Concession IV East of Centre Road, Chinguausy Township, Peel County and Lot 15, Concession III East of Centre Road, Lot 15, Concession IV East of Centre Road, Toronto Township, Peel County

Region of Peel

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Quality Information

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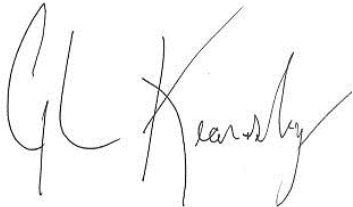
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Rev #	Revision Date	Revised By:	Revision Description

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name
	✓	Region of Peel
	✓	AECOM Canada Ltd.

Executive Summary

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study area. The Region of Peel has identified five locations within its boundaries as possible locations for snow storage. These areas are: Highway 50 Carpool lot, the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station, the Johnston Sports Park, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station and the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station. The five different areas are located within Lot 17, Concession 12 Nern Division, Toronto Gore Township, Lot 9, Concession 5 West of Centre Road, and Lot 18, Concession 4 West of Centre Road, Chinguacousy Township, Lot 11, Concession 2, and Lot 1, Concession 1, Albion Township, all in the former County of Peel. This assessment was completed as part of the technical review for potential snow storage function along with other uses. The assessment is being completed as part of a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment consisted of background research into the land use history of the area, a search of previous investigations and nearby archaeological sites as well as a desktop survey to establish whether any parts of the study area retained archaeological potential. The study area consists of five areas that the Region of Peel is considering using as snow storage. These areas are: Highway 50 Carpool lot, the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station, the Johnston Sports Park, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station and the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station.

A review of available background information, as well as previous archaeological assessments showed that three of the study areas had already been completely assessed, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station had been partially assessed and requires further work, and the Highway 40 Carpool lot requires Stage 2 test pit assessment.

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The Highway 50 Carpool Lot, the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station, and the Johnston Sports Park have all been previously assessed. They have been cleared of further archaeological concerns.
- 2) If the section of the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station which has not been assessed cannot be avoided, then it will require Stage 2 test pit survey. This should be completed in keeping with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).
- 3) If the Highway 50 Carpool Lot study area cannot be avoided, then it will require Stage 2 test pit survey. This should be completed in keeping with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).

Project Personnel

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1. Project Context

1.1 Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was contracted by the Region of Peel to complete the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study area. The Region of Peel has identified five locations within its boundaries as possible locations for snow storage. The five different areas are located within Lot 17, Concession 12 Nern Division, Toronto Gore Township, Lot 9, Concession 5 West of Centre Road, and Lot 18, Concession 4 West of Centre Road, Chinguacousy Township, Lot 11, Concession 2, and Lot 1, Concession 1, Albion Township, all in the former County of Peel. This assessment was completed as part of the technical review of selected Region or other public body owned properties for a potential snow storage function along with other uses. The assessment is being completed as part of a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.

These areas are: Highway 50 Carpool lot, the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station, the Johnston Sports Park, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station and the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station. Background research was conducted into the history of each of the study areas, as well as any previous archaeological assessments which may impact on the analysis and conclusions.

All archaeological consulting activities were conducted under PIF number PIF# P123-0463-2021 issued to Professional Archaeologist Glenn Kearsley in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011). Permission to enter to conduct fieldwork, including the collection of artifacts when present, was provided by the Region of Peel on behalf of the current landowners where available. This report provides the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Study Area.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are:

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

1.2 Historical Context

Years of archaeological research and assessments in southern Ontario have resulted in a well-developed understanding of the historic use of land in Simcoe County from the earliest First Nation people to the more recent Euro-Canadian settlers and farmers. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations in The Region of Peel.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for The Region of Peel

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fluted Points ■ Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points • Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notched and Bifurcate base Points • Growing populations
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development • Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow Point • Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad Point • Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Point • Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex • Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meadowood Points • Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics • Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Princess Point • Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European settlement (French and English)

Notes: Taken from Ellis and Ferris (1990)

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the archaeological cultures that have settled in the vicinity of the study area. As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants, animals, and people steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990). The lands within Simcoe County have been extensively utilized by pre-contact First Nation people who began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 BC.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact First Nation Settlement

The Paleo Period

In this area the first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 BC; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo which literally means old or ancient. During the Paleo period people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food, they moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available, and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for the early and late Paleo is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation.

The Archaic Period

The next major cultural period following the Paleo is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis *et al.* (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Ellis *et al.* (1990) stress that Archaic groups can be distinguished from earlier groups based on site characteristics and artifact content.

Early Archaic sites have been reported throughout much of southwestern Ontario and extend as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Deller *et al.* 1986). A lack of excavated assemblages from southern Ontario has limited understandings and inferences regarding the nature of stone tool kits in the Early Archaic and tool forms other than points are poorly known in Ontario; however, at least three major temporal horizons can be recognized and can be distinguished based on projectile point form (Ellis *et al.* 1990). These horizons are referred to as Side-Notched (*ca.* 8,000-7,700 BC), Corner-Notched (*ca.* 7,700-6,900 BC), and Bifurcated (*ca.* 6,900-6,000 BC) (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Additional details on each of these horizons and the temporal changes to tool types can be found in Ellis *et al.* (1990).

The Middle Archaic period (6,000-2,500 BC), like the Early Archaic, is relatively unknown in southern Ontario. Ellis *et al.* (1990) suggest that artifact traits that have come to be considered as characteristic of the Archaic period as a whole, first appear in the Middle Archaic. These traits include fully ground and polished stone tools, specific tool types including banner stones and net-sinkers, and the use of local and/or non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacture (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Late Archaic begins around approximately 2,000 BC and ends with the beginning of ceramics and the Meadowood Phase at roughly 950 BC. Much more is known about this period than the Early and Middle Archaic and a number of Late Archaic sites are known. Sites appear to be more common than earlier periods, suggesting some degree of population increase. True cemeteries appear and have allowed for the analysis of band size, biological relationships, social organization, and health. Narrow and Small point traditions appear as well as tool recycling wherein points were modified into drills, knives, end scrapers, and other tools (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Other tools including serrated flakes used for sawing or shredding, spokeshaves, and retouched flakes manufactured into perforators, graters, micro-perforators, or piercers. Tools on coarse-grained rocks such as sandstone and quartz become common and include hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Depending on preservation, several Late Archaic sites include bone and/or antler artifacts which likely represent fishing toolkits and ornamentation. These artifacts include bone harpoons, barbs or hooks, notched projectile points, and awls. Bone ornaments recovered have included tubular bone beads and drilled mammal canine pendants (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

Throughout the Early to Late Archaic periods the natural environment warmed and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover, to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis *et al.* 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds; fewer moves of residential

camp throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The settlement and subsistence patterns of Early Woodland people shows much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence *et al.* 1990). During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focussed on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence *et al.* 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence *et al.* 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis *et al.* 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland period was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments laid the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The Late Woodland period began with some groups shifting settlement and subsistence patterns, involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 AD. However, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. The first agricultural villages in southwestern Ontario date to the 10th century A.D. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland period, Late Woodland sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

In the Late Woodland period, between 900-1300 AD, villages tended to be small settlements with nearby camps and hamlets that served as temporary spaces for hunting game and gathering resources outside of the villages. At this time, small village sites were characterized by the presence of longhouses with villages being occupied considerably longer than later in the Woodland period. Villages tended to be moved when nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and since their villages were much smaller, there was less demand on nearby resources. Small amounts of corn appear to have been a dietary component at this time; however, archaeological evidence suggests that its role was not as a dietary staple at this time but was possibly supplemental in nature.

Between 1300 and 1400 AD, village sizes grew significantly, resulting in the development of complex community political systems. This period also marks the emergence of fully developed horticulture, including the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Additionally, changes in ceramic styles may reflect increasing levels of inter-community communication and integration. This is supported by Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) oral histories, which speak to the coming of the corn growers and the symbiotic relationships that Algonkian speaking groups had with the Huron-Wendat in particular.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century, larger fortified village sites were often cleared to accommodate the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash as a result of an increasing reliance on horticulture. Longhouses also continued to grow in size until 1450 AD when a decrease in house length is observed. This decrease in house length may be partially attributed to large scale drops in population size associated with the introduction of European diseases.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Period Settlement

The following language was provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Personal Communication MCFN 2020):

“The Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Confederacy) living below Lake Ontario moved into southern Ontario, dispersing Iroquoian groups such as the Neutral, Petun, and Wendat in an effort to gain control of the fur trade. By the mid-1650’s, southern Ontario had become a Haudenosaunee hunting ground with the newcomers raiding northward into the territory of the Three Fires Confederacy: the Ojibway, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie. Eventually, members of the Three Fires pushed back driving the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario and back to their homelands below Lake Ontario in what is now York State. The Mississaugas, a sub-group of the Ojibway, helped to push the Haudenosaunee out of the area north of Lake Ontario and around the Head of the Lake. The period of time known as the Beaver Wars was formally ended with the Great Peace of Montreal (1701) and found southern Ontario in control of the Algonkians. Peel Region, in particular, was controlled, occupied, and stewarded by the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.”

The Mississaugas were seasonally migrant, following the four seasons and twelve moons (Smith 2013:7). Their winter hunting and trapping season was between November and March. This was followed by the sap season of spring. During this time, they would tap the maple trees and boil the sap, often visiting the trading post and the Credit River for the white sucker run. They held their religious festivals before breaking up into smaller bands and planting corn. In the summer, they would gather berries, harvest the corn, and visit shallow lakes and slow streams for rice. Fall, the fading season, the Mississaugas would often gather once again at the Credit River for the fall salmon run. Before the winter season, they would again leave to travel to the interior to family hunting grounds (Smith 2013:8).

As European newcomers encroached on their territory the nature of Indigenous population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveal an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

It is important to note that, when discussing the historical documentation of the movement of Indigenous people, what has been documented by early European explorers and settlers represents only a very small snap-shot in time. Where Indigenous groups were residing during European exploration and settlement is restricted to only a very short period of time and does not reflect previous and subsequent movements of these groups. This brief history does not reflect the full picture of the pre- or post-contact period occupation of Indigenous groups or cultures. As such, relying on historic documentation in regard to Indigenous occupation and movement across the landscape can lead to misinterpretation. For example, historic documentation of the movement of Indigenous groups into an area may suggest to the reader that these groups had not occupied the area previously; however, this is not the case. It is clear from Indigenous oral histories and the archaeological record that pre-contact Indigenous populations were extremely mobile and not tied to any one specific area. Over the vast period of time prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous groups, language families, and cultures were fluid across the landscape.

The study areas fall within Treaty 14 Head of the Lake Purchase, signed on September 12, 1806 by representatives of the Crown and the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit. The following description of the impacts of Treaty 14:

“A day after the Toronto Purchase agreement was reached in 1805, the Mississaugas of the Credit were asked to sell lands immediately west of the lands they had ceded the day before. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70 784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the

shoreline of Lake Ontario. In return for the land, the Mississaugas were to receive £1000 of trade goods and the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the possession of each creek's flats. In addition, the Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1-mile strip of land on each of its banks. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. Modern cities found within the lands of the Head of the Lake Purchase include Oakville, Mississauga, and parts of Burlington."

MCFN 2020

The Treaty 14 text is as follows:

"SIR — I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to transmit you herewith the deed of conveyance and release for the lands purchased from the Mississagua Indians for the use of His Majesty in the Home District, dated the 6th September, 1806, to which is annexed a plan of the same; also a lease of the above tract from the Indians for one year, dated the 5th September, 1806, the receipt of which will please to acknowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HATTON, Secretary.
JOHN SMALL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fifth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, between Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Missisague Nation of Indians of the one part and His Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part. Witnesseth: that the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego in consideration of five shillings apiece of lawful money of Great Britain to them in hand paid His said Majesty at or before the ensiling and delivery of those presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledge) and for other good causes and considerations them the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, hereunto specially moving, have bargained, and sold, and by these presents do, and each of them doth bargain and sell unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, all that parcel or tract of land situate in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement eighty-five thousand acres, be the same more or less, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being, which said eighty-five thousand acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being on the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto purchase in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; then north twenty-two degrees west six miles; then south thirty-eight degrees west twenty-six miles, more or less, until it intersects a line on a course north forty-five degrees west produced from the outlet at Burlington Bay being the north-eastern boundary line of the Township of Flamborough East, and of the purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two; then along the said line south forty-five degrees east two hundred and thirty-three chains and fifty-eight links, more or less, to the lands granted to Captain Joseph Brant; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven chains, to the northerly

angle of said lands; then south-forty five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains, more or less, to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge of said lake to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, the place of beginning; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended. Yielding and paying therefore unto the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego the yearly rent of one peppercorn at the expiration of the said term if the same shall be lawfully demanded.

To the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the statute made for transferring uses into possession His said Majesty may be in the actual possession of the premises, and be thereby enabled to take and accept a grant and release of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the same premises and every part and parcel thereof to him His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the uses into possession His said Majesty may be in the actual possession of the premises, and be thereby enabled to take and accept a grant and release of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the same premises and every part and parcel thereof to him His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the uses to be declared by another Indenture, intended to bear date the next day after the day of the date hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties first above named have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

D. CAMERON,}
DONALD MACLEAN,} Com's. on behalf of the Prov.
GEO. R. FERGUSON,} Capt. Canadian Regt.,
WM. L. CROWTHER, Lieut. 41st Regt.,
JAMES DAVIDSON, Hospital Staff,
H.M. SMITH.
P. SELBY, Asst. Secy. I.A.,
J. B. ROUSSEAU,
DAVID PRICE, Interpreter.

WM. CLAUS, D.S.G., on behalf of the Crown. [L.S.]

CHECHALK, (totem) [L.S.]
QUENEPENON, (totem) [L.S.]
WABUKANYNE, (totem) [L.S.]
OKEMAPENESSE, (totem) [L.S.]
WABENOSE, (totem) [L.S.]
KEBONECENCE, (totem) [L.S.]
OSENEGO, (totem) [L.S.]
ACHETON, (totem) [L.S.]
PATAQUAN, (totem) [L.S.]

WABAKAGEGO, (totem) [L.S.]

THIS INDENTURE, made the sixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred ad six, between Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississague Nation of Indians of the one part, and His Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part, witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada to the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, in hand well and truly paid by His said Majesty at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego do hereby acknowledge, and from the same and every part thereof do severally and respectively acquit, release and discharge His said Majesty, His heirs and successors forever by these presents.

They the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, have and every of them hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do and every of them doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty (in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, in consideration of five shillings apiece, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year, commencing from the day next before the day of the date of then same Indenture of bargain and sale an by force of the statue made for transferring uses into possession) and to his Heirs and successors – all that parcel or tract of land situate in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement eighty-five thousand acres, be the sae more or less, together withal the woods and waters, thereon lying and being under the reservation hereinafter expressed; which said eighty-five thousand acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being on the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; then north twenty-two degrees west six miles; then south thirty-eight degrees west twenty-six miles, more or less, until it intersects a line on a course north forty-five degrees west produced from the outlet at Burlington Bay, being the north-eastern boundary line of the Township of Flamborough East, and o the purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; then along the said line south forty-five degrees east two hundred and twenty-seven chains to the northerly angle of said lands; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains more, or less, to the lands granted to Captain Joseph Brant; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven chains to the northerly angle of said lands; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains more or less to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge of said lake to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, the place of beginning. And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title inheritance, use, trust, possession, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, and every of them in, to, or out of the same premises and every or any part thereof – except and always reserved out of this presents grant unto the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence,

Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego and the people of the Missisagua Nation of Indians, and their posterity for ever – the sole right of the fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the River Credit and the River Etobicoke, together with the lands on each side of the said creeks and the River Credit as delineated and laid down on the annexed plan, the said right of fishery and reserves extending from the Lake Ontario up the said creeks and River Credit the distance hereinafter mentioned and described and no further.

And the right of fishery in the River Etobicoke from the mouth of the said river to the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south side of Dundas street, and no further.

The reserve on the River Credit commencing on Lake Ontario at a white oak squared post, piled with stones, and standing at the distance of one mile north-easterly from the centre of the said river at the first bend thereof; then north sixty-nine degrees west one hundred and ninety-six chains; then south sixty-four degrees west one hundred and fifty-five chains; then north forty-five degrees west one hundred and seventy-seven chains, more or less, to the rear boundary of the purchase line; then along said purchase line, and crossing the said river south thirty-eight degrees west two miles, or one hundred and sixty-chains, to the western boundary line of said Reserve; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and seventy chains; then north sixty-four degrees east one hundred and ninety-one chains; then south sixty-nine degrees east sixty-three chains, more or less, to Lake Ontario at another white oak squared post standing on the bank of said lake at the distance of two miles south-westerly from the place of beginning; then along the water's edge of Lake Ontario north easterly to the place of beginning. The reservation on the Sixteen Mile Creek, commencing on the shore of Lake Ontario at an oak post squared and marked "M.I.R. N. 45° W." – at the distance of forty chains north easterly from the centre of said creek; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen chains, more or less, to the allowance for road between the second and third concession south of Dundas street; then south thirty-eight degrees west and crossing the said creek one mile to the western boundary line of said reservation: then south forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-four chains more or less to Lake Ontario, at a large black ash tree (two trunks issuing from one root) marked "M.I.R., N. 45° W.;" then north-easterly along the water's edge to the place of beginning. And also all the waters and low grounds lying between the high banks on both sides of said creek extending from the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the aforesaid second and third concessions to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south of Dundas street – and no further. And the reservation on the Twelve Mile Creek – commencing on the shore of the Lake Ontario at a post squared and marked "M.I.R., N. 45° W.;" at the distance of forty chains north-easterly from the centre of said creek; then north sixty-six degrees west one hundred and seven chains' then north thirty-six degrees west fifty-seven chains more or less to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the second and third concessions south of Dundas street; then south thirty-eight degrees west one mile, crossing said creek to the western boundary line of said reservation; then south thirty-six degrees east fifty-seven chain then south sixty-six degrees east one hundred and seventeen chains, more or less to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge to the place of beginning. And also the waters and low grounds lying between the high banks on each side of the said creek, extending from the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the second and third concessions before mentioned to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south of Dundas street, and no further: To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and all and singular other the premises mentioned to be hereby granted and released as aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the use of His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever.

In witness whereof, the said parties first above named have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

D. CAMERON,}
DONALD MACLEAN,} Commissioners on behalf of the Province
H.M. SMITH.
GEO. R. FERGUSON,} Capt. Canadian Regiment,
P. SELBY, Asst. Secy. I.A.,
J. B. ROUSSEAU,
WM. L. CROWTHER, Lieut. 41st Regt., JAMES DAVIDSON, Hospital Staff,
DAVID PRICE, Interpreter.

WM. CLAUS, D.S.G., on behalf of the Crown. [L.S.]

CHECHALK, (totem) [L.S.]
QUENEPENON, (totem) [L.S.]
WABUKANYNE, (totem) [L.S.]
OKEMAPENESSE, (totem) [L.S.]
WABENOSE, (totem) [L.S.]
KEBONECENCE, (totem) [L.S.]
OSENAGO, (totem) [L.S.]
ACHETON, (totem) [L.S.]
PATAQUAN, (totem) [L.S.]
WABAKAGEGO, (totem) [L.S.]”*

Government of Canada 2016.

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

Peel County

Originally formed in 1788, as part of the “Nassau District”, an extensive area later known as the “Home District”, Peel extended “so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie” (Pope 1877). Prior to European settlement, this area had been occupied by the Mississauga First Nation. In 1797, Governor Simcoe purchased land (3,450 acres) at the head of Lake Ontario from the Mississauga that Chief Joseph Brant had chosen in payment for his service to the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, but it proved more difficult to negotiate a price for the Mississauga Tract. This was finally accomplished in 1805-06, with the Toronto Purchase and the Head of the Lake Purchase, securing the townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, Etobicoke and York (Surtees 1994:109).

Formed in 1852 from portions of York County after the abolishment of Districts alongside the Counties of York and Ontario, Peel County did not become separate until 1865. With a population of 12,993 in 1841, the number of inhabitants had increased to 25,011 by 1871. By 1877, several Townships were found within the County, including Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto, as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and Villages of Streetsville and Bolton. Found on the shore of Lake Ontario, Port Credit was the harbor. Several major waterways are located within the County, including the Credit and Humber, which allowed the development of many mills. The County was mostly settled by 1819, with settlers from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. They settled in the front of Toronto Township, otherwise known as the ‘Old Survey’. In the New Survey portion of the

Toronto Township, a large colony of Irish from New York settled in 1819, while Chinguacousy was primarily settled by United Empire Loyalists (Pope 1877).

Albion Township

In 1821 the Township of Albion contained 110 settlers, and by 1848 it has a population of 3,567. At the time of the 1871 Census of Canada the township contained 4,857 inhabitants. The first settler to the township was William Downey who arrived in 1819 and built a house (Pope 1877).

Chinguacousy Township

Chinguacousy Township was the largest township in Peel County. It was settled in 1818, with settlers arriving from New Brunswick, the United States and other parts of Upper Canada. Many settlers were the children of United Empire Loyalists. In 1821 the township has a population of 412, which had grown to 6,129 by 1871. The survey of the Township was divided by Hurontario Street, which runs through the township's centre (Pope 1877).

