
*Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for
Road Improvements near Derry Road East and Alstep Drive:
Environmental Study Report*

Appendix D: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
DERRY ROAD AND BRAMALEA ROAD CLASS EA
PART OF LOTS 10 AND 11, CONCESSIONS 4 AND 5 (EAST OF CENTRE ROAD)
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF PEEL)
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

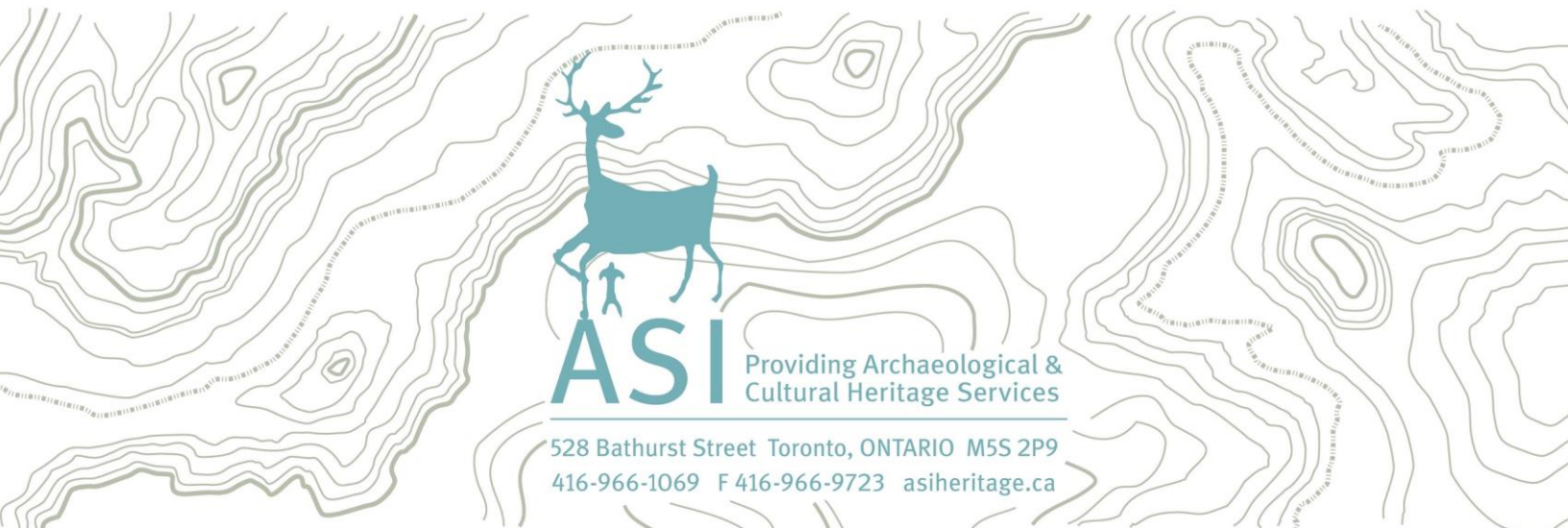
ORIGINAL REPORT

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Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries PIF# P383-0192-2019
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28 April 2020



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Derry Road and Bramalea Road Class EA
Part of Lots 10 and 11, Concessions 4 and 5 (East of Centre Road)
(Former Township of Toronto, County of Peel)
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by EXP Services Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Derry Road and Bramalea Road Class Environmental Assessment in the City of Mississauga (Figure 1). This project involves the expansion of the road network around the Derry Road and Bramalea Road Study Area.

The Stage 1 background study determined that four previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by pedestrian and test pit survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
2. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted to confirm that Moore's Cemetery burials do not extend beyond the east and west fenced limits of the cemetery as currently defined. The Stage 3 assessment should include the following:
 - a. Where feasible, feasible, mechanical topsoil stripping should start at 10 metres beyond the cemetery limits fence – or at the maximum extent possible given Study Area constraints – and then continue inwards towards the fence -- to reduce impacts to any unmarked burials that may be present. If burial features are located, a minimum 10 metre buffer will be tested as much as is feasible given the constraints of the Study Area and as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G.
3. Prior to any Stage 2 or Stage 3 investigations in the vicinity of the Moore's Cemetery, consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario will be conducted to determine if an Investigation Authorization is required
4. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or having been previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
5. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by EXP Services Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Derry Road and Bramalea Road Class Environmental Assessment in the City of Mississauga (Figure 1). This project involves the expansion of the road network around the Derry Road and Bramalea Road Study Area.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2019a, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by EXP on November 1, 2019.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of



labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwa began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway’s book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville’s attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).



Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebeesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee (Assikinack 1858:308–309).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations, captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early nineteenth century and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Study Area is within Treaty 13a, signed on August 2, 1805 by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. 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. 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, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. 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 (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2001; Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2017).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Township of Toronto, Peel County in Lots 10 and 11 & Concession 4 “East of Centre Road or Hurontario Street”.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Toronto Township

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first settler in this Township, and also the County of Peel, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families, scattered along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased until the war broke out in 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, the Township’s growth revived, and the rear part of the Township was surveyed and called the “New Survey”. The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City, who suffered persecution during the war.

The Credit River runs through the western portion of the Township and proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as it was not only a good watering stream, but there were endless mill privileges along the entire length of the river.

In 1855, the Hamilton and Toronto Railway completed its lakeshore line. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and then in 1923, with Canadian National Railway (Andreae 1997:126–127). Several



villages of varying sizes had developed by the end of the nineteenth century, including Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville, and Malton. A number of crossroad communities also began to grow by the end of the nineteenth century. These included Britannia, Derry, Frasers Corners, Palestine, Mt Charles, and Grahamsville.

Moore's Cemetery

James Trotter was the original owner of the parcel where the cemetery is located. James Trotter gave ½ acre for a church and the rest was sold of the Moore family. A log church was built in 1830 and it was known as Bell's Church. The 1859 mapping shows the parcel was owned by Samuel Moore and a Free Church and an associated cemetery was noted. Bell's Church destroyed by fire in 1877 (Mississauga Library System 2020). According to the city of Mississauga approximately 85 burials remain in-situ on approximately 0.3 acres (City of Mississauga 2020).

1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1859 Tremaine map and the 1878 Walker & Miles map were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Tremaine 1859; Walker and Miles 1878) (Table 1; Figures 2-3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area

		1859		1878	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
4	10	Chas. King	None	Anthony Black Juno. Robinson	Mt. Charles Post Office Farmstead
4	11	Chas. King	None	James Jackson	Farmstead Cemetery
5	10	Sant. Moore	Free church	John Moore	Presbyterian Church and cemetery Farmstead
5	11	Win. Watson	None	Sam Moore	Farmstead

Nineteenth-century mapping indicates that Derry and Bramalea Roads were present and in their current alignment by 1859. Etobicoke and Spring Creeks, as well as various smaller tributaries, extend through the study area in a roughly north-south orientation. According to the 1859 map, there are a few structures within the study area; a farmstead is illustrated on the north side of Derry Road East and a church, labelled ‘Free Church’ is located on the south side to the east of Bramalea Road. This church is later noted in 1878 as a Presbyterian church with a cemetery (Figure 2). The 1878 map shows more detail about land usage and it notes several farmsteads, a Post Office, a church and two cemeteries (Figure 3). The Post Office and the cemetery noted on the Jackson parcel are outside of the current Study Area.

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review

The 1909 Department of Militia and Defence map and the 1954 Hunting aerial photographs were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Department of Militia and Defence 1909; Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)(Figures 4-5). The map and photograph indicate that the farmstead associated with Juno Robinson and at least the cemetery, but not the Presbyterian Church itself, survived until 1954. The church is noted in the 1909 map but the building itself isn’t visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The aerial photograph indicates that the land is almost entirely sectioned for agricultural usage and the early stages of construction on what is now Lester B. Pearson Airport is visible to the east.

A 1983 aerial photograph was found showing extensive soil stripping in the location of the current soccer fields (Plate 13) (City of Toronto 2018).

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.



1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2003 shows that the Study Area has been subject to intensive commercial development, including many companies focusing on logistics that have sought-out proximity to the airport. The open lands on the south west side of Bramalea Road south of Derry Road E operated as a driving range up until 2007, after which the entire property was subject to extensive topsoil stripping (see also Plate 6). The commercial development of the area continues, as a large commercial building was constructed on the northeast corner of Bramalea Road and Derry Road East in 2017.

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on December 10, 2019 that noted the Study Area is located on Derry Road East and Bramalea Road, Mississauga and that it contains a historic cemetery that is surrounded by commercial development. The Study Area is between Dixie Road and Vanguard Drive east-west and Boylen Road and Pearson International Airport north-south. The Study Area is dominated by the airport and commercial development, but the southern extent has some remnant agricultural lands.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within Bevelled Till Plains of the Peel Plain of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984).



Figure 6 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by till, fine-textured glaciolacustrine and modern alluvial deposits (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of clay and silt-textured till and the drainage varies from well drained to poorly drained (Figure 7).

A tributary of Spring Creek crosses into the study area which is part of the Etobicoke Creek watershed.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

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

According to the OASD, four previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2019b). A summary of the sites is provided below.

Table 2: List of previously registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-302	Mount Charles	Post Contact Euro-Canadian	Blacksmith, shop, homestead	P. Woodley, 2009
AkGv-357	Location 1	Post Contact Euro-Canadian	Homestead	N. Nithiyantham, 2018
AkGv-125	William Watson	Post Contact Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI, 1992
AkGv-100	N/A	Pre-contact Indigenous	Findspot	MPA, 1990

MPA= Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc.

According to the background research, two previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

In 1991, ASI conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of an industrial subdivision (21T-91010M) (ASI 1992). A post-contact Euro-Canadian site (William Watson Site, AkGv-125) and two pre-contact Indigenous findspots were encountered. Both the site and the two findspot did not have high cultural value or heritage and no further work was recommended (PIF: P010-092-1992).