Toronto Gore Township

Toronto Gore Township got its name from its wedge-like appearance. It was first surveyed in 1818 and settlement began in 1819. The first settler was Archibald McVean. Most settlers in the township were new immigrants from Europe. In 1841 the township had a population of 1,145 which had increased slightly to 1,554 in 1871. In 1877 Toronto Gore contained a few saw and grist mills, as well as the Grant Trunk Railway, which ran through one corner of the wedge (Pope 1877).

Highway 50 Carpool Lot

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The Highway 50 Carpool Lot is located on the east half of Lot 17, Concession 12 Northern Division, Toronto Gore Township. The 1859 Tremaine Map shows a Nathan Green as inhabiting the northeast quarter of the lot while Robert Hart has the remaining ¾ of the lot. There is a watercourse shown going through Nathan Green's property. The 1877 Historic Atlas map has J Hart on the northeast ¼ of the lot, along with a structure and watercourse. W.S. hart is listed on the southeast ¼ of the lot, with a watercourse and structure. The west ½ of the lot has George Hart on it, along with a church and the Tormore Post Office. Tormore was a small settlement which contained a store, post office, Temperance House and blacksmith shop. The Store and Post office were run by Thomas Doyle (Pope 1877).

Table 2: Land Registry records for the east half of Lot 17, Concession XII NERN Division, Toronto Gore Township

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent	24Jan1837		Crown	George Hall		172 acres
M	19Apr1842	25May1842	George Hall Senior	James Goodfellow	\$112	72 acres, East part
B&S	6Jun1846	20Jun1846	George Hall	George Hall	\$350	72 acres
B&S	12Dec1850	4Jun1857	George Hall et ux	Robert Hall et al	Half penny	½ acre
B&S	31Jan1852	29May1852	George Hall et ux	Robert Hart	\$700	East part
M	1Jan1863	13Feb1863	Robert Hart et ux	Robert Walker	\$1200	East part, 71 acres
Mortgage	23Dec1871	2Aug1871	Watson Hart et al	Jane Hart	\$232	Per Ann. All & O.L.

Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Snow Storage Sites

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Release Deed of Mortgage	23Dec1870	3Aug1871	Jane Hart	Watson Hart et al	\$232	All & O.L
Release of Deed of Mortgage	23Dec1870	3Aug1871	Watson Hart et al	Britton Hart et al		All & O.L.
B&S	27Nov1878	30Nov1878	George Hart	Jane McCabe	\$3100	NE ½
B&S	12Feb1879	13Feb1879	Jane McCabe, et al	George Hart	\$2800	NE ½ except ½ acre
B&S	22Jan1879	18Feb1879	Watson Hart, et ux	Alexander McCabe Jr	\$1700	S ½ of W ½
Will	5Feb1892	7Apr1892	John Hart	Mary A Hart et al		
Q.C.	18Oct1888	16Jan1894	Thomas Shuttleworth et ux	Mary Shuttleworth	\$350	Part
QC	23Nov1893	16Jan1894	James Shuttleworth	Mary Shuttleworth	\$1	N.L. & A, Part
QC	22Nov1893	16Jan1894	Alfred Shuttleworth	Mary Shuttleworth	\$1	N.L. & A, Part
QC	2Jan1894	16Jan1894	Amos Shuttleworth	Mary Shuttleworth	\$1	N.L. & A, Part
QC	14Nov1893	16Jan1894	Elizabeth Porter, et al	Mary Shuttleworth	\$1	N.L. & A, Part
Assr of Legy	11Mar1895	11Mar1895	Annie McCabe et al	John Delsiel and wife	\$800	Part
Part DM	12Feb1896	7Mar1896	Alexander McCabe etr of Jane Hart	Watson hart, John Hart & George Hart and Jane (Hart) McCabe		All Discharged
QC	2July1895	5July1898	Mary (Shuttleworth) Bates and William Bates	Edwin Shuttleworth	\$30	Part
B&S	4Jul1898	5Jul1898	Edwin Shuttleworth & Annie M Shuttleworth	Ida A Champline	\$201.25	Part
QC	23Jan1904	27Jan1904	Eva Heacock	Walter Champline	\$40	Part

Table 3: Census Records pertaining to the east half of Lot 17, Concession XII NERN Division, Toronto Gore Township

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1851	George Hall	34	Farmer	Primitive Methodist	Married	English	
	Robert Hall	15		Primitive Methodist	Single	Canadian	Son of George Hall
	Robert Hart	40	Farmer	Primitive Methodist	Married	English	
1861	Robert Hart	48	Farmer	Primitive Methodist	Married	English	
	Robert Walker	30	Labourer	Wesleyan Methodist	Single	English	Lives in a frame 1 ½ storey house, census says living with 5 family members, bit no one else with the same last name is listed
1871	Jane Hart	55		Primitive Methodist	Widow	English	Widow of Robert Hart, also has a daughter named Jane
	Watson Hart	25	Farmer	Primitive Methodist	Married	Canadian	Robert Hart's son

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
	Britton Hart	19	Farmer	Episcopalian	Single	Canadian	Lives with his mother Jane, but he and brother George did not identify as the same religion as their parents and other siblings
1881	George Hart	40	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Single	English	Lives with widowed mother and younger brother
	Jane McCabe	27		Canadian Methodist	Married	English	Husband is a farmer, listed in census just after her brother George Hart and family
1891	George Hart	54	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Single	English	
	John Hart	56	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	Married to Mary Ann Hart, they have a 4 year old living with them who does not share their last name
	Mary Ann Hart	53		Methodist	Married	Canadian	Married to John Hart, they have a 4 year old living with them who does not share their last name
1901	Elizabeth Porter	25		Church of England	Single	English	Lives with father and sister. Father is listed as a farmer.

West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station is located on the east half of Lot 9, Concession 5 West of Centre Street, Chinguacousy Township. The 1859 Tremaine map had James McGill listed on the west half, along with a structure. Thomas McClure is shown as owning the east half. The 1877 Historic Atlas Map shows J Magill as owning the west half of the lot along with two structures and two orchards. The maps shows Thomas McClure on the east half of the lot, along with two structures and two orchards.

Table 4: Land Registry records for East half Lot 9, Concession V West of Centre Street, Chinguacousy Township

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent	9Jan1829		The Crown	Canada Company		200 All
Com by Deed	12May1832	23Dec1833	Canada Company	Thomas McClure	£56.50	East ½
Will	17Jan1874	25Nov1885	Thomas McClure	Andrew McClure et ux		E ½ & 6L
QC	19Oct1874	25Nov1885	Jane Hillis et al	Andrew McClure	\$900	East ½ 100 acres
B&S	25Nov1893	27Nov1893	Andrew McClure et ux	David McClure	\$5000	East ½ 100 acres
B&S	25Nov1893	27Nov1893	Andrew McClure	John McClure	\$8000	East ½ 100 acres

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Will	14Jan1913	26Apr1916	John McClure	Sarah McClure & Robert L.C. McClure		East ½ & O.L., Among other bequests

Table 5: Census Records pertaining to the East half Lot 9, Concession V West of Centre Street, Chinguacousy Township

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1861	Thomas McClure	61	Farmer	Church of Scotland	Married	Irish	Lives in Brick 1 ½ storey house
	Andrew McClure	14		Church of Scotland	Single	Canadian	Son of Thomas
1871	Thomas McClure	70	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Married	Irish	
	Andrew McClure	24	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Single	Canadian	
1881	Thomas McClure	81	Farmer	Presbyterian	Widower	Irish	
	Andrew McClure	32		Presbyterian	Single	Irish	
	David McClure	38	Farmer	Presbyterian	Married	English	
1891	Andrew McClure	44	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Married	Canadian	
	David McClure	48	Farmer	Presbyterian	Canadian	Married	
	John McClure	48	Farmer	Canadian Presbyterian	Canadian	Married	
1901	David McClure	58	Farmer	Presbyterian	Canadian		
	John McClure	58	Farmer	Presbyterian	Canadian	Married	
	Sarah McClure	45		Presbyterian	Irish	Married	John McClure is her husband

Johnston Sports Park

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The Johnston Sports Park is located on the east half of Lot 11, Concession 2 in Albion Township. The 1859 Tremaine map has Isaac Thompson as owning the west half and Charles Northcote, along with a watercourse and structure on the east half. The 1877 Historic Atlas Map has Isaac Thompson on the west half along with a structure and orchard. The east half is shown as being unowned with a watercourse flowing through it.

Table 6: Land Registry records for the East half of Lot 11, Concession II, Albion Township

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent	16Dec1820		The Crown	Michael Slood		All
B&S	21Dec1821	27Dec1825	Michael Slood	Albert Finch	£25	100 acres

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
B&S	21Dec1821	27Dec1829	Michael Slood	Albert Finch	£25	100 acres
B&S	18Jun1827	15Apr1829	Albert Finch & Spouse	Anthony Anderson	£50	100 acres, NE ½
B&S	14Apr1829	21Apr1829	Anthony Anderson & Spouse	John Robinson	£85	100 acres, NE ½
Mortgage	25May1831	3Jun1831	John Robinson	Adam Ferris	5f	100 acres, SE ½
Release	10Apr1832	3May1832	Adam Ferris	John Robinson	5f	100 acres, SE ½
Mortgage	3Jul1833	22Jul1833	John Robinson	William Gamble et al	£333.8/8	100 acres, NE ½
Indenture	30Dec1835	22May1837	William Gamble et all	Darcy Boulton	£135	100 acres, NE ½
Indenture	26Jan1847	27Jan1847	Sarah Ann Boulton	Charles Northcote	£250	100 acres, NE ½
Release	15Dec1855	18Dec1855	Thomas Robinson et ux	Charles Northcote		NE ½
B&S	25Feb1870	28Feb1870	Charles Northcote et ux	William Wilson	\$8800	E ½ 100 acres, & O.L.
QC	3Jul1906	16Jul1906	Mary Jane Robinson, Martha Wilson, James Wilson & William Wilson & Mary Elizabeth Wilson, Widow, Matilda Wilson	Matilda Wilson and William Wilson	The premises of the sum of \$1	E ½ 100 acres & O.L.

Table 7: Census Records pertaining to the study area

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1851	Thomas Robinson	45	Farmer	Church of England	Single	Irish	Listed as head of household over his older married brother James
1861	Charles Norcott (Northcote)	58		E Church	Married	English	Lives in a two-storey brick home
1871	William Wilson	35	Farmer	Church of England	Married	English	
1881	William Wilson	46	Farmer	Church of England	Married	English	
1891	William Wilson	55		Church of England	Widower	English	

Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station is located on west Lot 1, Concession 1 in Albion Township. The 1859 Tremaine map shows Josiah Mulligan and the settlement of Tulamore on the west half of the lot, while John Shields, a structure and a watercourse are on the east half. The 1877 Historic Atlas Map has James Lindsay and Tulamore on the west half and the east half of the lot has John Shields, an orchard and a watercourse. Tulamore, also spelt Tullamore, was a settlement which contained a large school house, an Anglican Church, a cabinet factory, stores, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, harness shop and hotel in 1877 (Pope 1877).

Table 8: Land Registry records for the West Half of Lot 1, Concession I, Albion Township

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent	23Mar1826		The Crown	James Ross		All 200 acres
B&S	17Feb1829	21Feb1829	James Ross	Jarshale Lenny	£100	All
B&S	25Jun1836	3Mar1857	Jarshale Lenny et ux	Robert Shields	£150	100 acres
B&S	2May1838	12May1838	Jarshale Lenny	Francis Kirby	£150	100 acres
Mortgage	10May1838	12May1838	Francis Kirby	James Wilson	£6 y107	100 acres
D of Mortgage	30Dec1840	7Jan1841	James Wilson	Francis Kirby	£6 y107	100 acres
B&S	13May1845	26Dec1845	Robert Shields and wife	John Shields	£150	100 acres
B&S	19Mar1846	16May1846	John Heward and wife	John Johnson	£175	100 acres
B&S	19Mar1859	19Dec1864	William Johnson	Margaret Mulligan	\$500	100 acres
QC	28Feb1863	6Mar1865	Benjamin Johnston	Margaret Mulligan	\$500	100 acres
AM	10Jul1872	19Jul1872	Ben Johnston et ux	Samuel Crawford et al	\$675	Undivided half
AM	3May1874	5Jun1874	Samuel Crawford et al	Henry Johnston	\$904	Undivided ½ of West ½
AM	2Jun1874	5Jun1874	William S Smith	Henry Johnson	\$306	Undivided ½ of West ½
Agreement	25May1874	5Jun1874	Ben Johnson	Henry Johnson	On conditions therein mentioned	Undivided ½ of West ½
B&S	19Apr1875	21May1875	William Johnson et al	James Lindsay	\$6000	West ½, 100 acres
AM	15Oct1877	8Oct1877	William Johnson	B.H. Dixon et al	\$2067.91	West ½ 100 acres
AM	19Dec1884	29Dec1884	B.H. Dixon	Margaret F Baldwin et al	\$2075	West ½ 100 acres
Mortgage	15Apr1887	20Apr1887	James Lindsay et ux	Margaret F Baldwin et al	\$3000	
Mortgage	12May1887	3Jun1887	James Lindsay	Lindsay Johnston	\$2000	West ½ 100 acres
Mortgage	13Dec1889	27Dec1889	James Lindsay et ux	John S. Playfair	\$1000	W ½ 100 acres, bequests and other
Greet for sale and purchase	8Mar1900	19Mar1900	Margaret F Baldwin widow and Henry St. George Baldwin, Trustees under Will of Late William Augustus Baldwin	Thomas Gowland	\$2000	W ½ 100 acres, in Pursuant of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage dated April 15, 1887, made by one James Lindsay and Rebecca Lindsay, his wife and other conditions and etc.

Table 9: Census Records pertaining to the study area

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1861	William Johnson	23	Saddler	Church of England	Single	Canadian	Lives in frame 1 ½ storey house
	M M (Margaret Mulligan)	35		Church of England	Married	Irish	Husband is a merchant, lives in 1 ½ story frame house

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1881	James Lindsey	26	Farmer	Wesleyan Methodist	Married	Irish	
1891	James Lindsey	37	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	
	Margaret F Baldwin	46		Methodist	Married	Irish	Husband is a farmer in Keppel Township, Grey County
1901	James Lindsey	47	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	Husband is a farmer in Keppel Township, Grey County

Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station is located on Lot 18, Concession 4 West of Centre Road, Chinguacousy Township. The 1859 Tremaine map shows William D Dolson and a structure on the west half of the lot, while John Dolson and a structure is listed as being on the east half. The 1877 map has A Dolson and an orchard on the west and William D Dolson on the east half.

Table 10: Land Registry records for the East half of Lot 18, Concession IV, Chinguacousy Township

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent	10Jan1829		The Crown	George Wilson		N 100 acres
B&S	13Jan1829	12Jan1829	George Wilson	Jacob Silverthorn	£45	N ½
B&S	7Jul1835	18Feb1845	Jacob Silverthorn	Jonathan Silverthorn et al	£200	Parts, other lands
B&S	7Jul1835	19Feb1845	Jacob Silverthorn	Jonathan Silverthorn et al	£200	Parts, other lands
B&S	12Jul1849	22Sep1849	Daniel Silverthorn et al	Mahlon Silverthorn	£400	50 acres, N ½ of E ½
B&S	15Oct1873	16Oct1873	M Silverthorne et ux	Aaron Silverthorne		All
<i>Illegible</i> Deed	15Oct1873	16Oct1873	Aaron Silverthorne	M Silverthorne et al		All
B&S	7Dec1904	8Dec1904	Aaron Silverthorne et ux	John C Silverthorne	An annuity + \$1	All
<i>Illegible</i> Deed	7Dec1904	8Dec1904	John C Silverthorne	Aaron Silverthorne and Mary Ann Silverthorne, his wife		All of 200 & the performance of certain covenants, agreements, provision etc

Table 11: Census Records pertaining to the study area

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
1851	John Silverthorn	78	Farmer	Methodist		American	
	Mahlon Silverthorn	34	Labourer	Methodist	Single	Canadian	
1861	Mahlon Silverthorn	45	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	Lives in 1 ½ storey house

Year	Name	Age	Employment	Religion	Marital Status	Background	Comments
	Daniel Silverthorn	23	Labourer	Methodist	Single	Canadian	
1871	Mahlon Silverthorn	52	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	
1881	Aron Silverthorne	41	Farmer	Canadian Methodist	Married	Canadian	
	Mariann Silverthorne	42		Canadian Methodist	Married	Canadian	Married to Aaron
1891	Aaron Silverthorne	50	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	
	John C Silverthorne	21	Farmer	Methodist	Single	Canadian	
1901	John C Silverthorne	23		Baptist	Single	Canadian	
	Aaron Silverthorne	62	Farmer	Methodist	Married	Canadian	
	Mary C Silverthorne	62		Methodist	Married	Canadian	

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The Highway 50 Carpool Lot and West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station study areas are located within the Peel Plain physiographic region. The Johnston Sports Park and the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station study areas are located within the South Slope physiographic region. The Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station is located in both the Peel Plain and South Slope physiographic region.

The Peel Plains physiographic region is a level to undulating tract of clay soils covering 77699.6433 hectares across central portions of the Regions of York, Peel and Halton. The general elevation varies from 152m to 214m and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Credit, Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers, as well as the Bronte, Oakville and Etobicoke Creeks all have cut deep valleys through the Peel Plains. As a result there are no long undrained depressions or swamps (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174).

The underlying geology of the Peel Plains is till containing large amounts of shale and limestone. It has been modified by a veneer of clay which is varved when deep enough. The clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying shaley till. The plain extends across the contact of grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. There is a partially buried esker north of the City of Brampton. Before deforestation the plain contained quality hardwoods, including sugar maple, beech, white oak, hickory, basswood, white pine, elm, white ash and white cedar (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 175).

The South Slope itself extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172). This region is a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows. This physiographic region is underlain by carbonate rich Palaeozoic rock with a variety of overlying glacial deposits.

In the region of the study area, the slope is smoothed, faintly drumlinized and intersected by tributaries to the Humber, Rouge and Don Rivers (Chapman and Putman 1984).

A number of South Slope soil types are well-suited to agricultural use. Generally, soils vary in an east-west direction according to till content. Clay and shale content in soils increases moving west from the Regional Municipality of Durham. In the study area, soils include a small amount of black and grey shales and are slightly acidic. Scarborough’s Woburn loam is considered the best agricultural soil in the South Slope region and prior to urbanization this area was farmland (Chapman and Putman 1984).

The single most important environmental feature necessary for extended human occupation is potable water. As such, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the determination of potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The Highway 50 Parking Lot study area has two small tributaries of the Humber River, one 130m southwest of the study and the other 160m northeast of the study area. The West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station has an unnamed tributary of the Credit River within its borders. The Johnston Sports Park abuts the Lindsay Creek, which is just northeast of the study area. The Salt Creek is 60m to the west of the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station. The Alloo Reservoir and Pumping Station contains a modern body of water and also abuts an unnamed tributary of the Credit River.

These environmental characteristics would have provided an ideal environment for both temporary and permanent settlement throughout the pre-and post-contact periods. These water sources would have served as important pre-and post-contact transportation routes as well as sources of potable water and riverine resources.

During the 19th and 20th century, rapid deforestation resulted in significant land clearance across the Region of Peel and, over time, the once diverse forest life and wide range of tree species and natural resources would have also been depleted as agricultural and modern residential and commercial development continued. As a result of continuing urban development, this part of Central Ontario is almost completely deforested today.

1.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites

AECOM conducted a data search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) on to determine if any registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the five study areas. This search resulted in the identification of multiple registered archaeological sites. **Table 12** provides details on the registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

Table 12: Archaeological sites within 1Km of the study area

Study area Location	Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
Highway 50 Carpool Lot	AIGw-40		Early Woodland	Findspot	
	AIGw-41		Post-Contact	Findspot	
	AIGw-65		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AIGw-80	Graham	Post-Contact	Farmstead	
	AIGw-81		Early Archaic	Findspot	
	AIGw-125	Solmar H1	Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AIGw-151	Hart	Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI*
	AIGw-152	Graham-Robinson	Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI
	AIGw-168	AIGw-168-H1			

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Study area Location	Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station	AkGw-68	Samuel McClure	Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AkGw-71	Samuel McClure II	Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AkGw-274	Helpport 2	Late Paleo-Indian	Scatter	No further CHVI
	AkGw-275	Helpport 3	Middle Archaic	Findspot	
	AkGw-276	Helpport 4	Early Woodland	Findspot	
	AkGw-301		Post-Contact	Farmstead	Further CHVI
	AkGw-302		Pre-Contact	Burial, cache, biface	Further CHVI
	AkGw-324		Post-Contact	House	No further CHVI
	AkGw-355	1 – 1	Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AkGw-372	Bluegrass	Early Archaic	Other camp/campsite	
	AkGw-373	Helpport 1			Further CHVI
	AkGw-374	Patrick McClure	Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AkGw-375	Craig McClure II	Late Archaic	Findspot	
	AkGw-383	Findspot P2			
	AkGw-395				
	AkGw-396	Tugnoggin	Pre-Contact	Village	
	AkGw-429		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Further CHVI
	AkGw-430		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Further CHVI
	AkGw-525	Cleaveview	Post-Contact	Findspot	Further CHVI
	AkGw-526	P059-228-2010; 229-2010; 254-2011; 255-2011	Post-Contact	Other – farm/farmhouse	
	AkGw-536	Anthony Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No further CHVI
	AkGw-667		Late Archaic	Camp, campsite	Further CHVI
	AkGw-668		Late Archaic	Camp, campsite	Further CHVI
AkGw-669		Late Archaic	Camp, campsite	Further CHVI	
AkGw-670		Middle Archaic	Camp, campsite	No further CHVI	
Johnston Sports Park	AfGt-22	Highway 3 1	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Scatter	Further CHVI
	AlGw-201		Early Archaic	Findspot	Further CHVI
	AkGw-453	Yeoman	Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI
	AlGw-169	Northcote Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI
Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	AkGw-185		Late Archaic	Findspot	
	AkGw-186		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-187	Flying Lady	Pre-Contact	Scatter	
	AkGw-188		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-189		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-190		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-191		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-192		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-193		Pre-Contact	Findspot	
	AkGw-279		Pre-Contact	Findspot	

Study area Location	Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
	AkGw-303		Middle Archaic	Camp, campsite	No further CHVI
	AkGw-457	Thompson Site			
	AkGw-459	H3			
	AkGw-483		Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI
	AkGw-503		Post-Contact	Homestead	No further CHVI
Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station	AkGx-38		Middle Woodland	Findspot	
	AkGx-39		Other	Other – findspot	
	AkGx-46	Alloa General Store Site	Post-Contact	Other – commercial, residential	
	AkGx-47		Late Archaic	Findspot	
	AkGx-54		Post-Contact	Homestead, house	
	AkGx-61	Alloa H1	Post-Contact		
	AkGx-68		Pre-Contact	Scatter	Further CHVI
	AkGx-73		Post-Contact	Homestead	Further CHVI
	AkGx-74		Late Woodland	Hamlet	No further CHVI
	AkGx-75	Clark	Post-Contact	Midden	No further CHVI
	AkGx-76		Post-Contact	Homestead	
	AkGx-706	Patrick McLean	Post-Contact	Farmstead	No further CHVI

*CHVI = Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The 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.

1.3.3 Reports with Relevant Background Information

To inform the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and further establish the archaeological context of the study area, AECOM conducted a search of the OASD to review the previous archeological work conducted within 50 m of the study area as well as the previous work conducted for the site. The results of this search determined that there are eight previous reports with background information relevant to the study area.

Table 13: Reports within 50m of the Study Area

Study area Location	Year	Report Title	Company	PIF #
Highway 50 Carpool Lot	2007a	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of: Highway 50/Mayfield Road Intersection Improvements (Project# 04-4225) and Adjacent Carpool Lot (Project# 01-4007), Regional Municipalities of Peel and York, Ontario</i>	Archeoworks Inc	P029-311-2006
	2007b	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 50/Mayfield Road Intersection Improvements (Project# 04-4225) and Adjacent Carpool Lot (Project #01-4007), Regional Municipalities of Peel and York, Ontario</i>	Archeoworks Inc.	P029-456-2007

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Study area Location	Year	Report Title	Company	PIF #
	2009	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of : Proposed Development at 11970 Highway 50, within part of Lot 17, Concession 12, Township of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Archaeoworks Inc.	P029-513-2008
	2012	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Highway 50 from Castlemore Road t Mayfield Road and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Archaeological Services Inc (ASI)	P094-140-2012
	2016	<i>Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the: Hart Site (AIGw-151) as part of the Detailed Design for improvements of the Regional Road 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road from Regional Road 50 to Coleraine Drive, within Lot 17, Concession 12 North Division, in the Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, Historic County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Archaeoworks Inc	P1016-0020-2014
	2016	<i>Stage 4 Excavation: Hart Site (AIGw-151) within Lot 17, Concession 2 North Division, In the Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, Historic Count of Peel, As part of the Detailed Design for Improvements of Regional Route 50 from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road, from Regional Road 50 to Coleraine Drive, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Archaeoworks Inc	P390-0192-2016
West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station	2004	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, West Brampton Reservoir, Pumping Station, and Transmission Main, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	ASI	P057-058
	2006a	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, West Brampton Reservoir, Pumping Station and Transmission Main, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	ASI	P057-177-2005
	2016	<i>Stage 1 Background Study for the Proposed Improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107), Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 4 and 5 (WHS), In the former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Amec, Foster, Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure	P141-0235-2015
	2017	<i>Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Mississauga Road Widening (Regional Road 1) (West Side), from Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100m South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107), Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 5 (WHS), In the former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Now in the Town of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Amec, Foster, Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure	P141-0272-2017
Johnston Sports Park	2009	<i>Cultural Heritage Study: Lands at Centreville Creek Road and King Street Proposed Indoor/Outdoor Recreation Facility, Town of Caledon, Ontario</i>	ASI	P049-409-2009
	2011	<i>The 2010 Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Caledon Recreation Lands 14116 Centreville Creek Road, Part of Lots 11-12, Concession 2, Albion Geographic Townships, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc	P316-090-2010
	2013	<i>The 2012 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Northcote Site (AIGw-169), Johnston Sports Park, Part of Lot 11, Concession 2, Albion Geographic Township, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc	P242-047-2012

Study area Location	Year	Report Title	Company	PIF #
	016	<i>The 2014 Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the Northcote Site (AIGW-169), Johnston Sports Park, 14116 Centreville Creek Road, Part of Lot 11, Concession 2, Albion Geographic Township, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc	P316-0293-2014
Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	2006b	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Potential E4 Reservoir Site Locations, Part of Lot 17, Concession 7, City of Brampton (formerly Township of Toronto Gore) and part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 1, Town of Caledon (formerly Township of Albion), Regional Municipality of Peel Ontario</i>	ASI	P057-025
	2010	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment) Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	ASI	P094-022-2010
	2010	<i>The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station Property, Part of Lot 18, Concession 4 WHS, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Pell</i>	Archaeological Assessments Ltd	P123-049-2010
Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station	2014	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) Victoria Feedermain, Mayfield Road Sub-transmission Main Class Environmental Assessment, Mayfield Road from East of Mississauga Road to Hurontario Street, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario</i>	Archaeological Services Inc (ASI)	P392-004-2013

Highway 50 Carpool Lot

The Stage 1 AA of the Highway 50/Mayfield Road Intersection Improvements and Adjacent Carpool Lot included a Stage 1 site inspection, which found that the west side of the study area contained areas of archaeological potential which required Stage 2 assessment. The east side was found to be completely disturbed due to ditching and the presence of a car dealership (Archaeoworks Inc 2007a). The Stage 2 assessment of the study area consisted of pedestrian and test pit survey at 5m intervals. Parts of the remaining study area were found to be disturbed and no archaeological resources were recovered (Archaeoworks Inc 2007b).

In 2008 Archaeoworks Inc were contracted to complete a Stage 1 and 2 AA of the development at 11970 Highway 50. Their site inspection found that the area contained a tributary of the Rainbow Creek and the site contained archaeological potential. The Stage 2 AA resulted in the recovery of the Hart Site (AIGW-151), just south of the study area. They recommended Stage 3 assessment of the Hart Site (AIGW-151) and mechanical topsoil removal in the southeast section to determined whether or not the historic Shiloh cemetery extended into their study area (Archaeoworks Inc 2009)

In 2010 ASI undertook the Stage 1 AA of the Highway 50 and Mayfield Class EA. They found that the lands within the ROW of Highway 50 were disturbed, but any lands beyond required Stage 2 AA. They also recommended a Stage 3 cemetery investigation near to the Shiloh Cemetery. In 2012 ASI was contracted to undertake the Stage 2 AA of the Highway 50 and Mayfield Road assessment. The study area was subject to pedestrian and test pit survey at 5m intervals. One Euro-Canadian site was found but not near to the present Mayfield Road Carpool Lot. The Hart site (AIGW-151), found by Archaeoworks Inc in 2008, was also noted as being within ASI's study area. ASI recommended Stage 3 for the Euro-Canadian site they found and for the Hart Site (AIGU-181).

In 2014 Archaeoworks Inc undertook the Stage 3 AA of the Hart Site (AIGW-151) as part of the improvements to Highway 50. Only that portion of the site within the right-of-way (ROW) of Highway 50 was subject to assessment. They excavated 17 test units, recovering 405 Euro-Canadian artifacts. They found no features during the Stage 3 assessment and estimated the site to date from the 1840s to the 1860s. Archaeoworks Inc recommended hand excavation around unit 307-512, then changing to mechanical topsoil removal (MTR), with any and all features

identified being recorded and excavated (Archaeoworks 2014). In 2016 Archaeoworks completed the Stage 4 of the Hart Site (AIGw-151) within the ROW of Highway 50. The assessment included the hand excavation of 19 test units which exposed a stone pathway and a feature. The MTR uncovered a further 19 features. The Stage 4 resulted in the recovery of 492 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating from the 1840s to the 1860s.

West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station

In 2004 ASI was retained to complete a Stage 1 AA of the West Brampton Reservoir, Pumping Station and Transmission Main. The Stage 1 resulted in the recommendation for Stage 2 assessment of the study area (ASI 2004). In 2005 ASI completed the Stage 2 assessment. They did not assess the forested area in the southwest part of their study area because it was not going to be impacted by development. The remaining part of their study area was subject to stage 2 assessment, either test pitting or pedestrian survey, depending on terrain. Their assessment resulted in three findspots, all of which were assessed as having no further archaeological potential. As a result, the area was cleared of further archaeological concerns (ASI 2005).

Amec, Foster, Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure completed the Stage 1 assessment of Mississauga Road from 300m north of Queen Street West to 100m south of Bovaird Drive in 2015. Their site inspection found that 87% of their study area was disturbed and the remaining 13% required Stage 2 AA (Amec, Foster, Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 2016). The following year they undertook a Stage 1-2 AA on the west side of the same study area. They found that 97.5% of the study area contained no archaeological potential. The remaining 2.5% was assessed and no archaeological resources were found. The study area was cleared of further archaeological concerns (Amec, Foster, Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 2017).

Johnston Sports Park

In 2009 ASI undertook the Cultural Heritage Study of the proposed indoor/outdoor recreation facility at Centreville Creek Road and King Street. Their assessment found that the area contained archaeological potential except for where the modern farm buildings and associated activities and features have disturbed and removed archaeological potential. The parts which had not been disturbed were recommended for Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2009). In 2010 D.R. Poulton undertook the Stage 2 assessment of the Proposed Caledon Recreation Lands at 14116 Centreville Creek Road. Their assessment resulted in the discovery of two findspots, which were deemed to not contain cultural heritage value or interest. They also found a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts, which were deemed to contain cultural heritage value and interest. It was called the Northcote Site (AIGw-169) and was recommended for Stage 3 AA (D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc 2011).

In 2012 D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc undertook the Stage 3 AA of the Johnston Sports Park. They excavated 32 test units and recovered 1701 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 13 chipped lithic materials. The Euro-Canadian portion of the site was deemed to represent the period 1840 to 1860. The Northcote site (AIGw-169) was recommended for Stage 4 (D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc 2013). The Stage 4 took place in 2014 and D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc completed 60 units of block excavation before the site was subject to MTR. Several more features were uncovered, recorded and excavated. A total of 7,384 artifacts were recovered. The site was completely excavated and was deemed to no longer contain heritage value or interest (D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc 2016).

Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station

In 2006 ASI undertook the Stage 1 AA of the Potential E4 Reservoir Sites, which recommended Stage 2 AA for the entirety of the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station study area (ASI 2006). The Stage 2 consisted of pedestrian survey. No archaeological resources were found and the area was cleared of further archaeological concerns (ASI 2010).

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Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station

In 2010 Archaeological Assessments Ltd undertook the Stage 1 and 2 AA of the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station. The area was subject to pedestrian survey at 5m intervals. No archaeological resources were found and the area was cleared of further archaeological concerns (Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2010).

In 2013 ASI undertook the Stage 1 AA of the Victoria feedermain and Mayfield Road sub-transmission main. This assessment included the area of the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station, which was cleared of further concerns due to Archaeological Assessments Ltd.'s assessment from 2010 (ASI 2014).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within or in close proximity (i.e. within 50 m) of the study area; however, it should be noted that the MHSTCI does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MHSTCI public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area. In consequence, in some cases the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites.

Region of Peel Official Plan

The Region of Peel's Official Plan covers archaeology under Section 3.6 *Cultural Heritage*. The Region of Peel supports the identification, preservation, and interpretation of the cultural heritage features, structures, archaeological resources, and cultural heritage landscapes in Peel, according to the criteria and guidelines established by the province.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions of Study Areas not Previously Assessed.

The Highway 50 Carpool Lot study area consists of a mixture of open scrub and forested lands. The West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station consists of a driveway, structure and disturbed lawn areas. The Johnston Sports Park study area consists of a driveway, parking area, sports fields and walking trails. The Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station study area that has not been previously assessed consists of open scrub areas overlooking Salt Creek. The Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station consists of a driveway, structure, and disturbed area.

2. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment consisted of background research into the history of the study areas, including historic mapping, land registry records and census documents. A search of the OSAD was also conducted to inform of any sites within any of the study areas, or in close proximity to them. Additionally, a search was completed to ascertain whether any of the study areas had been subject to previous assessments.

The Highway 50 Carpool Lot has not been subject to any previous assessments. There have been six assessments completed within 50m of the study area, but none have impacted on the study area. There is an archaeological site, the Hart Site (AIGw-151) located directly to the south of the study area. With these factors in mind the Highway 50 Carpool Lot study area contains archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 test pit assessment.

The West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station was subject to Stage 2 assessment in 2005 by ASI. They had three small findspots but concluded that they did not contain enough cultural heritage value and interest to warrant further assessment. As such, the area was cleared of further archaeological concerns.

The Johnston Sports Park was subject to a Stage 1 AA by ASI in 2009. In 2010, D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc began the Stage 2 AA which resulted in the discovery of the Northcote Site (AIGw-169). This site was deemed to be a Euro-Canadian site dating from the 1840s to the 1860s with an undated pre-contact element consisted of lithic debitage. The site was subject to stage 3 AA in 2012 and the Stage 4 took place in 2014. The site was completed mitigated and the area was cleared of further archaeological concerns.

The Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station was partially assessed in 2006 (Stage 1) and 2010 (Stage 2) by ASI. They completed a pedestrian survey of their study area and found no archaeological resources. Their study area was cleared of further concerns. The Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station under this assessment is larger than the one completed by ASI in 2010, and the area which has not been assessed will require Stage 2 test pit survey due to the presence of the Salt Creek.

The Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station was assessed in 2010 by Archaeological Assessment Inc. They completed a pedestrian survey at 5m intervals and found no archaeological resources. The study area was cleared of further archaeological concerns.

3. Recommendations

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The Highway 50 Carpool Lot, the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station, and the Johnston Sports Park have all been previously assessed. They have been cleared of further archaeological concerns
- 2) If the section of the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station which has not been assessed cannot be avoided, then it will require Stage 2 test pit survey. This should be completed in keeping with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).
- 3) If the Highway 50 Carpool Lot study area cannot be avoided, then it will require Stage 2 test pit survey. This should be completed in keeping with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).

Please note that this archaeological assessment report has been written to meet the requirements of the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011); however properties that are subject to archaeological assessment are not considered cleared for ground disturbance activities until the associated report has been reviewed and accepted by the MHSTCI. In order to maintain compliance with the MHSTCI and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990), no ground disturbing activities are to occur until the proponent and approval authority receive a formal letter from the MHSTCI stating that the recommendations provided herein are compliant and that the report has been accepted into the MHSTCI register of archaeological reports.

The MHSTCI is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As further archaeological assessment is required, archaeological concerns for the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station as well as the Highway 50 Carpool Lot study areas in the Region of Peel, Ontario have not been fully addressed.

4. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ontario Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force in 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries, and Cemetery Closures.

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2006a *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, West Brampton Reservoir, Pumping Station and Transmission Main, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (P057-177-2005)*

2006b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Potential E4 Reservoir Site Location Parts of Lot 17, Concession 7, City of Brampton (formerly Township of Toronto Gore) and Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 1, Town of Caledon (formerly Township of Caledon), Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (P057-025)*

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Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Snow Storage Sites

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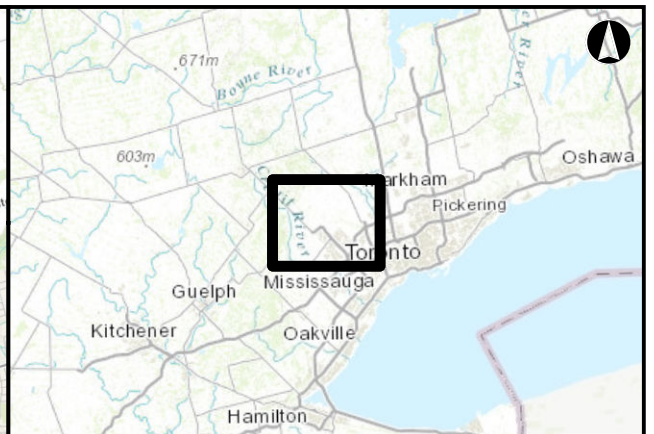
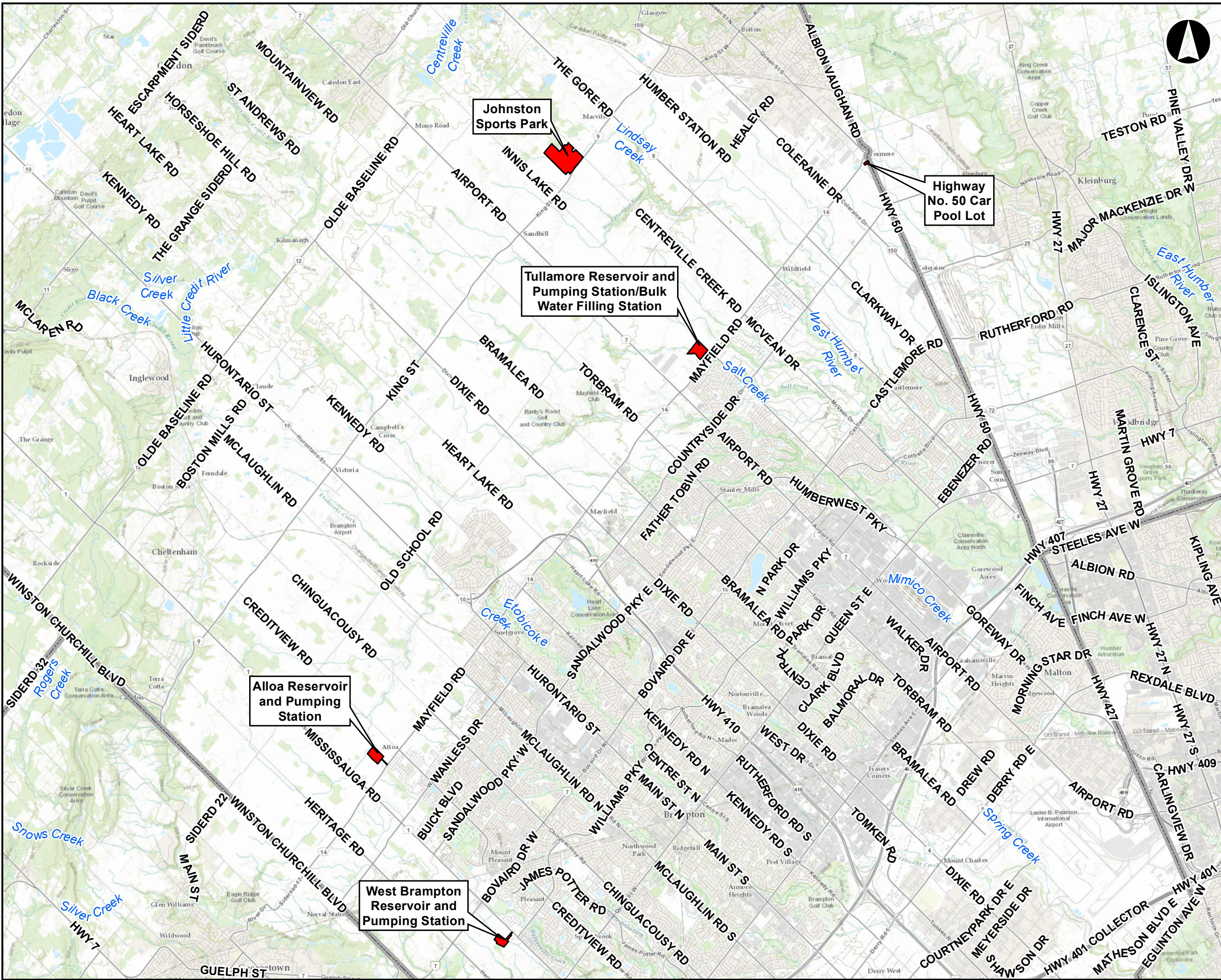
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6. Figures

The following figures document the results of the Stage 1 assessment of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study area in the Region of Peel. Any maps providing the location of the study area are not subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* as the disclosure of this information has led to looting in the past.