In 2000, ASI conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Derry Road-Bramalea Road Intersection. No archaeological resources were recovered however monitoring was suggested in advance of work near the Moore cemetery (PIF: P016-091-2000) (ASI 2000).

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of



archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Blake Williams (P383) of ASI, on December 10, 2019, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable and seasonally appropriate, per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figure 8) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-11).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Spring Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Derry Road E and Bramalea Road);
- Proximity to early settlements, features (Mt. Charles, farmsteads, church and cemetery); and
- Well-drained soils (Silt-textured till)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and there are two relevant properties that are designated under Part IV of the OHA: the Moore's Cemetery, at 2030 Derry Road East, designated under Part IV of the OHA; a historical residence at 1840 Derry Road East, designated under Part IV of the OHA (City of Mississauga 2018).



These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential (Plate 1; Figure 8: areas highlighted in green and orange). These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Plate 1). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plate 7).

Background research has confirmed that there are 85 known burials in the Moore's Cemetery located at 2030 Derry Road East. Cemeteries like this one are vulnerable to development pressures and the boundaries as they are currently fenced may have shifted over time. Thus, after a Stage 2 test pit survey has been completed, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation must be conducted to confirm that there are no burials beyond the east and west boundaries of the cemetery as currently defined and into the Study Area. The investigation plan will have to consider the constraints posed by the Derry Road E ROW and the large soil berms that surround the cemetery, however, wherever possible the Stage 3 investigation must include mechanical topsoil removal extending 10 metres (where possible) beyond the existing boundary of the east and west sides of the cemetery to document any unmarked graves that may be present, as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G (Figure 8: area highlighted in grey).

Wherever feasible, the mechanical topsoil stripping should start at 10 metres beyond the cemetery limits fence – or at the maximum extent possible given the above noted Study Area constraints – and then continue inwards towards the fence -- to reduce impacts to any burials that may be present. If burial features are located, a minimum 10 metre buffer will be tested if possible, given the constraints of the Study Area. This strategy is subject to change pending the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Should human remains be discovered outside the known and defined boundaries of a cemetery, all work should be halted, and the disposition of these remains will come under the authority of the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO).

The farmhouse at 1840 Derry Road has been retained as a cultural heritage resource however the original landscape has been disturbed by the industrial context that surrounds the building itself. This area does not retain archaeological potential.

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-11; Figure 8: areas highlighted in yellow). Part of the Study Area was previously assessed, and no further archaeological work was recommended (Figure 8: area highlighted in pink).



3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that four previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

6. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by pedestrian and test pit survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
7. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted to confirm that Moore's Cemetery burials do not extend beyond the east and west fenced limits of the cemetery as currently defined. The Stage 3 assessment should include the following:
 - b. Where feasible, feasible, mechanical topsoil stripping should start at 10 metres beyond the cemetery limits fence – or at the maximum extent possible given Study Area constraints – and then continue inwards towards the fence -- to reduce impacts to any unmarked burials that may be present. If burial features are located, a minimum 10 metre buffer will be tested as much as is feasible given the constraints of the Study Area and as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G.
8. Prior to any Stage 2 or Stage 3 investigations in the vicinity of the Moore's Cemetery, consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario.² will be conducted to determine if an Investigation Authorization is required
9. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or having been previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
10. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MHSTCI should be immediately notified.