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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

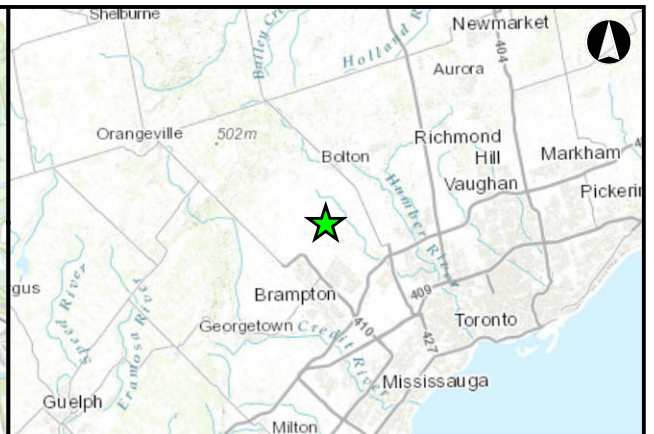
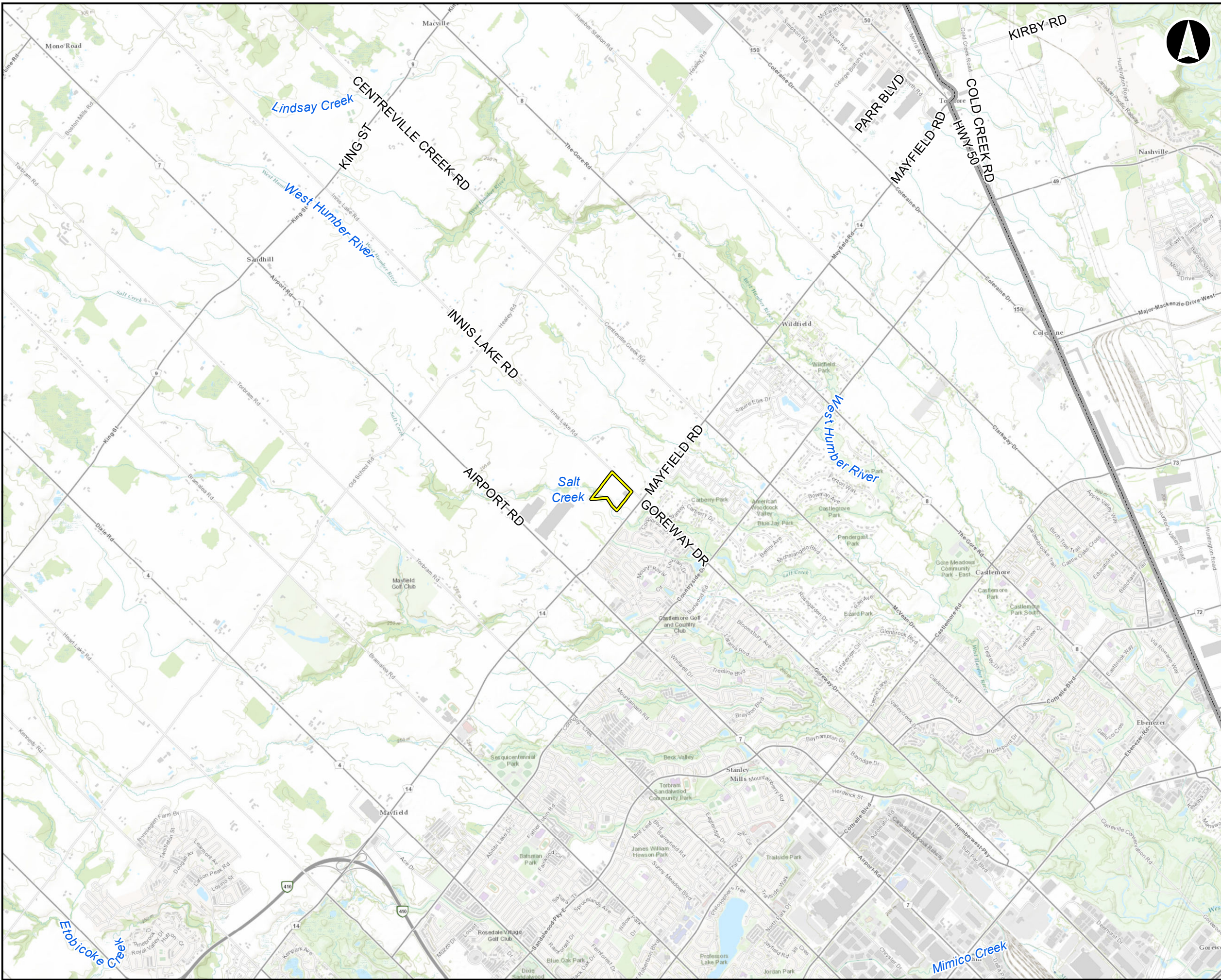
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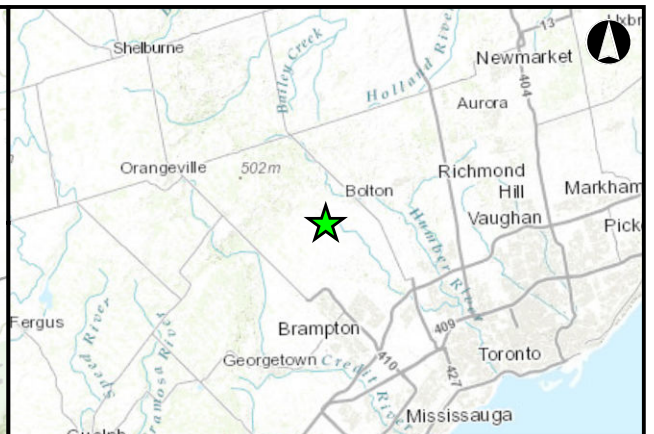
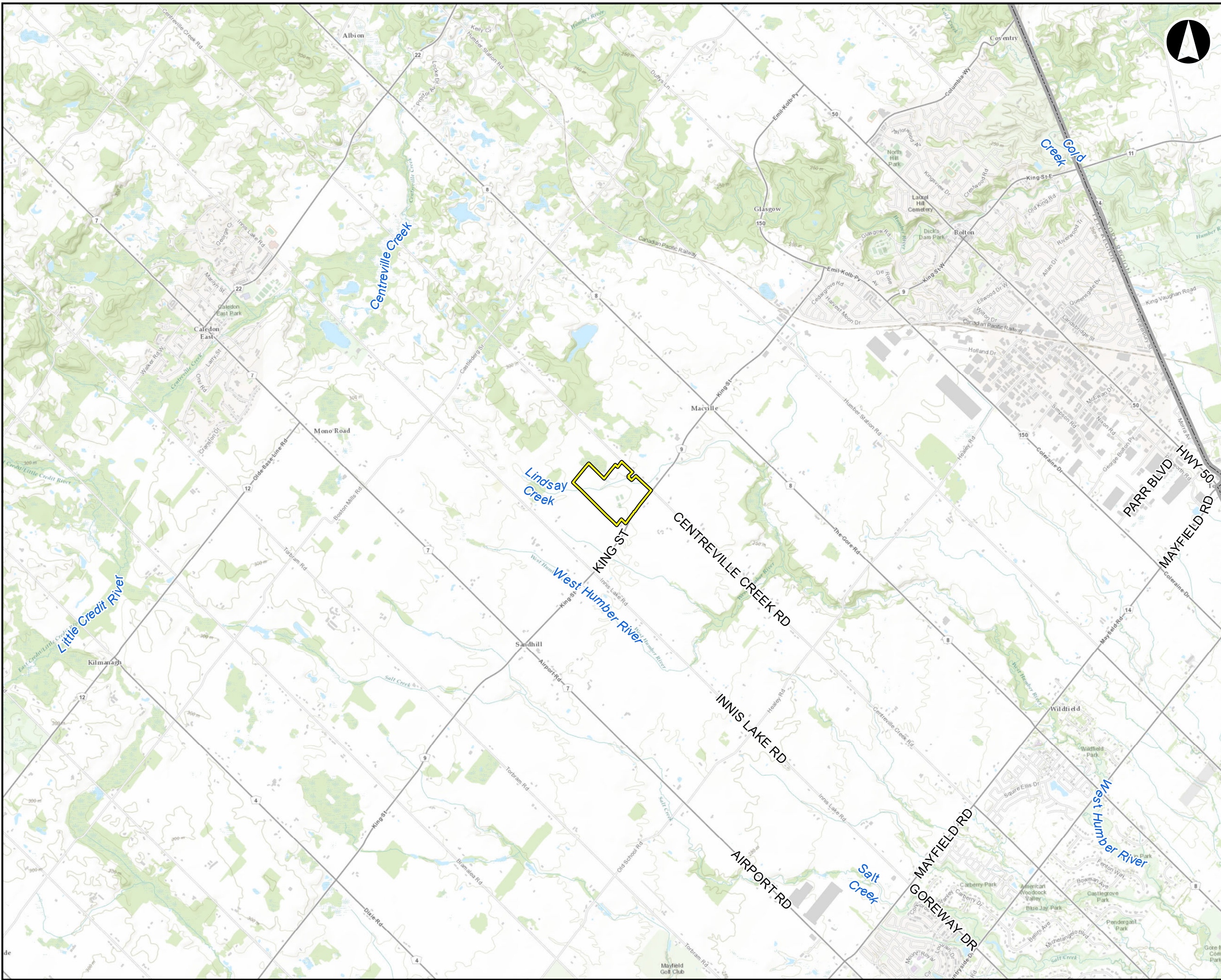
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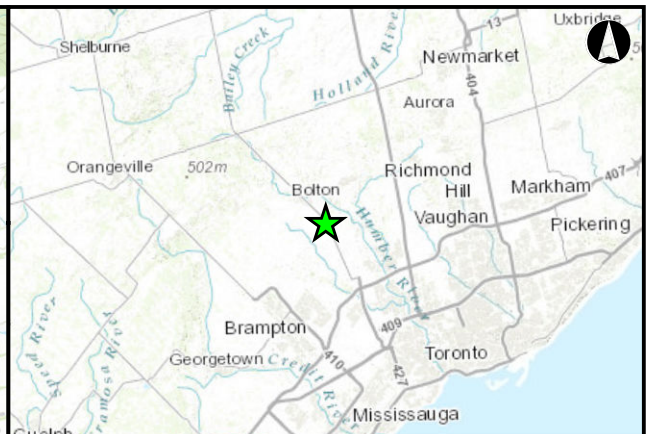
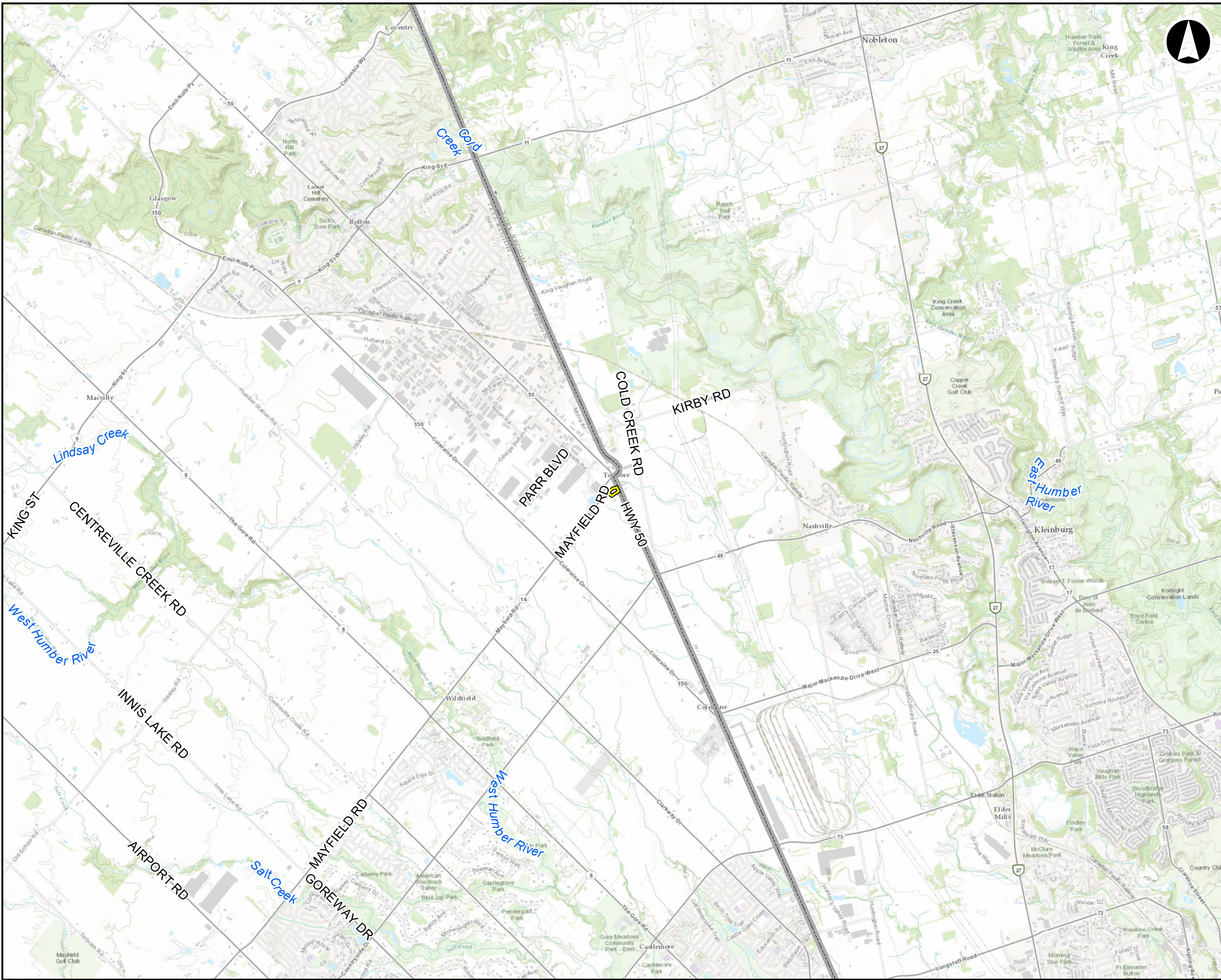
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design		
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

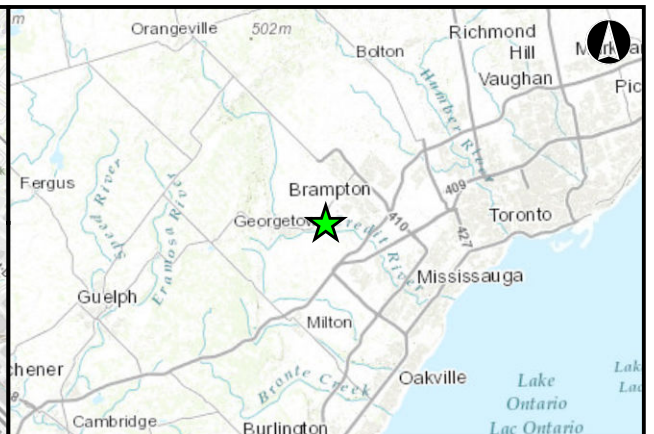
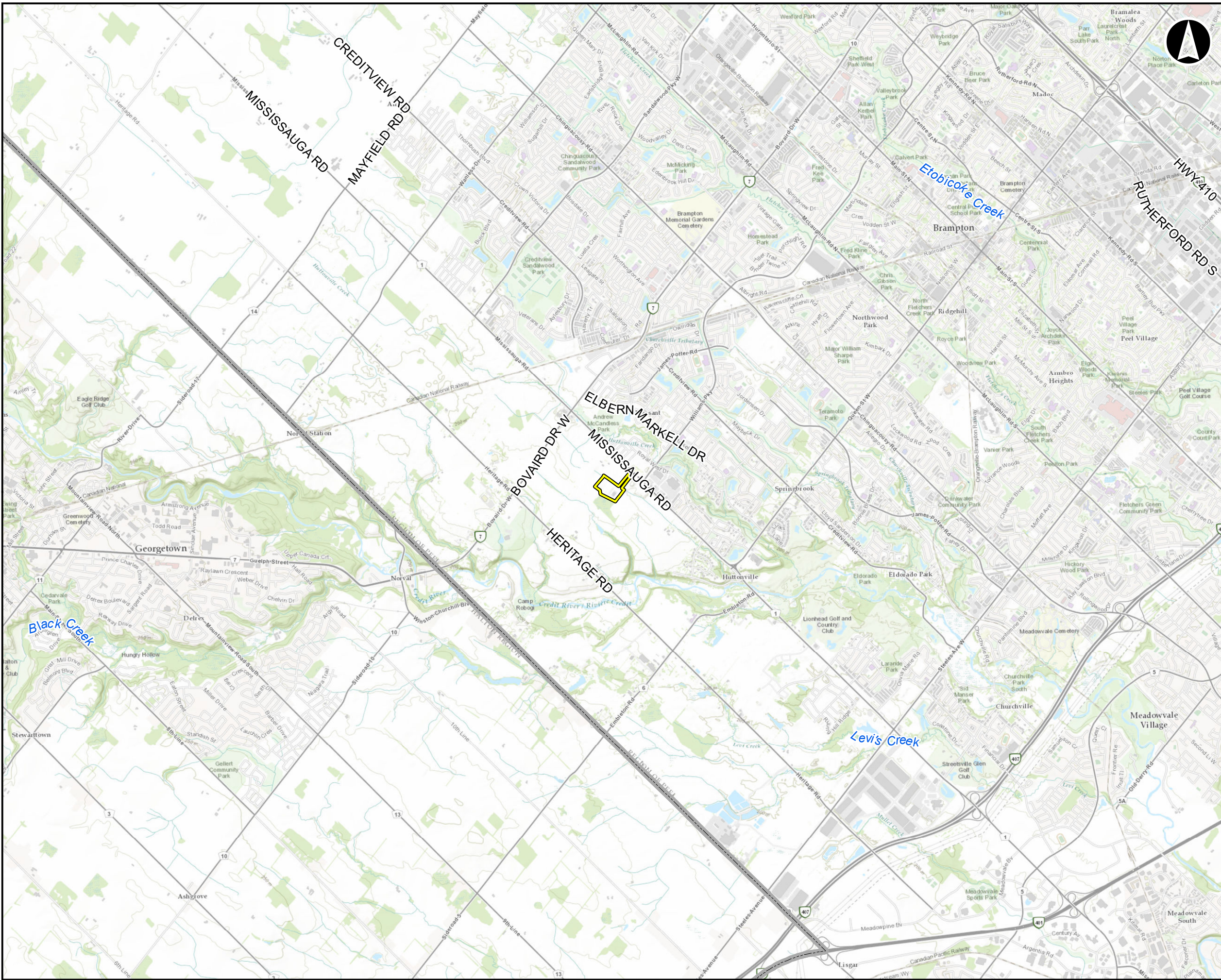
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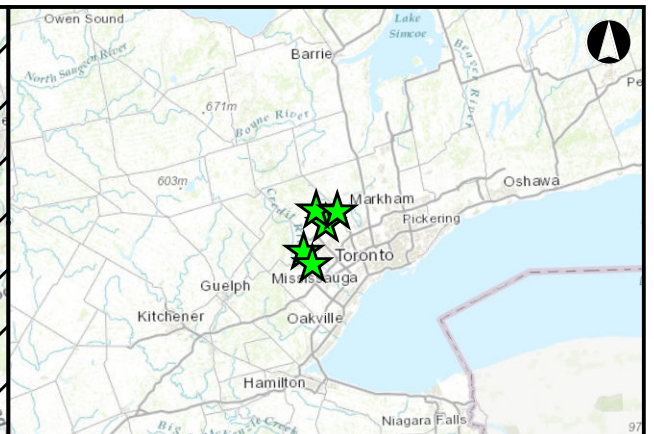
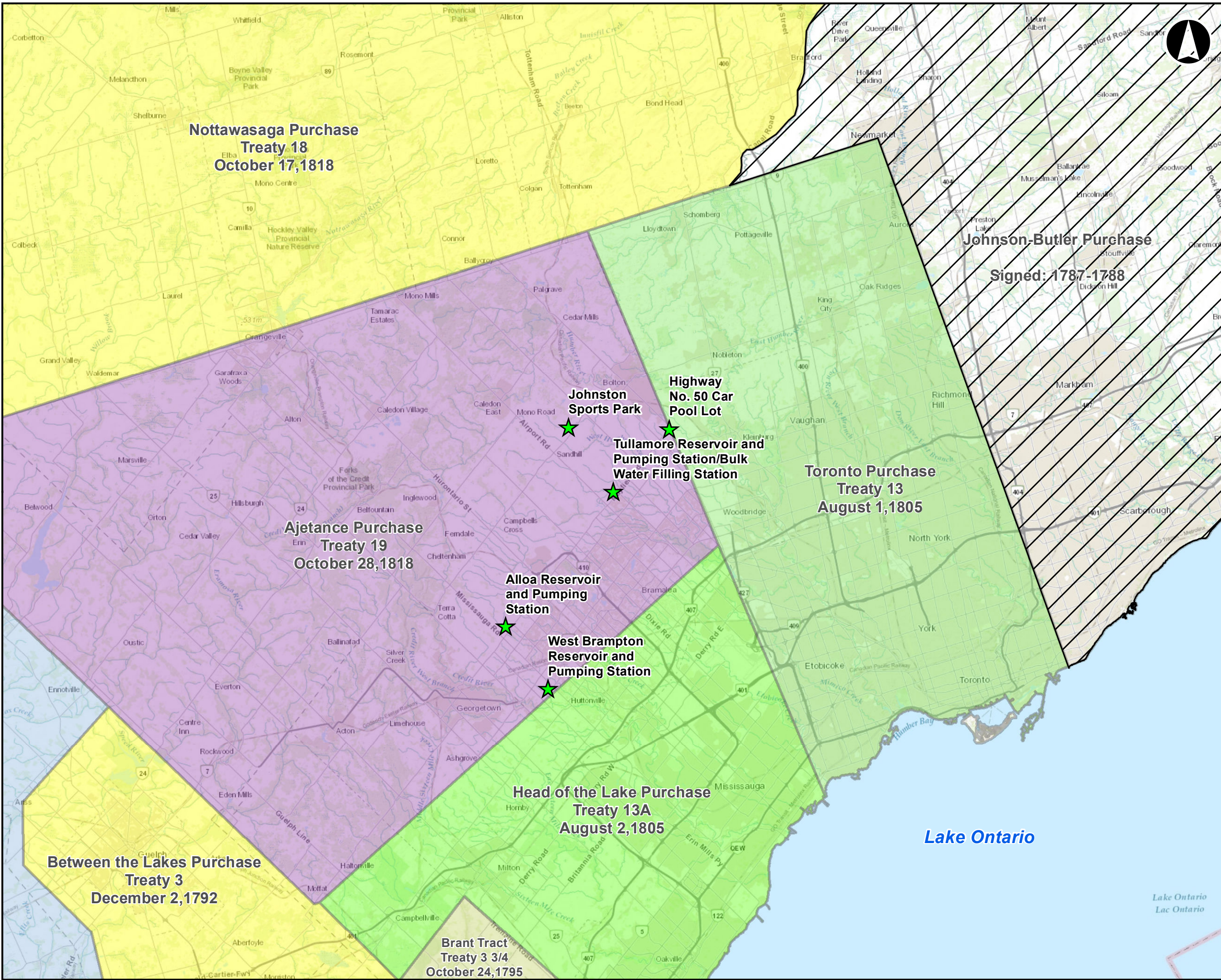
**Regional Map
West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station**

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- ▭ Between the Lakes Purchase, Treaty 3, December 2, 1792
- ▭ Brant Tract, Treaty 3 3/4, October 24, 1795
- ▭ Crown Grant to the Six Nations or Haldimand Tract, Treaty 4, January 14, 1793
- ▭ Head of the Lake Purchase, Treaty 13A, August 2, 1805
- ▭ Nottawasaga Purchase, Treaty 18, October 17, 1818
- ▭ Toronto Purchase, Treaty 13, August 1, 1805

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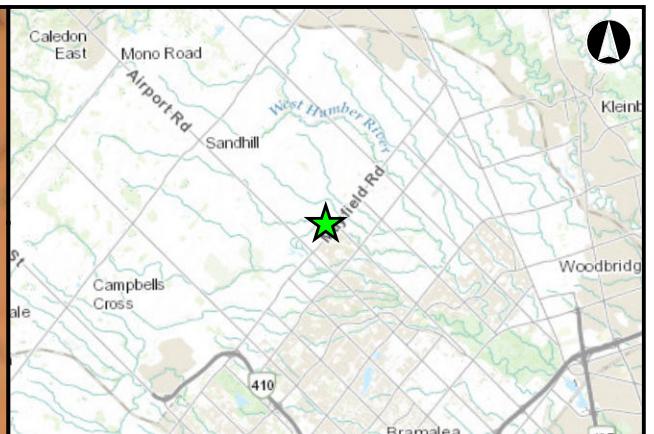
Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Treaties and Purchases

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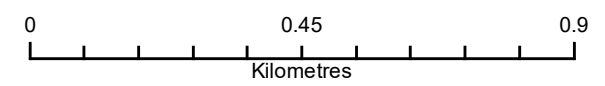
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station

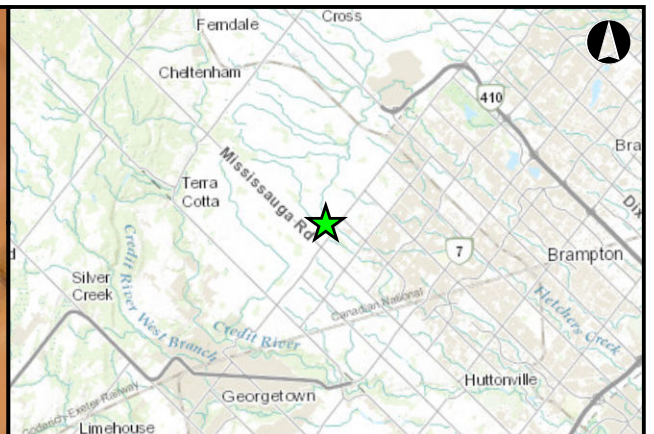
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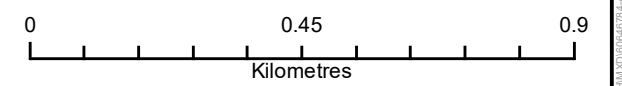
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

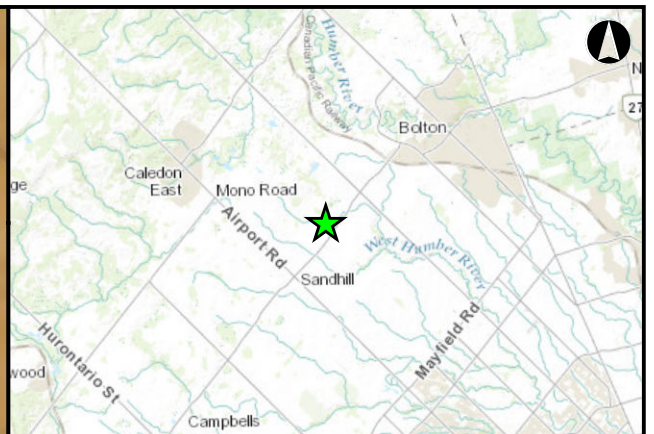
Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station

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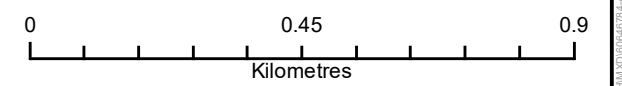
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map Johnston Sports Park

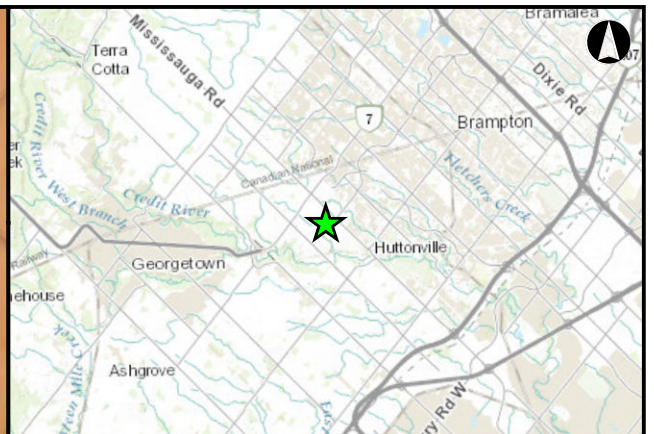
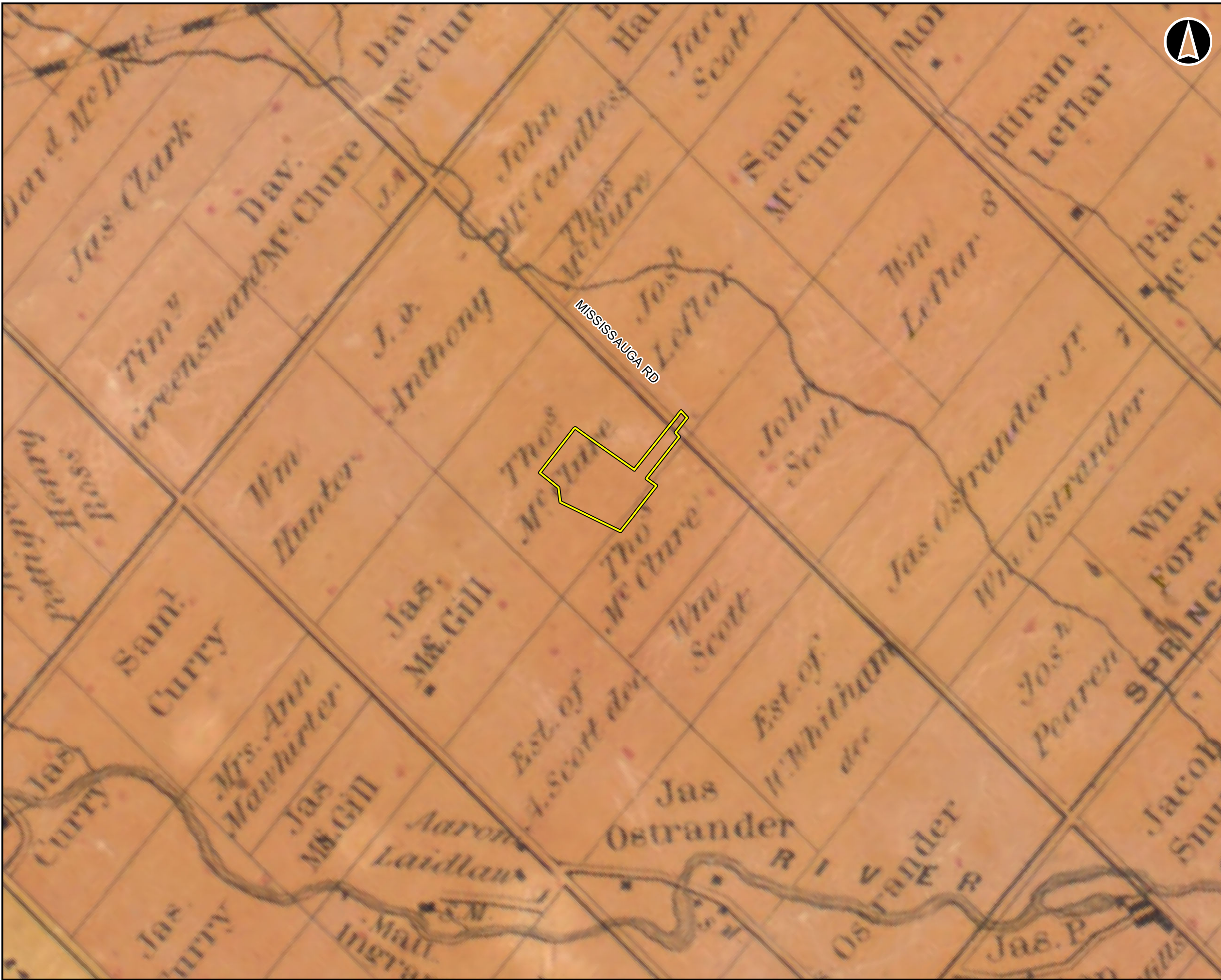
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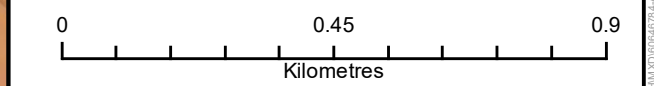
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Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station

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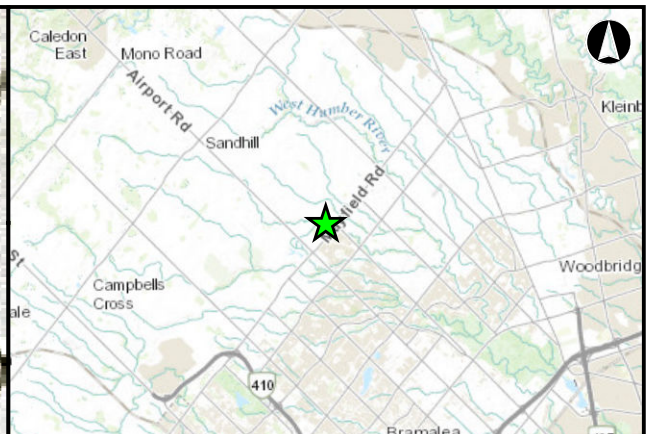
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Figure 4

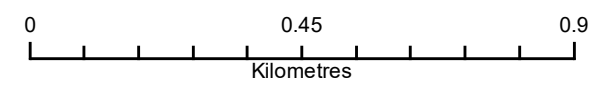
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-  Study Area Location
-  Study Area



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

**Study Area on Historic Atlas Map
Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station**

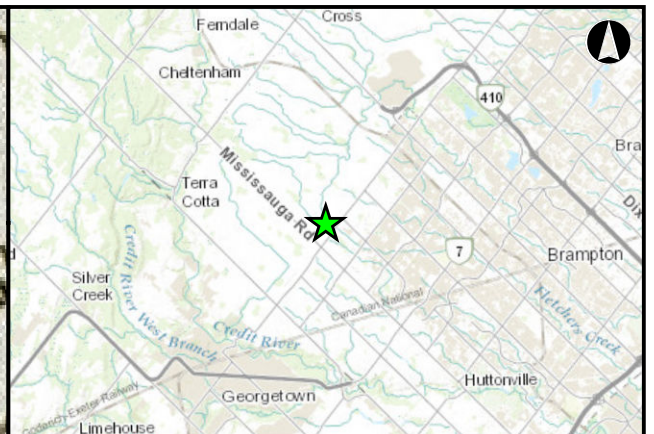
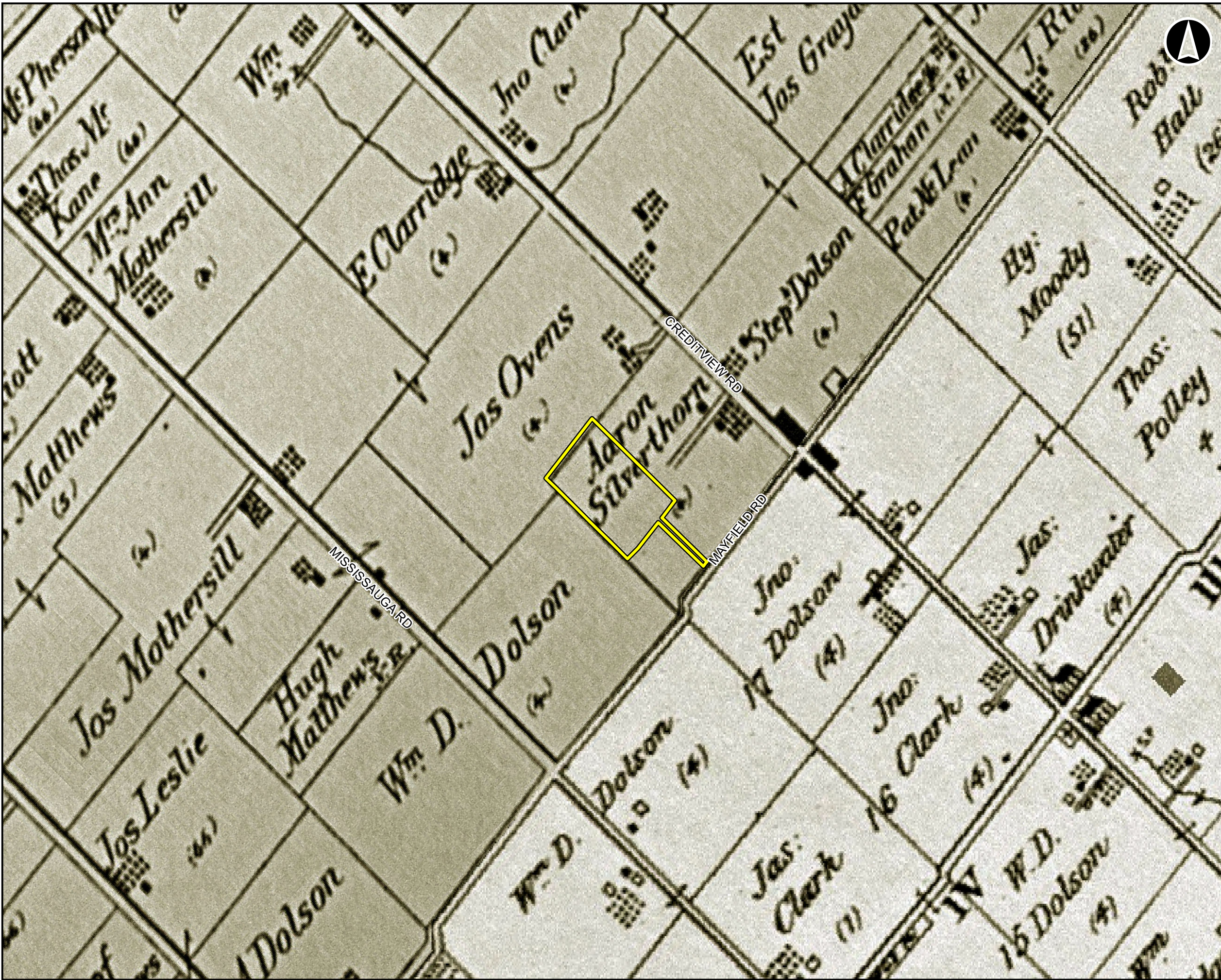
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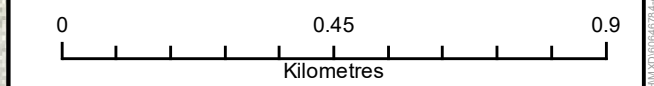
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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- ▭ Study Area



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

**Study Area on Historic Atlas Map
Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station**

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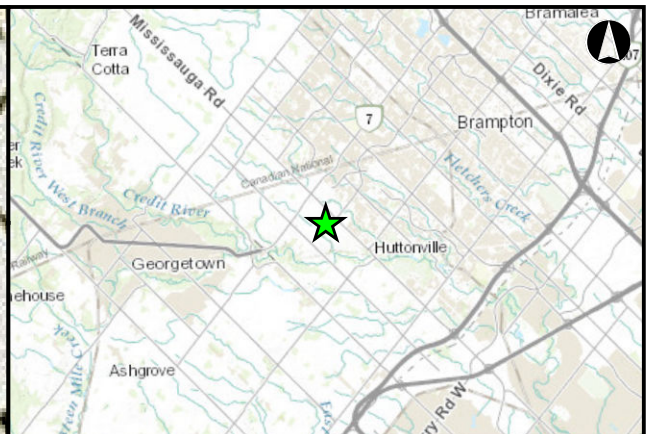
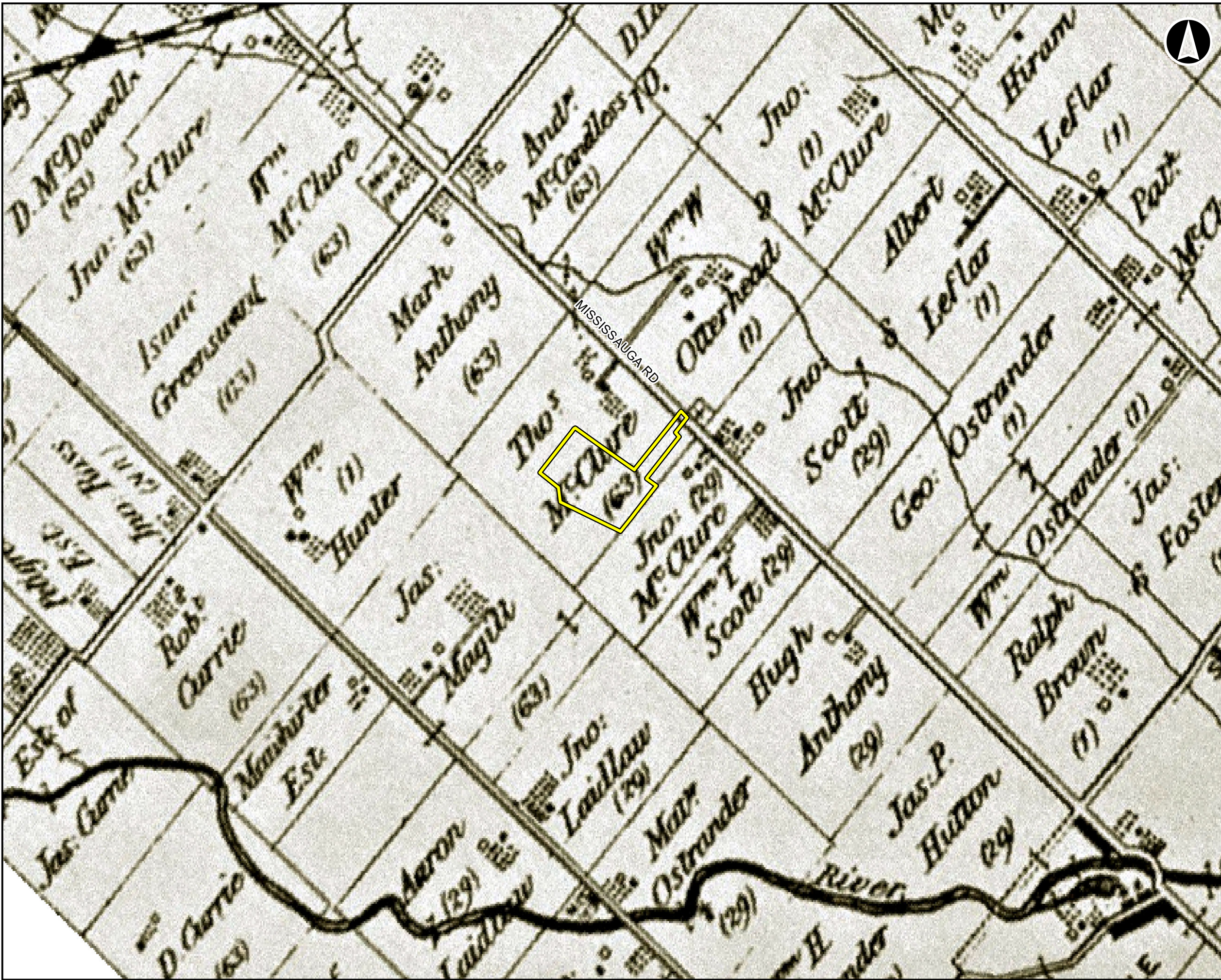
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Figure 5