² An Investigation Authorization is required whenever archaeological investigations are contemplated to verify and/or determine the boundaries of a cemetery or any similar situation where the records, maps and plans of the cemetery cannot confirm the existence and exact locations of burials within that cemetery.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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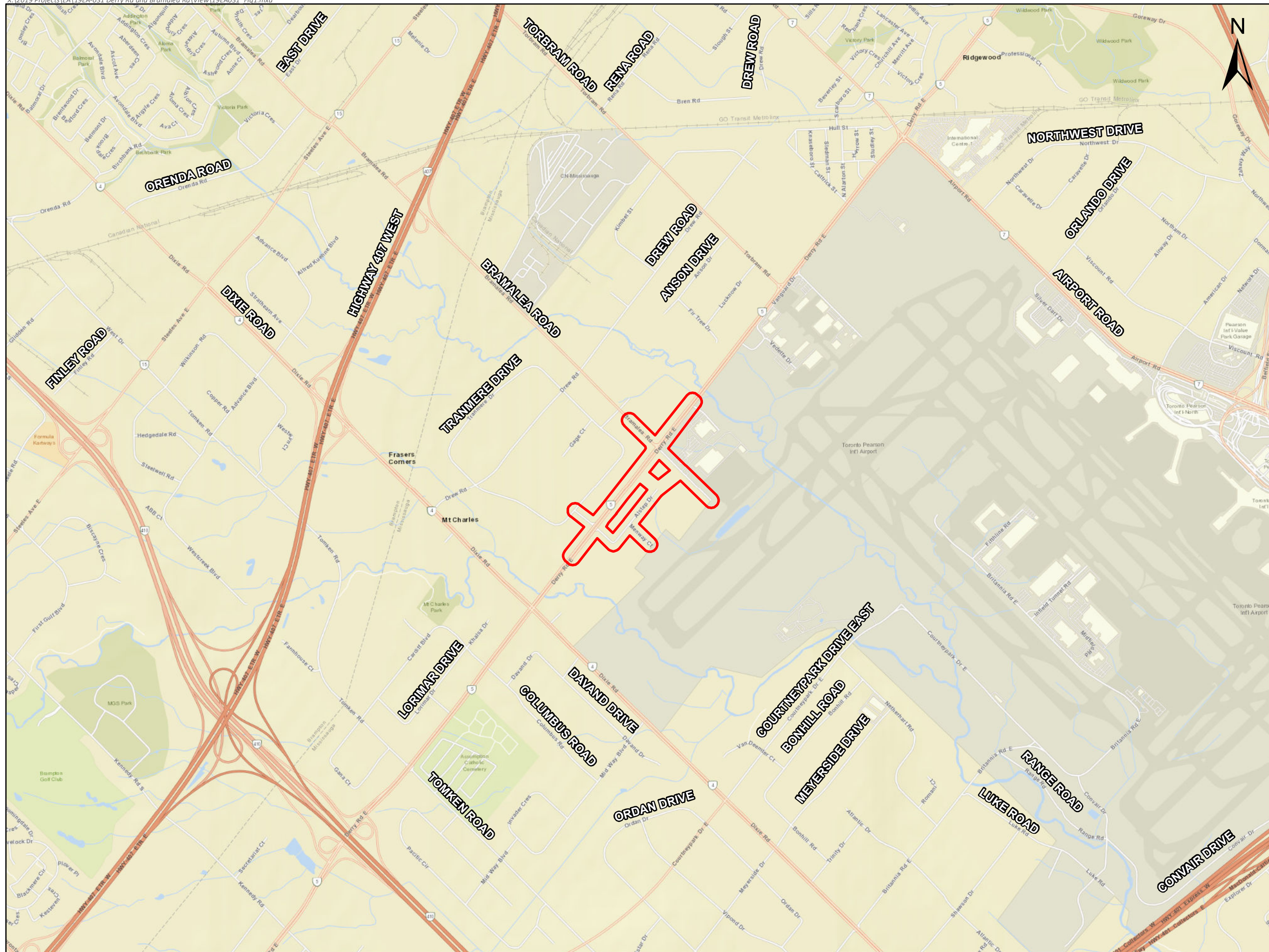


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7.0 MAPS





 STUDY AREA

Sources: Ortho: ESRI
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-031
 DATE: 05-Dec-19
 DRAWN BY: BW