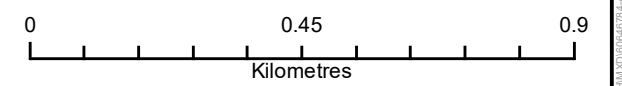
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Legend

- Study Area Location
- Study Area



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

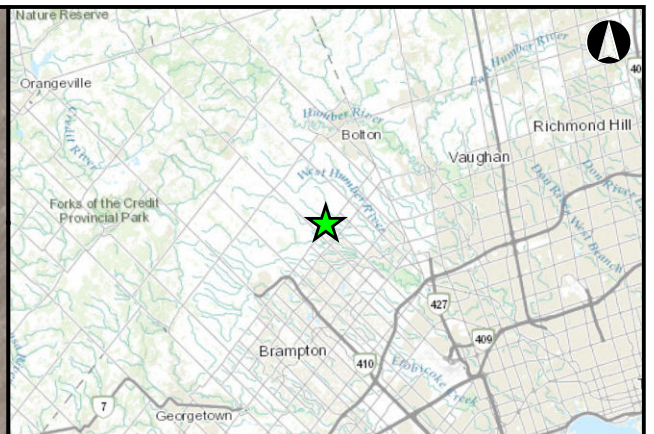
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West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station**

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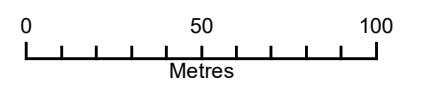
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Legend

- Study Area Location
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Study Area
- Previously Assessed, Archaeological Services Inc. (2010)
- Requires Stage 2 Test Pitting



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Stage 1 Results
Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station

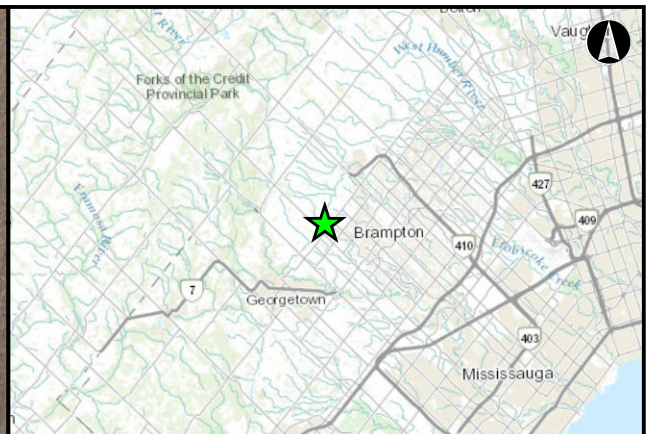
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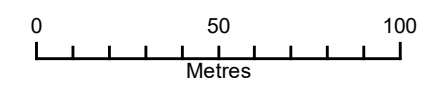
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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- Watercourse
- Study Area
- Previously Assessed, Archaeological Services Inc. (2010)



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

**Stage 1 Results
Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station**

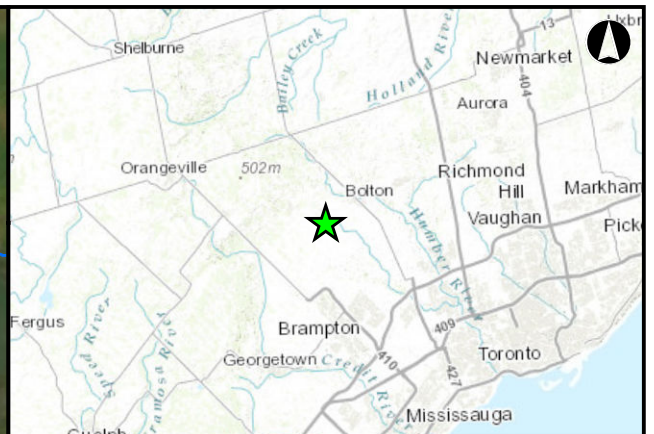
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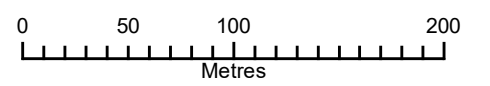
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Legend

- Study Area Location
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Study Area
- Previously Assessed, D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. (2016)



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

**Stage 1 Results
Johnston Sports Park**

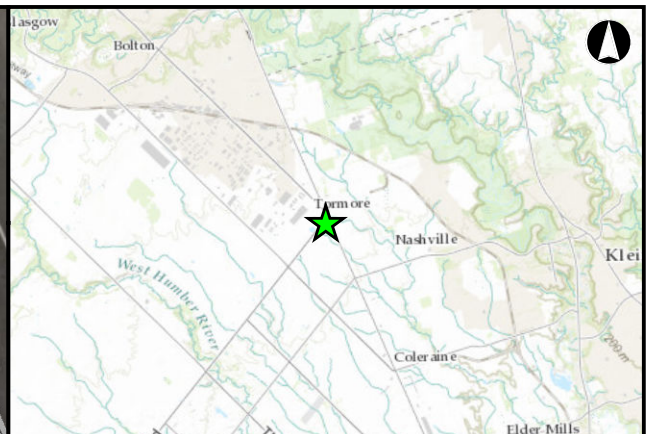
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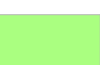
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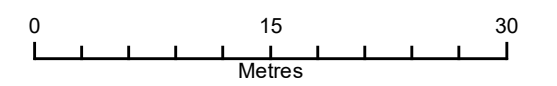
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-  Study Area Location
-  Study Area
-  Requires Stage 2 Test Pitting



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Stage 1 Results
Highway 50 Carpool Lot

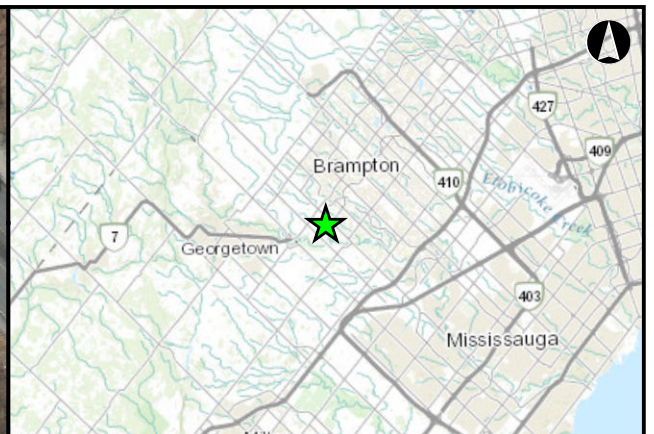
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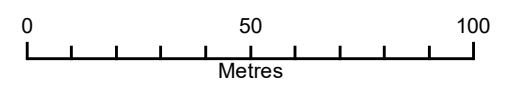
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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- Watercourse
- Study Area
- Previously Assessed, Archaeological Services Inc. (2005)



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

**Stage 1 Results
West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station**

Jan, 2022	1:1,690 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
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Figure 21d: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 22e: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Glenn Kearsley, MA
Project Archaeologist
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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street, Region of Peel

Part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel

Region of Peel

Prepared by:

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Licensee: Glenn Kearsley

License: P123

PIF Number: P123-0547-2024

Related PIFS: P123-0463-2021, P362-0146-2017

Date: August 1, 2024

Type of Report: Draft

Project Number: 60646784

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Quality Information

Prepared By

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Junior Project Archaeologist

Checked by

Carla Dobson, Hons. BA,
Senior Laboratory Specialist

Verified by

Glenn Kearsley, MA (P123)
Project Archaeologist

Approved by

Revision History

Rev #	Revision Date	Revised By:	Revision Description

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name
	✓	Region of Peel
	✓	AECOM Canada Ltd.

Executive Summary

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Region of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of additional lands needed at 7120 Hurontario Street, in part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, as part of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study. This assessment was completed as part of the technical review for potential snow storage function along with other uses. The assessment is being completed as part of a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.

The study area measures roughly 460m by 300m in size and encompasses a paved parking lot and structures associated with the Region of Peel offices. The general area surrounding the study area is industrial with buildings and roadways. The objective of this assessment is to determine whether the study area retains archaeological potential and if a Stage 2 assessment would be required.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment consisted of background research into the archaeological land use history of the Study Area using documentary sources, historic maps, and satellite imagery indicated that the Study Area had potential for containing archaeological resources. In addition, a property inspection was conducted on July 24, 2024, to better assess existing conditions within the Study Area and to confirm areas of disturbance and/or archaeological potential that may not be available in the satellite imagery. The Stage 1 property inspection visually confirmed that the Study Area had been previously disturbed, consisting of a gravel driveway, ditches, and culverts, major landscaping, an office building, parking lots and associated infrastructure installation.

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) Due to the presence of extensive and deep land alterations evident across the study area, no further archaeological work is recommended.

The MCM is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As further archaeological assessment is not recommended, archaeological concerns for the Study Area located at 7120 Hurontario Street, as part of the Region of Peel's Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study, located in part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel have been fully addressed.

Project Personnel

Project Manager	Glenn Kearsley, MA (P123)
Senior Archaeologist	Glenn Kearsley
Licensed Archaeologist	Glenn Kearsley
Field Supervisor	Joshua Keddy (P484)
Report Production	Ian Dutcher, BA
Office Assistance	Carla Dobson, Hons BA
Senior Review	Glenn Kearsley
GIS Analyst	Michael Collins, B.Sc., Adv Dip. GIS

DRAFT

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1. Project Context

1.1 Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Region of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of additional lands needed at 7120 Hurontario Street, in part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel as part of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study. This assessment was completed as part of the technical review for potential snow storage function along with other uses.

The Stage 1 AA was triggered by the requirements of the *Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (Ontario Government 2014). This project is subject to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Government 1990) and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ontario Government 2011).

The study area measures roughly 460m by 300m in size and encompasses a paved parking lot and structures. The general area surrounding the study area is industrial with buildings and roadways. The objective of this assessment is to determine whether the study area retains archaeological potential and if a Stage 2 assessment would be required.

All archaeological consulting activities were conducted under PIF number PIF# P123-0547-2024 issued to Professional Archaeologist Glenn Kearsley in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011). Permission to enter to conduct fieldwork, including the collection of artifacts when present, was provided by the Region of Peel on behalf of the current landowners where available. This report provides the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Study Area.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are to document the archaeological and land use history and present conditions within the Study Area. This information will be used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) as well as assessment and mitigation strategies. The results of Stage 1 archaeological assessment presented in this report are drawn in part from:

- The MCM's Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) for a listing of registered archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre (km) radius of the Study Area.
- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions.
- Reports of previous archaeological assessments within 50 m of the Study Area.
- Recent and historical maps of the Study Area.
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all parts of the property.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Historical Context

Years of archaeological research and assessments in southern Ontario have resulted in a well-developed understanding of the historic use of land in Simcoe County from the earliest First Nation people to the more recent Euro-Canadian settlers and farmers. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations in the Region of Peel.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for The Region of Peel

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluted Points Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notched and Bifurcate base Points Growing populations
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow Point Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad Point Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Point Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meadowood Points Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Princess Point Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European settlement (French and English)

Notes: Taken from Ellis and Ferris (1990)

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the archaeological cultures that have settled in the vicinity of the study area. As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants, animals, and people steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990). The lands within the County of Peel have been extensively

utilized by pre-contact First Nation people who began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 BC.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact First Nation Settlement

The Paleo Period

In this area the first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 BC; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo which literally means old or ancient. During the Paleo period people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food, they moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available, and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for the early and late Paleo is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation.

The Archaic Period

The next major cultural period following the Paleo is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis *et al.* (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Ellis *et al.* (1990) stress that Archaic groups can be distinguished from earlier groups based on site characteristics and artifact content.

Early Archaic sites have been reported throughout much of southwestern Ontario and extend as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Deller *et al.* 1986). A lack of excavated assemblages from southern Ontario has limited understandings and inferences regarding the nature of stone tool kits in the Early Archaic and tool forms other than points are poorly known in Ontario; however, at least three major temporal horizons can be recognized and can be distinguished based on projectile point form (Ellis *et al.* 1990). These horizons are referred to as Side-Notched (*ca.* 8,000-7,700 BC), Corner-Notched (*ca.* 7,700-6,900 BC), and Bifurcated (*ca.* 6,900-6,000 BC) (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Additional details on each of these horizons and the temporal changes to tool types can be found in Ellis *et al.* (1990).

The Middle Archaic period (6,000-2,500 BC), like the Early Archaic, is relatively unknown in southern Ontario. Ellis *et al.* (1990) suggests that artifact traits that have come to be considered as characteristic of the Archaic period as a whole, first appear in the Middle Archaic. These traits include fully ground and polished stone tools, specific tool types including banner stones and net-sinkers, and the use of local and/or non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacture (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Late Archaic begins around approximately 2,000 BC and ends with the beginning of ceramics and the Meadowood Phase at roughly 950 BC. Much more is known about this period than the Early and Middle Archaic and a number of Late Archaic sites are known. Sites appear to be more common than earlier periods, suggesting some degree of population increase. True cemeteries appear and have allowed for the analysis of band size, biological relationships, social organization, and health. Narrow and Small point traditions appear as well as tool recycling wherein points were modified into drills, knives, end scrapers, and other tools (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Other tools including serrated flakes used for sawing or shredding, spokeshaves, and retouched flakes manufactured into perforators, graters, micro-perforators, or piercers. Tools on coarse-grained rocks such as sandstone and quartz become

common and include hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Depending on preservation, several Late Archaic sites include bone and/or antler artifacts which likely represent fishing toolkits and ornamentation. These artifacts include bone harpoons, barbs, or hooks, notched projectile points, and awls. Bone ornaments recovered have included tubular bone beads and drilled mammal canine pendants (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

Throughout the Early to Late Archaic periods the natural environment warmed, and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis *et al.* 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds; fewer moves of residential camps throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The settlement and subsistence patterns of Early Woodland people shows much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence *et al.* 1990). During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focussed on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence *et al.* 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence *et al.* 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis *et al.* 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland period was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments laid the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The Late Woodland period began with some groups shifting settlement and subsistence patterns, involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 AD. However, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. The first agricultural villages in southwestern Ontario date to the 10th century A.D. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland period, Late Woodland sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

In the Late Woodland period, between 900-1300 AD, villages tended to be small settlements with nearby camps and hamlets that served as temporary spaces for hunting game and gathering resources outside of the villages. At this time, small village sites were characterized by the presence of longhouses with villages being occupied considerably longer than later in the Woodland period. Villages tended to be moved when nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. Small amounts of corn appear to have been a dietary component at this time; however, archaeological evidence suggests that its role was not as a dietary staple at this time but was possibly supplemental in nature.

Between 1300 and 1400 AD, village sizes grew significantly, resulting in the development of complex community political systems. This period also marks the emergence of fully developed horticulture, including the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Additionally, changes in ceramic styles may reflect increasing levels of inter-community

communication and integration. This is supported by Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) oral histories, which speak to the coming of the corn growers and the symbiotic relationships that Algonkian speaking groups had with the Huron-Wendat in particular.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century, larger fortified village sites were often cleared to accommodate the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash as a result of an increasing reliance on horticulture. Longhouses also continued to grow in size until 1450 AD when a decrease in house length is observed. This decrease in house length may be partially attributed to large scale drops in population size associated with the introduction of European diseases.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Period Settlement

The following language was provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Personal Communication MCFN 2020):

“The Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Confederacy) living below Lake Ontario moved into southern Ontario, dispersing Iroquoian groups such as the Neutral, Petun, and Wendat in an effort to gain control of the fur trade. By the mid-1650’s, southern Ontario had become a Haudenosaunee hunting ground with the newcomers raiding northward into the territory of the Three Fires Confederacy: the Ojibway, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie. Eventually, members of the Three Fires pushed back driving the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario and back to their homelands below Lake Ontario in what is now York State. The Mississaugas, a sub-group of the Ojibway, helped to push the Haudenosaunee out of the area north of Lake Ontario and around the Head of the Lake. The period of time known as the Beaver Wars was formally ended with the Great Peace of Montreal (1701) and found southern Ontario in control of the Algonkians. Peel Region, in particular, was controlled, occupied, and stewarded by the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.”

The Mississaugas were seasonally migrant, following the four seasons and twelve moons (Smith 2013:7). Their winter hunting and trapping season was between November and March. This was followed by the sap season of spring. During this time, they would tap the maple trees and boil the sap, often visiting the trading post and the Credit River for the white sucker run. They held their religious festivals before breaking up into smaller bands and planting corn. In the summer, they would gather berries, harvest the corn, and visit shallow lakes and slow streams for rice. Fall, the fading season, the Mississaugas would often gather once again at the Credit River for the fall salmon run. Before the winter season, they would again leave to travel to the interior to family hunting grounds (Smith 2013:8).

As European newcomers encroached on their territory the nature of Indigenous population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveal an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

It is important to note that, when discussing the historical documentation of the movement of Indigenous people, what has been documented by early European explorers and settlers represents only a very small snapshot in time. Where Indigenous groups were residing during European exploration and settlement is restricted to only a very short period of time and does not reflect previous and subsequent movements of these groups. This brief history does not reflect the full picture of the pre- or post-contact period occupation of Indigenous groups or cultures. As such, relying on historic documentation regarding Indigenous occupation and movement across the landscape can lead to misinterpretation. For example, historic documentation of the movement of Indigenous groups into an area may suggest to the reader that these groups had not occupied the area previously; however, this is not the case. It is clear from Indigenous oral histories and the archaeological record that pre-contact Indigenous populations were

extremely mobile and not tied to any one specific area. Over the vast period of time prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous groups, language families, and cultures were fluid across the landscape.

The study areas fall within Treaty 14 Head of the Lake Purchase, signed on September 12, 1806, by representatives of the Crown and the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit. The following description of the impacts of Treaty 14:

“A day after the Toronto Purchase agreement was reached in 1805, the Mississaugas of the Credit were asked to sell lands immediately west of the lands they had ceded the day before. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70 784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. In return for the land, the Mississaugas were to receive £1000 of trade goods and the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the possession of each creek’s flats. In addition, the Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1-mile strip of land on each of its banks. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. Modern cities found within the lands of the Head of the Lake Purchase include Oakville, Mississauga, and parts of Burlington.”

MCFN 2020

The Treaty 14 text is as follows:

“SIR — I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to transmit you herewith the deed of conveyance and release for the lands purchased from the Mississagua Indians for the use of His Majesty in the Home District, dated the 6th September, 1806, to which is annexed a plan of the same; also a lease of the above tract from the Indians for one year, dated the 5th September, 1806, the receipt of which will please to acknowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HATTON, Secretary.
JOHN SMALL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fifth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, between Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Missisague Nation of Indians of the one part and His Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part. Witnesseth: that the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego in consideration of five shillings apiece of lawful money of Great Britain to them in hand paid His said Majesty at or before the ensiling and delivery of those presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledge) and for other good causes and considerations them the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, hereunto specially moving, have bargained, and sold, and by these presents do, and each of them doth bargain and sell unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, all that parcel or tract of land situate in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement eighty-five thousand acres, be the same more or less,

together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being, which said eighty-five thousand acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being on the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto purchase in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; then north twenty-two degrees west six miles; then south thirty-eight degrees west twenty-six miles, more or less, until it intersects a line on a course north forty-five degrees west produced from the outlet at Burlington Bay being the north-eastern boundary line of the Township of Flamborough East, and of the purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two; then along the said line south forty-five degrees east two hundred and thirty-three chains and fifty-eight links, more or less, to the lands granted to Captain Joseph Brant; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven chains, to the northerly angle of said lands; then south-forty five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains, more or less, to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge of said lake to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, the place of beginning; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended. Yielding and paying therefore unto the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego the yearly rent of one peppercorn at the expiration of the said term if the same shall be lawfully demanded.

To the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the statute made for transferring uses into possession His said Majesty may be in the actual possession of the premises, and be thereby enabled to take and accept a grant and release of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the same premises and every part and parcel thereof to him His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the uses into possession His said Majesty may be in the actual possession of the premises, and be thereby enabled to take and accept a grant and release of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the same premises and every part and parcel thereof to him His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the uses to be declared by another Indenture, intended to bear date the next day after the day of the date hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties first above named have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

D. CAMERON,}
DONALD MACLEAN,} Com's. on behalf of the Prov.
GEO. R. FERGUSON,} Capt. Canadian Regt.,
WM. L. CROWTHER, Lieut. 41st Regt.,
JAMES DAVIDSON, Hospital Staff,
H.M. SMITH.
P. SELBY, Asst. Secy. I.A.,
J. B. ROUSSEAU,

DAVID PRICE, Interpreter.

WM. CLAUS, D.S.G., on behalf of the Crown. [L.S.]

CHECHALK, (totem) [L.S.]

QUENEPENON, (totem) [L.S.]

WABUKANYNE, (totem) [L.S.]

OKEMAPENESSE, (totem) [L.S.]

WABENOSE, (totem) [L.S.]

KEBONECENCE, (totem) [L.S.]

OSENEGO, (totem) [L.S.]

ACHETON, (totem) [L.S.]

PATAQUAN, (totem) [L.S.]

WABAKAGEGO, (totem) [L.S.]

THIS INDENTURE, made the sixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred ad six, between Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississague Nation of Indians of the one part, and His Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part, witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada to the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, in hand well and truly paid by His said Majesty at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego do hereby acknowledge, and from the same and every part thereof do severally and respectively acquit, release and discharge His said Majesty, His heirs and successors forever by these presents.

They the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, have and every of them hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do and every of them doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty (in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, in consideration of five shillings apiece, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year, commencing from the day next before the day of the date of then same Indenture of bargain and sale an by force of the statue made for transferring uses into possession) and to his Heirs and successors – all that parcel or tract of land situate in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement eighty-five thousand acres, be the sae more or less, together withal the woods and waters, thereon lying and being under the reservation hereinafter expressed; which said eighty-five thousand acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being on the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; then north twenty-two degrees west six miles; then south thirty-eight degrees west twenty-six miles, more or less, until it intersects a line on a course north forty-five degrees west produced from the outlet at Burlington Bay, being the north-eastern boundary

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line of the Township of Flamborough East, and on the purchase in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; then along the said line south forty-five degrees east two hundred and twenty-seven chains to the northerly angle of said lands; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains more, or less, to the lands granted to Captain Joseph Brant; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven chains to the northerly angle of said lands; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-three chains more or less to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge of said lake to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, the place of beginning. And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title inheritance, use, trust, possession, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego, and every of them in, to, or out of the same premises and every or any part thereof – except and always reserved out of this presents grant unto the said Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenesse, Wabenose, Kenonecence, Osenego, Acheton, Patequan and Wabakagego and the people of the Missisagua Nation of Indians, and their posterity for ever – the sole right of the fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the River Credit and the River Etobicoke, together with the lands on each side of the said creeks and the River Credit as delineated and laid down on the annexed plan, the said right of fishery and reserves extending from the Lake Ontario up the said creeks and River Credit the distance hereinafter mentioned and described and no further.

And the right of fishery in the River Etobicoke from the mouth of the said river to the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south side of Dundas street, and no further.

The reserve on the River Credit commencing on Lake Ontario at a white oak squared post, piled with stones, and standing at the distance of one mile north-easterly from the centre of the said river at the first bend thereof; then north sixty-nine degrees west one hundred and ninety-six chains; then south sixty-four degrees west one hundred and fifty-five chains; then north forty-five degrees west one hundred and seventy-seven chains, more or less, to the rear boundary of the purchase line; then along said purchase line, and crossing the said river south thirty-eight degrees west two miles, or one hundred and sixty-chains, to the western boundary line of said Reserve; then south forty-five degrees east two hundred and seventy chains; then north sixty-four degrees east one hundred and ninety-one chains; then south sixty-nine degrees east sixty-three chains, more or less, to Lake Ontario at another white oak squared post standing on the bank of said lake at the distance of two miles south-westerly from the place of beginning; then along the water's edge of Lake Ontario north easterly to the place of beginning. The reservation on the Sixteen Mile Creek, commencing on the shore of Lake Ontario at an oak post squared and marked "M.I.R. N. 45° W." – at the distance of forty chains north easterly from the centre of said creek; then north forty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen chains, more or less, to the allowance for road between the second and third concession south of Dundas street; then south thirty-eight degrees west and crossing the said creek one mile to the western boundary line of said reservation: then south forty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-four chains more or less to Lake Ontario, at a large black ash tree (two trunks issuing from one root) marked "M.I.R., N. 45° W.;" then north-easterly along the water's edge to the place of beginning. And also, all the waters and low grounds lying between the high banks on both sides of said creek extending from the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the aforesaid second and third concessions to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south of Dundas street – and no further. And the reservation on the Twelve Mile Creek – commencing on the shore of the Lake Ontario at a post squared and marked "M.I.R., N. 45° W.;" at the distance of forty

chains north-easterly from the centre of said creek; then north sixty-six degrees west one hundred and seven chains' then north thirty-six degrees west fifty-seven chains more or less to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the second and third concessions south of Dundas street; then south thirty-eight degrees west one mile, crossing said creek to the western boundary line of said reservation; then south thirty-six degrees east fifty-seven chain then south sixty-six degrees east one hundred and seventeen chains, more or less to Lake Ontario; then north-easterly along the water's edge to the place of beginning. And also the waters and low grounds lying between the high banks on each side of the said creek, extending from the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the second and third concessions before mentioned to the southern boundary of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions south of Dundas street, and no further: To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and all and singular other the premises mentioned to be hereby granted and released as aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the use of His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever.

In witness whereof, the said parties first above named have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

D. CAMERON,}
DONALD MACLEAN,} Commissioners on behalf of the Province
H.M. SMITH.
GEO. R. FERGUSON,} Capt. Canadian Regiment,
P. SELBY, Asst. Secy. I.A.,
J. B. ROUSSEAU,
WM. L. CROWTHER, Lieut. 41st Regt., JAMES DAVIDSON, Hospital Staff,
DAVID PRICE, Interpreter.

WM. CLAUS, D.S.G., on behalf of the Crown. [L.S.]

CHECHALK, (totem) [L.S.]
QUENEPENON, (totem) [L.S.]
WABUKANYNE, (totem) [L.S.]
OKEMAPENESSE, (totem) [L.S.]
WABENOSE, (totem) [L.S.]
KEBONCENCE, (totem) [L.S.]
OSENAGO, (totem) [L.S.]
ACHETON, (totem) [L.S.]
PATAQUAN, (totem) [L.S.]
WABAKAGEGO, (totem) [L.S.]**

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1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

Peel County

Originally formed in 1788, as part of the "Nassau District", an extensive area later known as the "Home District", Peel extended "so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie" (Pope 1877).

Prior to European settlement, this area had been occupied by the Mississauga First Nation. In 1797, Governor Simcoe purchased land (3,450 acres) at the head of Lake Ontario from the Mississauga that Chief Joseph Brant had chosen in payment for his service to the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, but it proved more difficult to negotiate a price for the Mississauga Tract. This was finally accomplished in 1805-06, with the Toronto Purchase and the Head of the Lake Purchase, securing the townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, Etobicoke and York (Surtees 1994:109).

Formed in 1852 from portions of York County after the abolishment of Districts alongside the Counties of York and Ontario, Peel County did not become separate until 1865. With a population of 12,993 in 1841, the number of inhabitants had increased to 25,011 by 1871. By 1877, several Townships were found within the County, including Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto, as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and Villages of Streetsville and Bolton. Found on the shore of Lake Ontario, Port Credit was the harbor. Several major waterways are located within the County, including the Credit and Humber, which allowed the development of many mills. The County was mostly settled by 1819, with settlers from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. They settled in the front of Toronto Township, otherwise known as the 'Old Survey'. In the New Survey portion of the Toronto Township, a large colony of Irish from New York settled in 1819, while Chinguacousy was primarily settled by United Empire Loyalists (Pope 1877).

Toronto Township

Toronto South Township in historical PEEL Co. opened in 1806. The Township Front was surveyed first in 1806 and settled by United Empire Loyalists. There was a new survey in 1819 and in that year a colony of Irish families came from New York under Beatty and Graham. In 1804 the Government erected a tavern and immigrant station and established a ferry at Port Credit, and in 1806 Col. Thomas Ingersoll was in charge. Streetville is the oldest village in the township. Meadowvale- a mill was built in 1831 and a store opened in 1847; Cooksville where a wine factory was in operation in 1866. Toronto Township is not to be confused with the City of Toronto. Toronto Township is in Peel County and is the modern-day city of Mississauga. Toronto, the city, is nearby in the County of York.

According to the 1861 Historic map, Lot 11, Concession 1 West was owned by James Cumming, a plumber by trade, born in England. The house was a 3 story Brick home located along the western edge of the Lot (at the opposite end from where the study area is situated). The 1881 mapping shows it was then owned by Farmer and Stock Raiser James Hunter. The 195-acre lot consisted of an orchard and a church.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The Peel Plain physiographic region is a level to undulating tract of clay soils covering 77699.6433 hectares across central portions of the Regions of York, Peel and Halton. The general elevation varies from 152m to 214m and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Credit, Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers, as well as the Bronte, Oakville and Etobicoke Creeks all have cut deep valleys through the Peel Plains. As a result, there are no long undrained depressions or swamps (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174).

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The underlying geology of the Peel Plains is till containing large amounts of shale and limestone. It has been modified by a veneer of clay which is varved when deep enough. The clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying shaley till. The plain extends across the contact of grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. There is a partially buried esker north of the City of Brampton. Before deforestation the plain contained quality hardwoods, including sugar maple, beech, white oak, hickory, basswood, white pine, elm, white ash and white cedar (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 175).

In the region of the study area, the slope is smoothed, faintly drumlinized and intersected by tributaries to the Humber, Rouge and Don Rivers (Chapman and Putman 1984).

Several South Slope soil types are well-suited to agricultural use. Generally, soils vary in an east-west direction according to till content. Clay and shale content in soils increases moving west from the Regional Municipality of Durham. In the study area, soils include a small amount of black and grey shales and are slightly acidic. Scarborough's Woburn loam is considered the best agricultural soil in the South Slope region and prior to urbanization this area was farmland (Chapman and Putman 1984).

The single most important environmental feature necessary for extended human occupation is potable water. As such, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the determination of potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The closest known water source is a minor tributary. These environmental characteristics would have provided an ideal environment for both temporary and permanent settlement throughout the pre-and post-contact periods. These water sources would have served as important pre- and post-contact transportation routes as well as sources of potable water and riverine resources.

During the 19th and 20th century, rapid deforestation resulted in significant land clearance across the Region of Peel, and, over time, the once diverse forest life and wide range of tree species and natural resources would have also been depleted as agricultural and modern residential and commercial development continued. As a result of continuing urban development, this part of Central Ontario is almost completely deforested today.

1.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area is situated within the *AjGw* Borden block.

AECOM conducted a data search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) on to determine if any registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area. This search resulted in the identification of two registered archaeological sites. **Table 2** provides details on the registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Study area Location	Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
7120 Hurontario Street	AjGw-367	Derry West Anglican Church	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other Church/chapel, cemetery
	AjGw-489	De Zen	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM 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.

1.3.3 Reports with Relevant Background Information

To inform the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and further establish the archaeological context of the study area, AECOM conducted a search of the OASD to review the previous archeological work conducted within 50 m of the study area as well as the previous work conducted for the site. The results of this search determined that there is one previous report with background information relevant to the study area.

Table 3: Archaeological Reports with Relevant Background Information

Study area Location	Year	Report Title	Company	PIF #
7070 Derrycrest Drive	2017	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 7070 Derrycrest Drive, Mississauga, ON, Part of Lot 11, Concession 1 West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel</i>	Stantec	P362-0146-2017

In 2017, Stantec Consulting Ltd. Undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 7070 Derrycrest Drive (immediately west of our study area) in Mississauga, Ontario. A property inspection of the study area was conducted on June 14, 2017, and it was determined that the study area had been subject to extensive and deep land alterations in the form of major landscaping involving grading below topsoil in the early 21st century. Given the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the study area has low or no archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required (Stantec 2017).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within or in close proximity (i.e. within 50 m) of the study area; however, it should be noted that the MCM does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MCM public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area. In consequence, in some cases the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites.

1.3.4 Optional Property Inspection and Existing Conditions

The study area measures roughly 460m by 300m size and encompasses a paved parking lot and structures. The general area surrounding the study area is industrial with buildings and roadways. As per *Standard 1.2 Property Inspection* (optional) in the S&Gs (Ontario Government 2011), a site visit was undertaken on July 24, 2024, by Joshua Keddy MA [P484] to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition and to confirm areas of disturbance and archaeological potential not visible on satellite imagery or mapping. The entire property and its periphery were visually inspected. Weather conditions permitted good visibility of land features.

The results of this property inspection confirmed that the entire property contains deep and extensive disturbance associated with the construction of the Region of Peel office building, parking lots and associated infrastructure (**Images 1-10**).

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2. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment consisted of background research into the history of the study area, including historic mapping, land registry records and census documents. A search of the OASD was also conducted to inform of any sites within the study area, or in close proximity. Additionally, a search was completed to ascertain whether the study area had been subject to previous assessments.

The property located at 7120 Hurontario Street has not been subject to any previous assessments that we are aware of. There has been one assessment completed within 50m of the study area, but none have impacted on the study area.

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3. Recommendations

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) Due to the presence of extensive and deep land alterations evident across the study area, no further archaeological work is recommended.

The MCM is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As further archaeological assessment is not recommended, archaeological concerns for the Study Area located at 7120 Hurontario Street, as part of the Region of Peel's Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Study, located in part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel have been fully addressed.

Please note that this archaeological assessment report has been written to meet the requirements of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011); however, properties that are subject to archaeological assessment are not considered cleared for ground disturbance activities until the associated report has been reviewed and accepted by the MCM. In order to maintain compliance with the MCM and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990), no ground disturbing activities are to occur until the proponent and approval authority receive a formal letter from the MCM stating that the recommendations provided herein are compliant and that the report has been accepted into the MCM register of archaeological reports.

4. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ontario Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force in 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries, and Cemetery Closures.

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Stantec Consulting Ltd.

2017 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 7070 Derrycrest Drive, Mississauga, ON, Part of Lot 11, Concession 1 West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (P362-0146-2017)*

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Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street

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6. Images

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6.1 Fieldwork Photos



Photo 1. Southeast facing. Overview of disturbed area. Landscaped and graded area in the foreground, built up mound and terraced seating in midground, and large building footprint in the background.

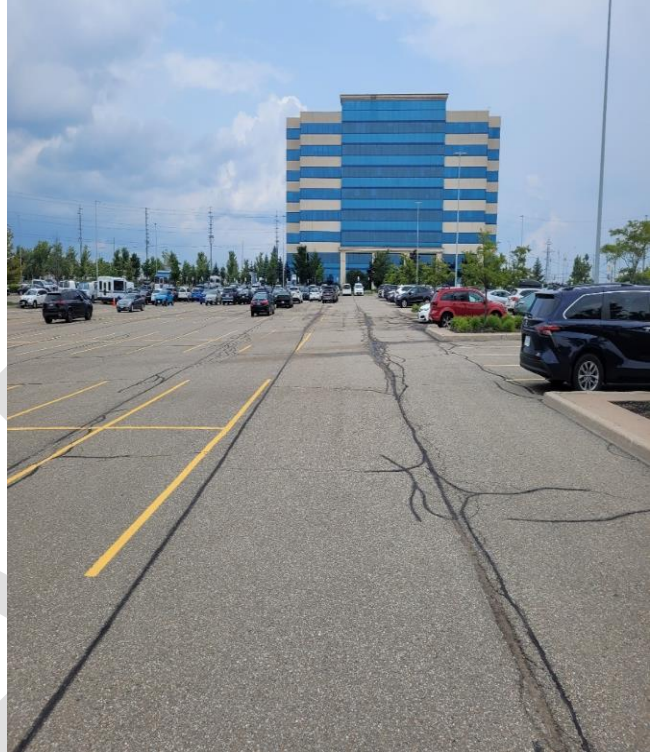


Photo 2. Overview of the existing building. Note the light standards and grade of the parking area, sloped to lead to storm drainage grate, view east.

Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street



Photo 3. Existing building. Note the light standards and buried utilities (electrical box to the right of the building), view south.



Photo 4. East edge of property, note the disturbance associated with the buried utilities, view north.

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Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street



Photo 5. South edge of property, note buried utilities and built-up area, view west.

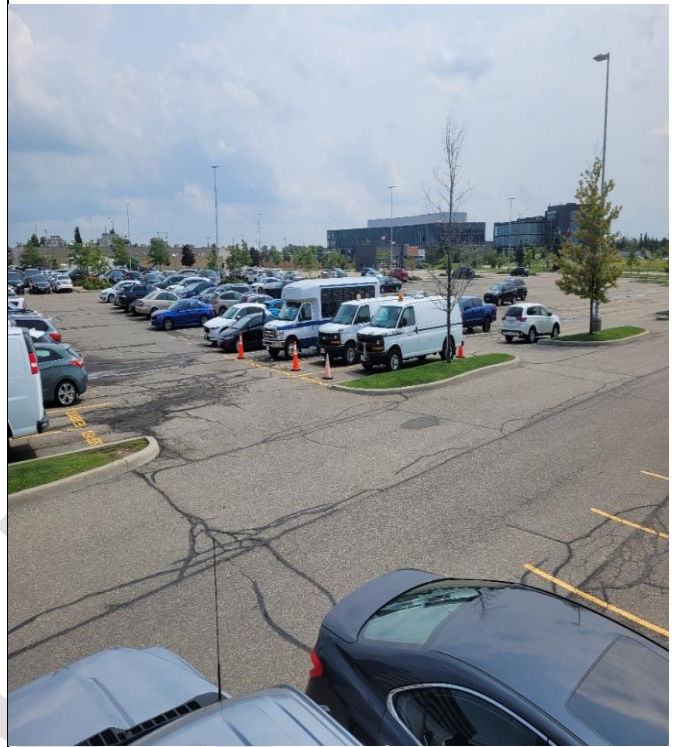


Photo 6. Overview of existing parking lot disturbance, view south.



Photo 7. Existing parking lot disturbance, view west.



Photo 8. West edge of property. Note buried utilities, built up mounds and landscaped swales. View north.

Region of Peel

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street



Photo 9. Example of existing property storm sewer disturbance at bottom of built swale.



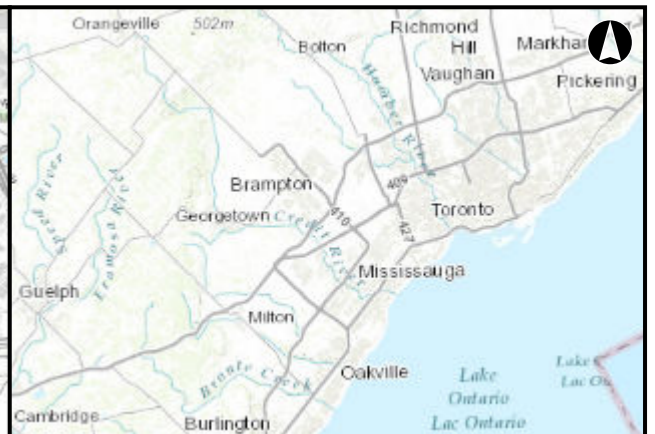
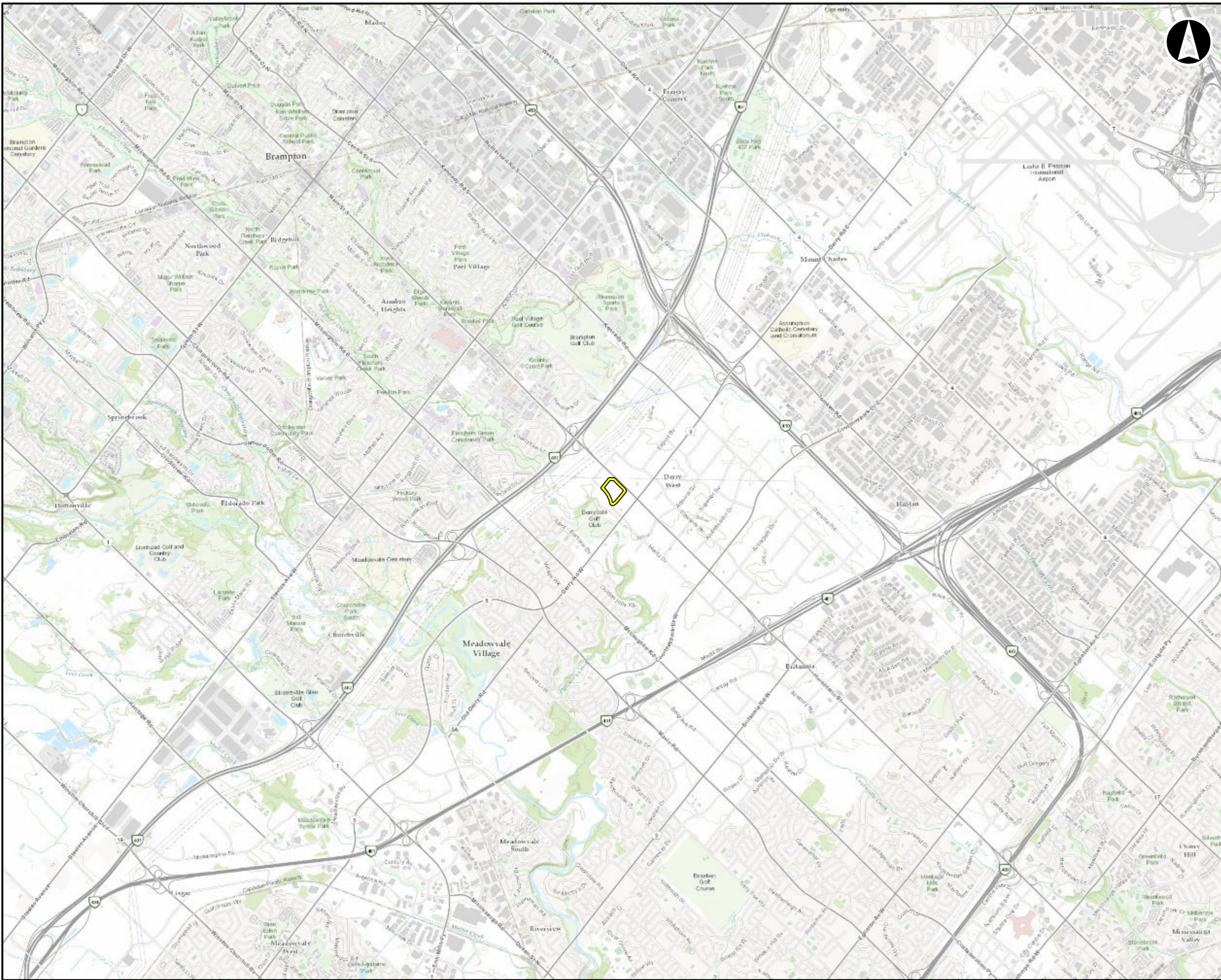
Photo 10. Overview of parking lot disturbance and large building footprint, view east.