 FILE: 19EA031_Fig1



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Figure 1: Derry Road and Bramalea Road Class EA Study Area



Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel



Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

 <p>ASI</p>	 <p>STUDY AREA</p>	<p>Sources: 1859 Tremaine Chinguac. Sheet 1878 Toronto North County of Peel</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<p>0 500</p>  <p>Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-165 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 23-Dec-19 FILE: 19EA031_Hist</p>
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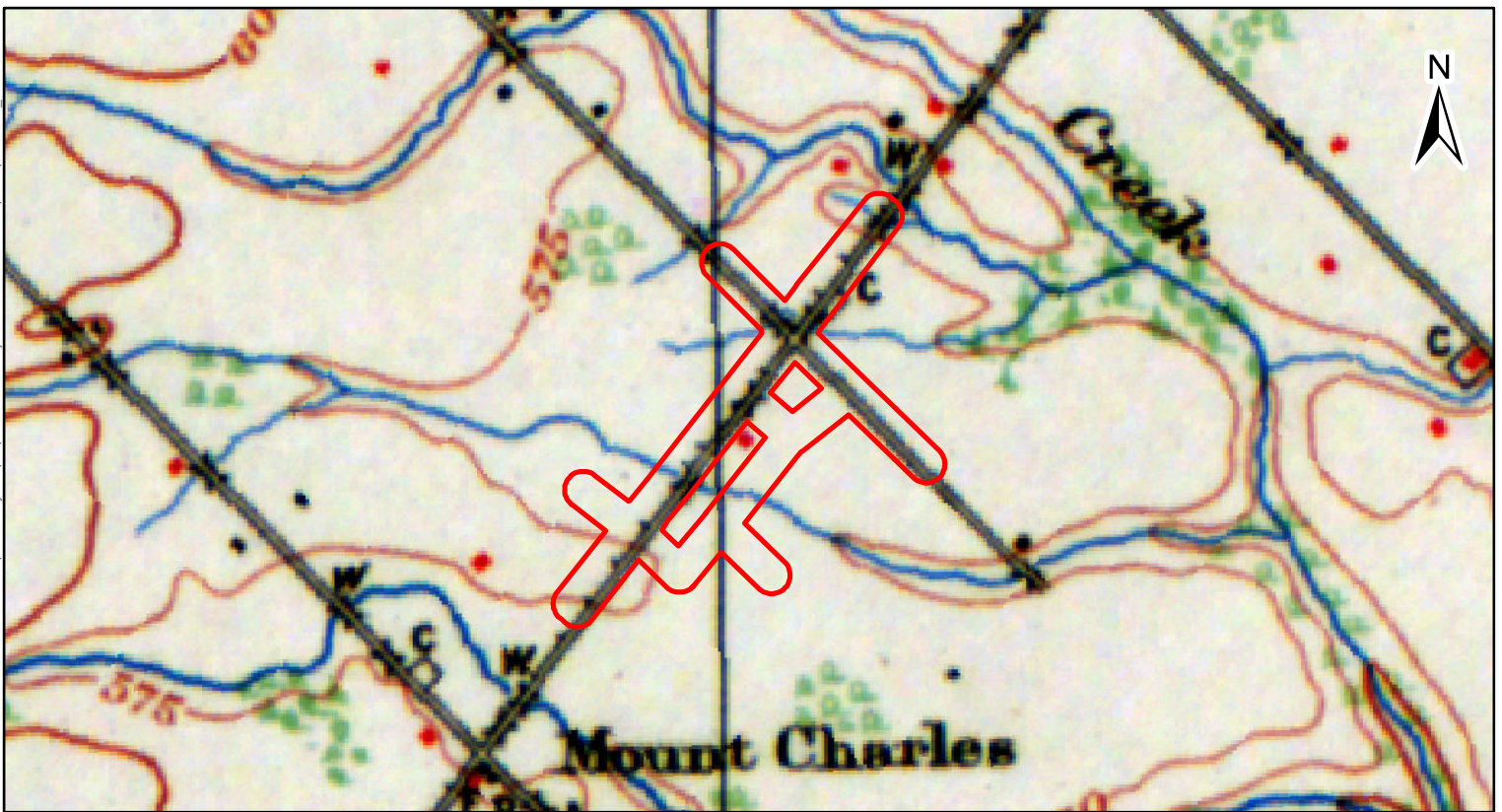


Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1909 NTS Map of Brampton

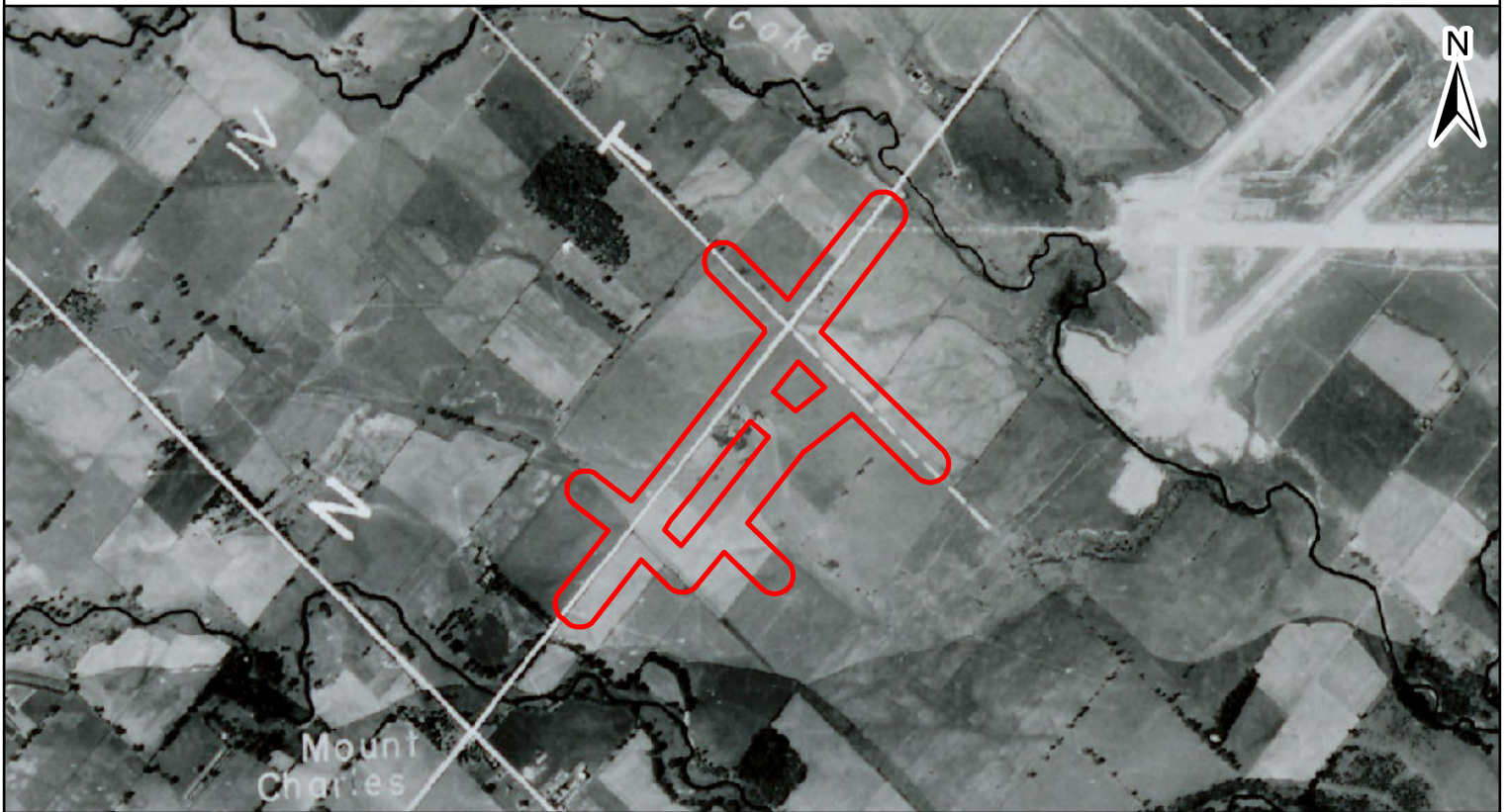





Figure 5: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photograph

 <p>ASI</p>	 <p>STUDY AREA</p>	<p>Sources: 1908 NTS, Brampton Sheet 1954 Aerial Photograph County of Peel</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<p>0 500</p>  <p>Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-165 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 23-Dec-19 FILE: 19EA031_Hist</p>
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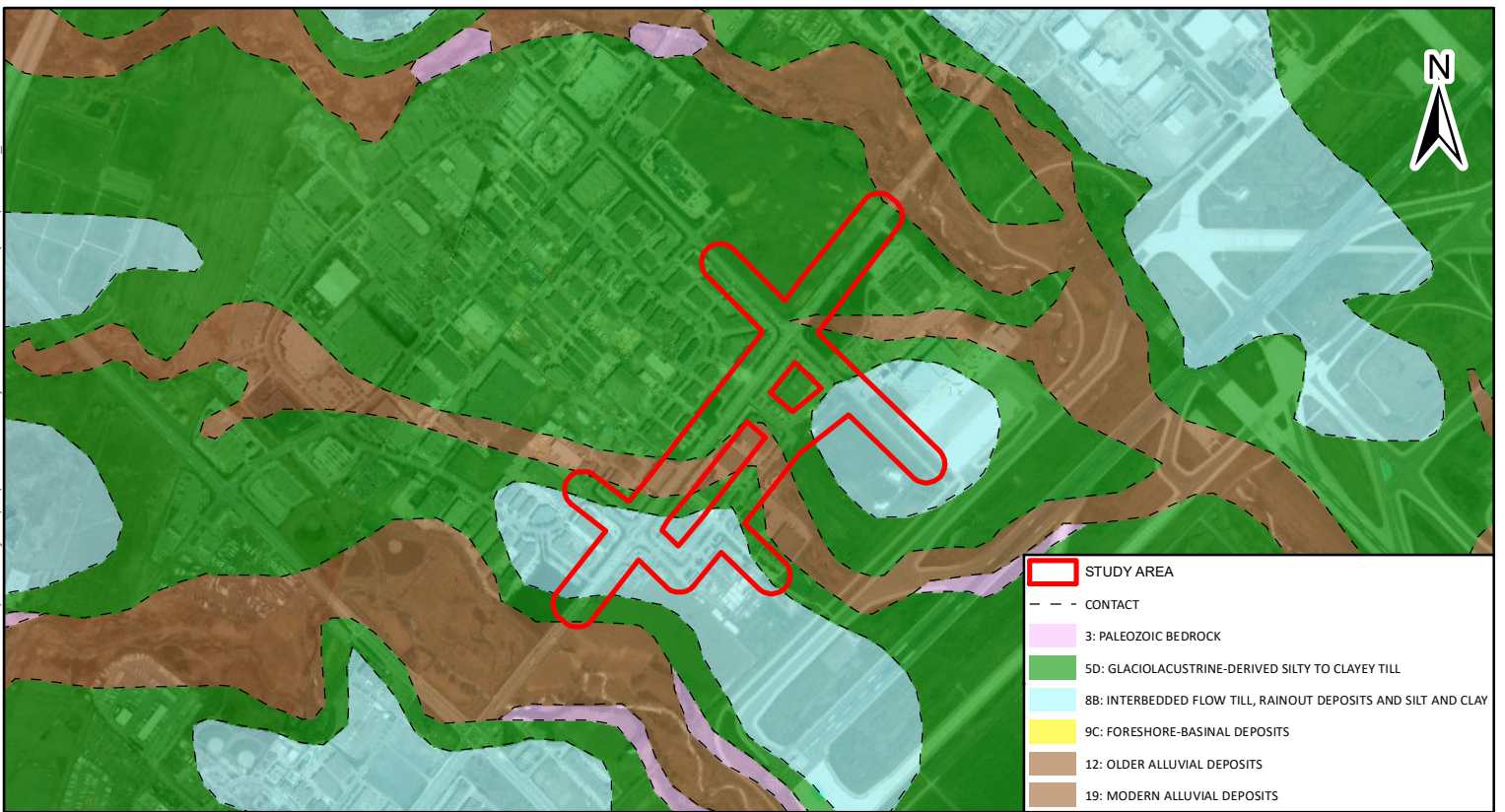