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7. Figures

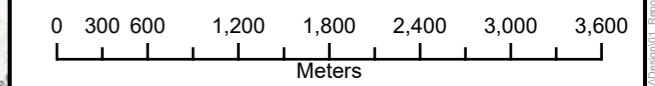
The following figures document the results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 7120 Hurontario Street, part of Lot 11, Concession I West of Centre Road, formerly Toronto Township North, County of Peel, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel. Any maps providing the location of the study area are not subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* as the disclosure of this information has led to looting in the past.

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Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

Location of the Study Area

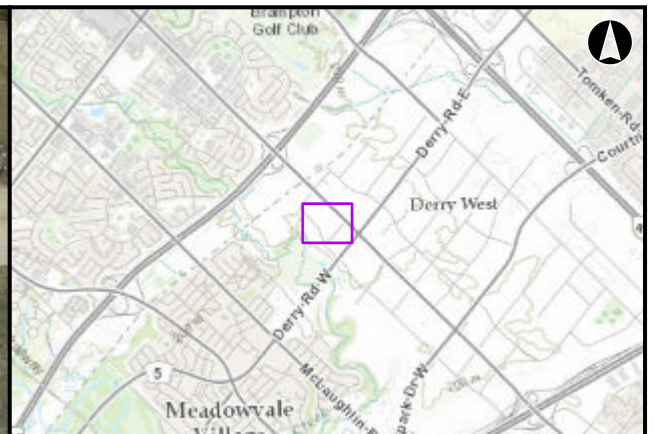
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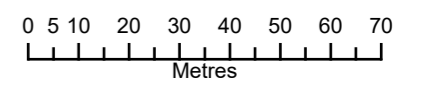
Figure 1

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Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

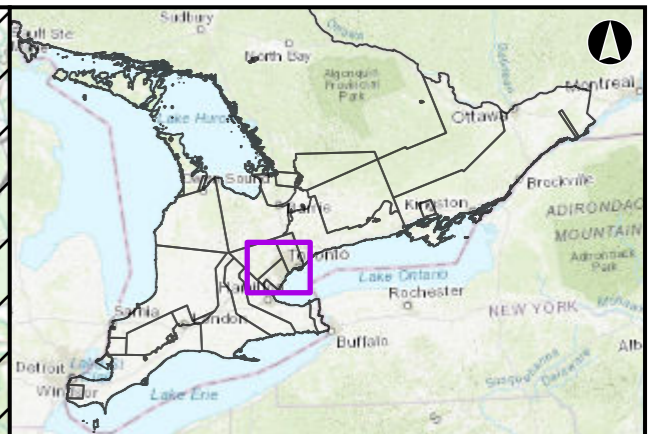
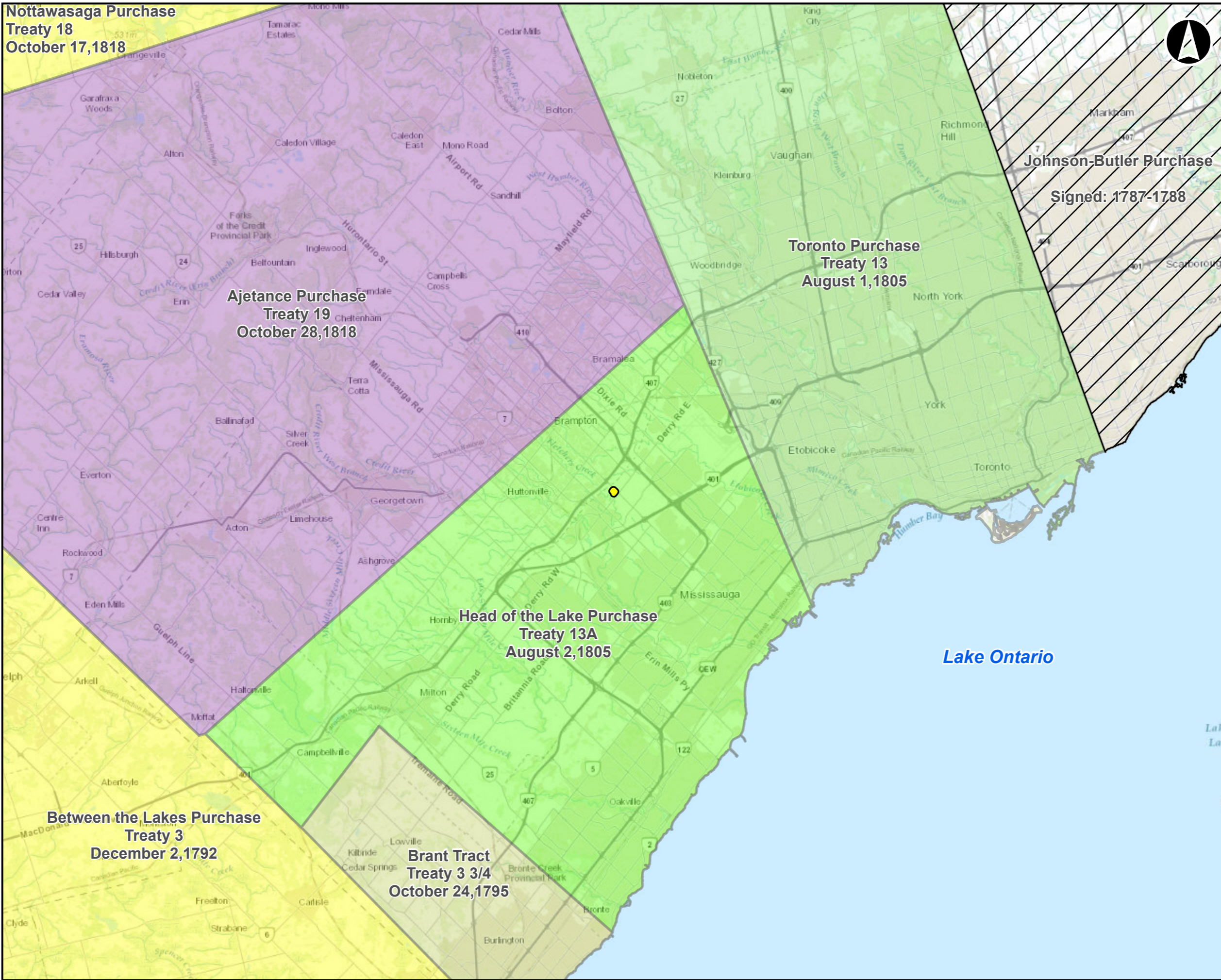
Study Area in Detail

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P#: 60646784		Figure 2



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Legend

- Study Area
- Williams Treaties, Signed: October 31, 1923 and November 15, 1923
- Ajetance Purchase, Treaty 19, October 28, 1818
- Between the Lakes Purchase, Treaty 3, December 2, 1792
- Brant Tract, Treaty 3 3/4, October 24, 1795
- Head of the Lake Purchase, Treaty 13A, August 2, 1805
- Nottawasaga Purchase, Treaty 18, October 17, 1818
- Toronto Purchase, Treaty 13, August 1, 1805

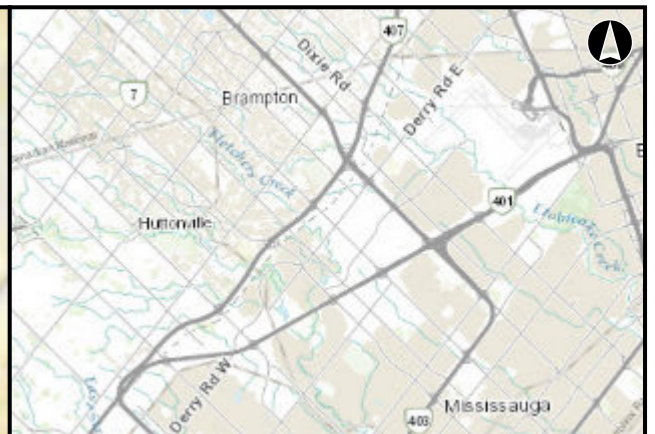
0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 15 17.5
Kilometres

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario


Treaties and Purchases		
Aug, 2024	1:250,000 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
P#: 60646784		Figure 3
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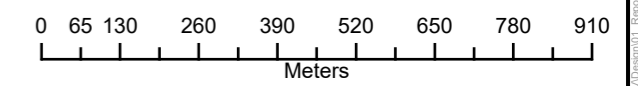
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Legend

 Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

A Portion of 1860s Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County. (Toronto Township)

Aug, 2024	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
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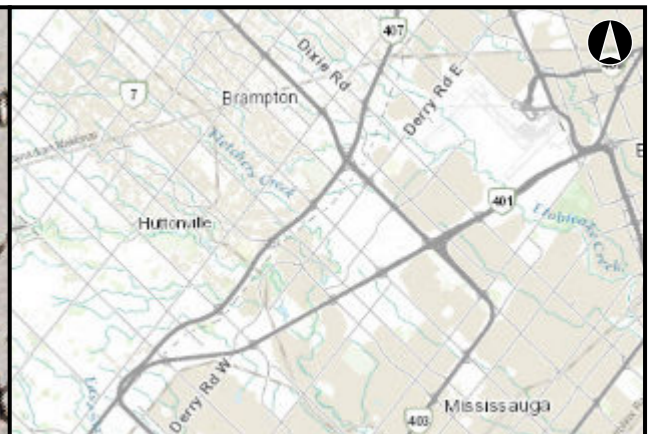
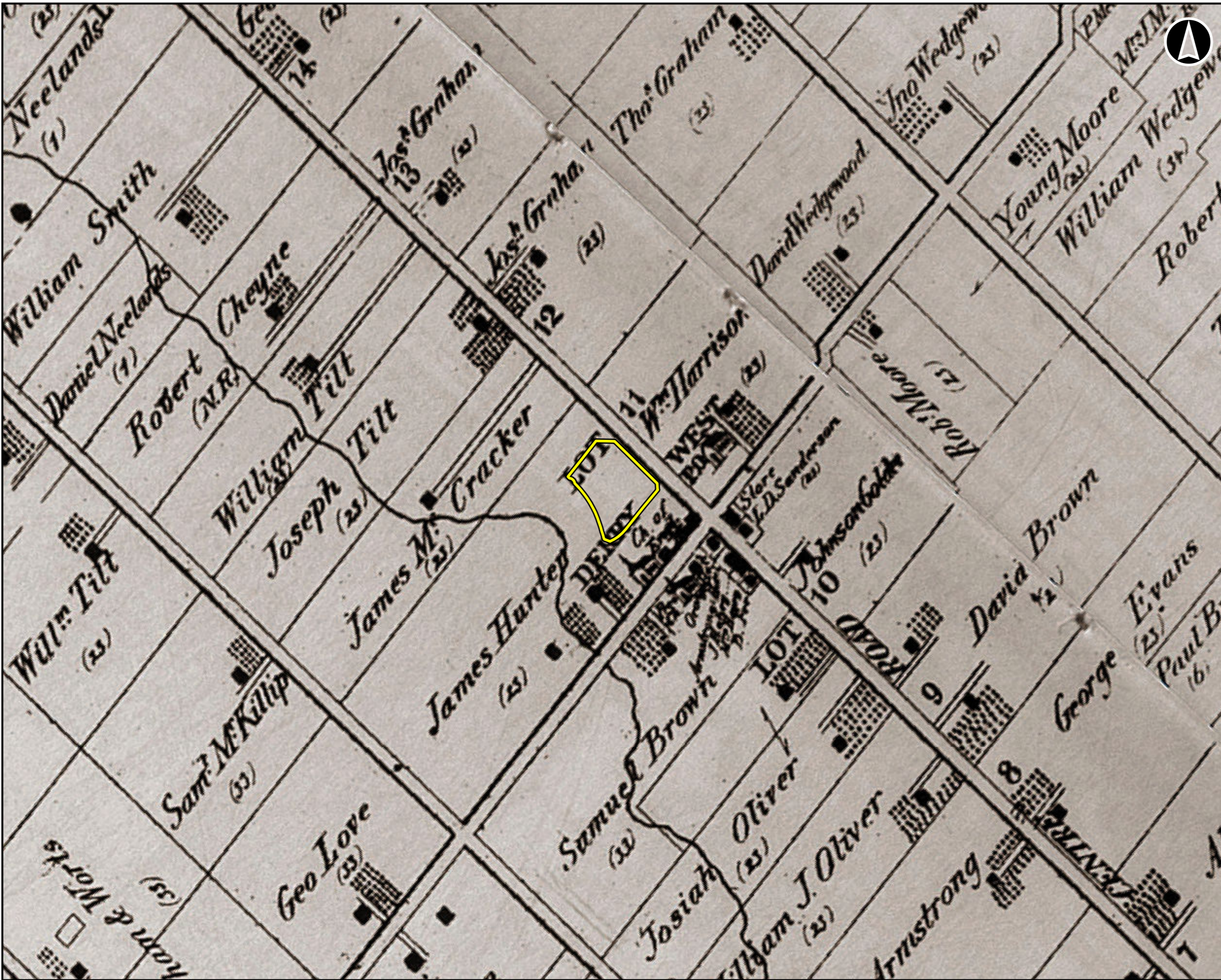
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Figure 4

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Legend

 Study Area

0 65 130 260 390 520 650 780 910
Meters

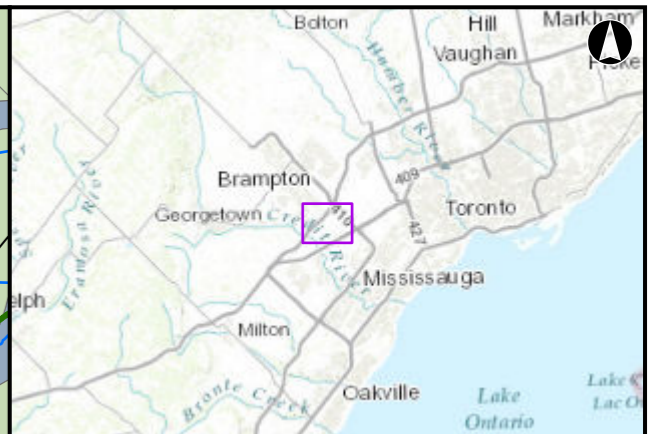
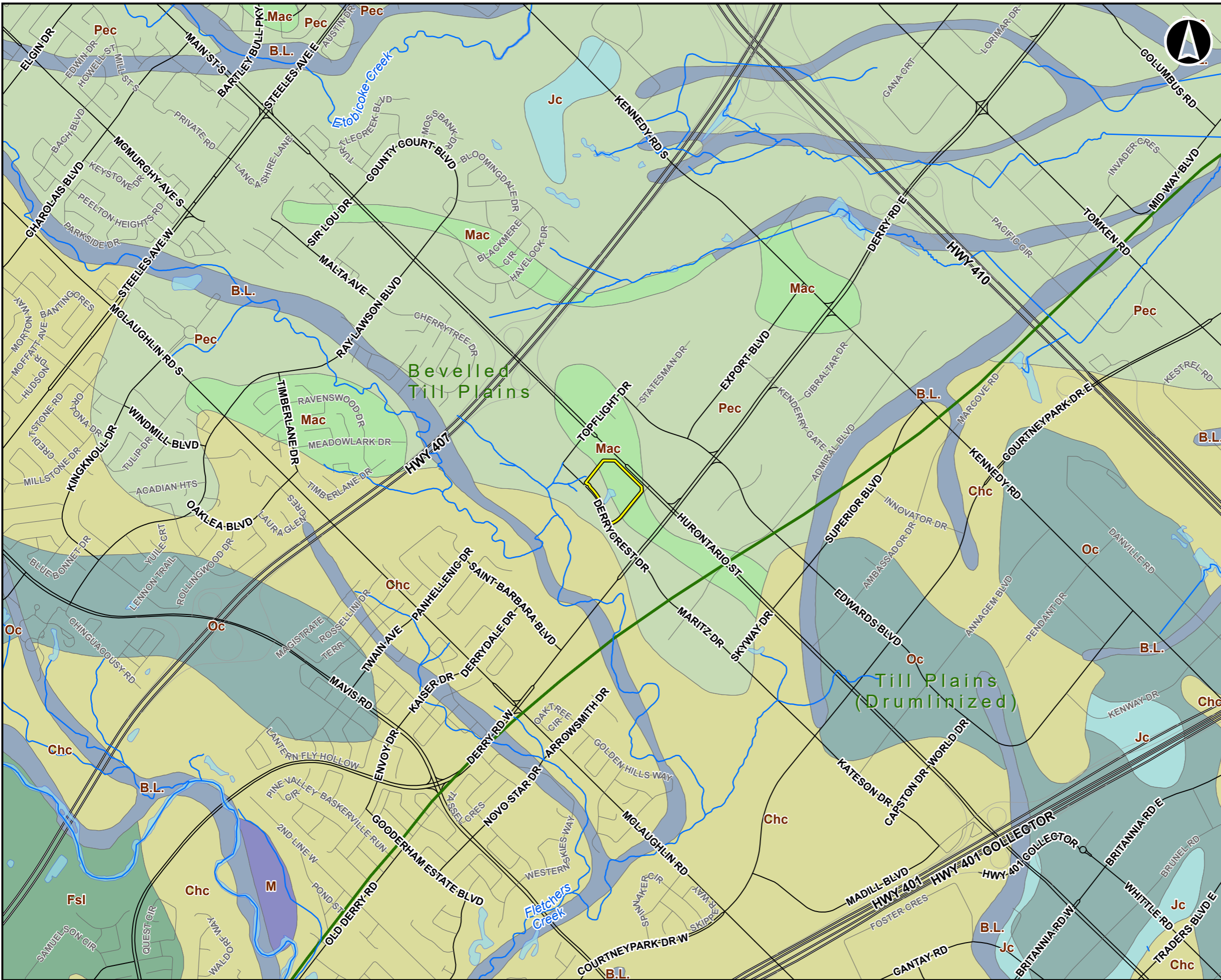
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

A portion of the 1880s Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County. (Toronto Township)

Aug, 2024	1:12,500 <small>*when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
P#: 60646784		Figure 5

AECOM

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Legend

- Study Area
- Physiographic Region
- Waterbody
- Watercourse

Soils

- B.L. - Unclassified
- Chc - Chinguacousy, Clay Loam
- Fsl - Fox, Sandy Loam
- Jc - Jeddo, Clay Loam
- M - Muck, Organic
- Mac - Malton, Clay
- Oc - Oneida, Clay Loam
- Pec - Peel, Clay

0 120 240 480 720 960 1,200 1,440
Metres

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street
City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

Physiography and Soil Types within the Study Area

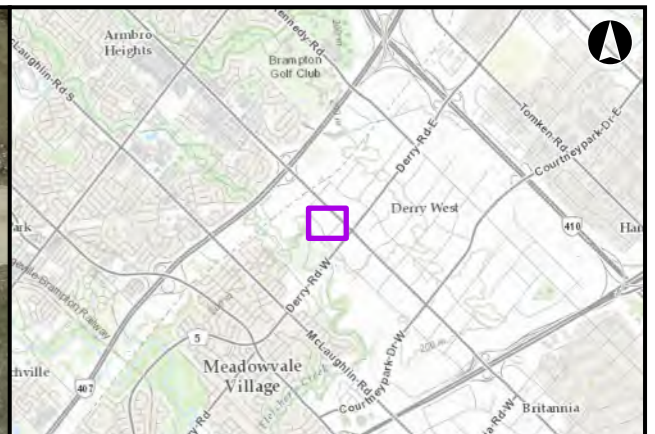
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AECOM




Figure 6

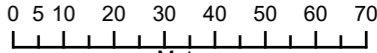
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Legend

-  Photo Location and Direction
-  Study Area
-  Disturbed, No Archaeological Potential



0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Metres

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Snow Storage Site – 7120 Hurontario Street City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario		
Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and Photo Locations		
Aug, 2024	1:1,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
P#: 60646784		Figure 7
AECOM		
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