Figure 6: Study Area - Surficial Geology

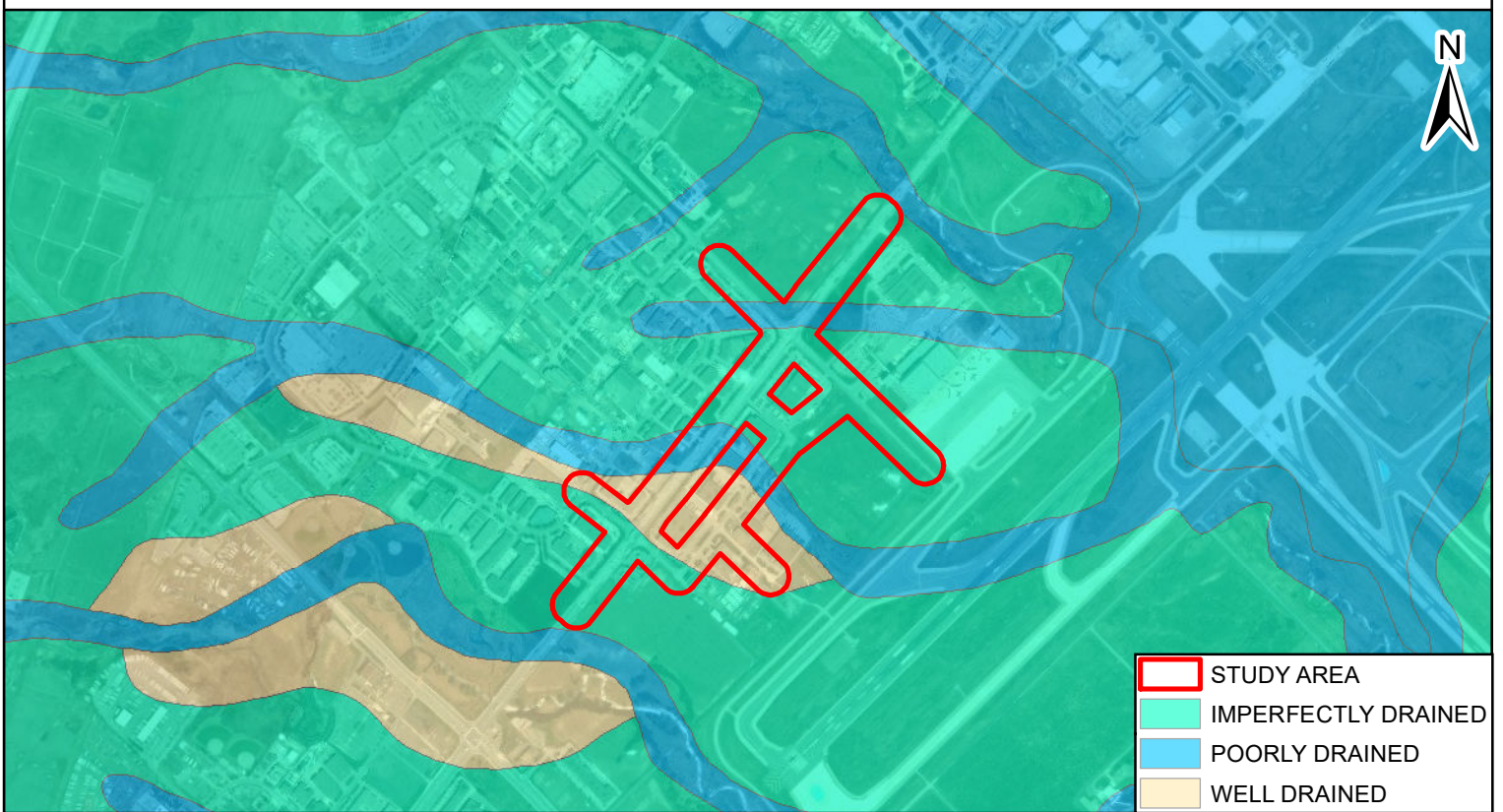
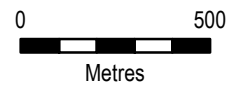


Figure 7: Study Area - Soil Drainage

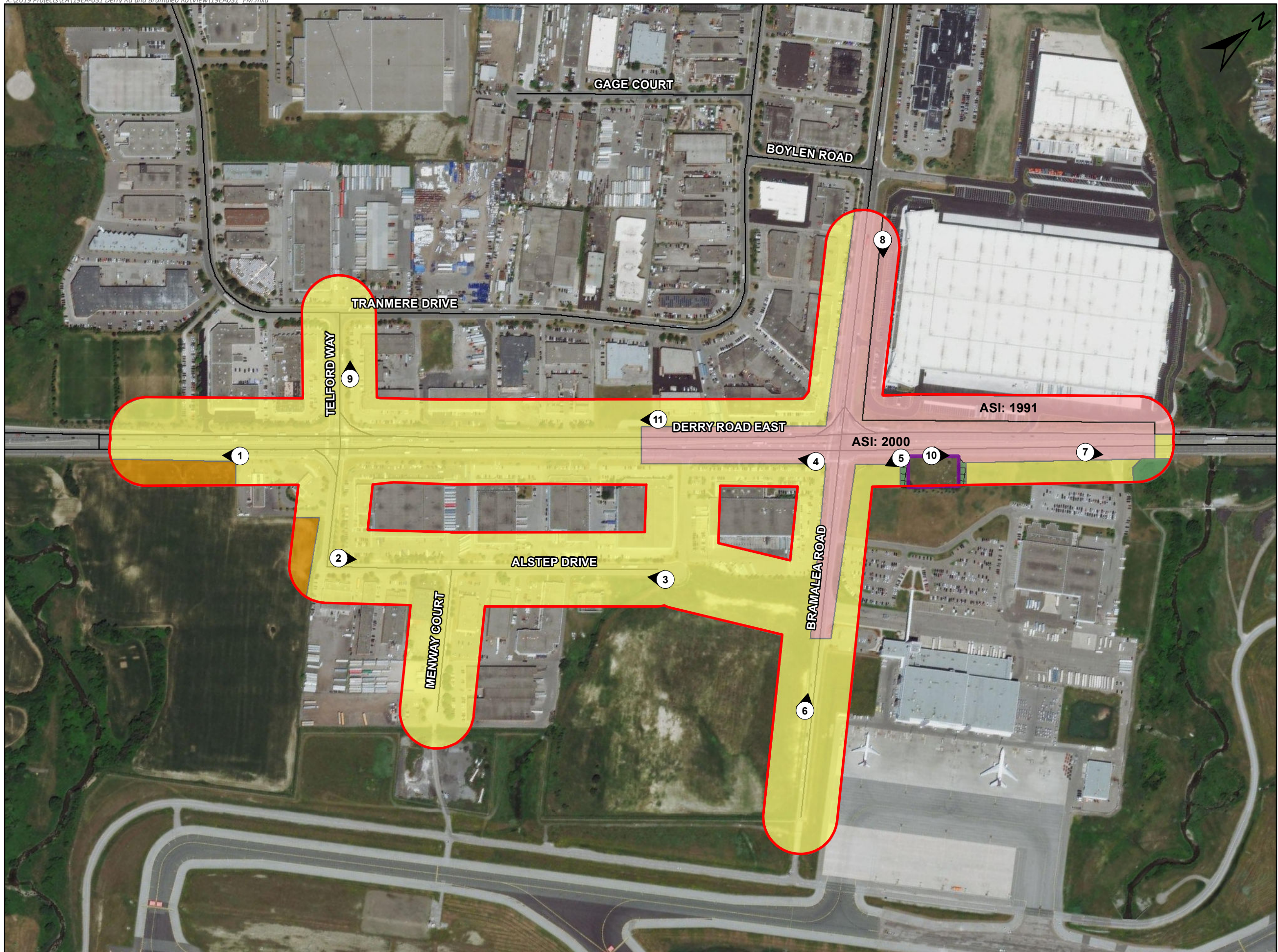


Sources:
 Environment Canada
 Ministry of Mining and Resources

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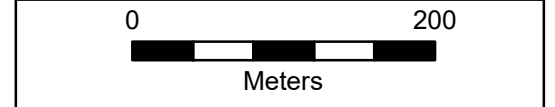


ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-031 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 20-Dec-19 FILE: 19EA031_Geo



	STUDY AREA
	PHOTO PLATE AND DIRECTION
	POTENTIAL: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
	POTENTIAL: TEST PIT SURVEY
	POTENTIAL: CEMETERY
	NO POTENTIAL: DISTURBED
	STAGE 3 CEMETERY INVESTIGATION BUFFER
	PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED:

Sources: Ortho: ESRI	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 11 x 17
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-031 DATE: 31-Jan-20	DRAWN BY: BW FILE: 19EA031_FM
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Figure 8: Derry Road and Bramalea Road Class EA Stage 1 Result

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: (SW) Derry Road; area beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 survey



Plate 2: (NE) Alstep Drive; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 3: (SW) Alstep Drive; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 4: (SW) Derry Road; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 5: (S) Derry Road; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 6: (NW) Bramalea Road; field has been striped and graded, ROW is disturbed, no potential



Plate 7: (NE) Derry Road; lawn in front of FedEx complex has been heavily landscaped, area is disturbed, no potential. Small treed area with potential in the background, requires Stage 2 test pit survey.



Plate 8: (SE) Bramalea Road; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 9: (NW) Telford Way; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 10: (NE) Moore Cemetery; area beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation



Plate 11: (SW) Derry Road; area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 12: (E) Moore Cemetery



Plate 13: 1983 Aerial showing construction activity at soccer fields