



**REVISED REPORT
STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY
FOR THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO MISSISSAUGA
ROAD (REGIONAL ROAD 1) FROM 300 METRES NORTH OF
QUEEN STREET WEST (REGIONAL ROAD 6) TO 100 METRES
SOUTH OF BOVAIRD DRIVE (REGIONAL ROAD 107)
PART OF LOTS 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10, CONCESSIONS 4 AND 5
(WHS), IN THE FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL
COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure”) was retained by the Region of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a Stage 1 background study for the proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concessions 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment is to serve as an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The approximate size of the study corridor corresponds to 11.52 hectares (28.48 acres). A development plan is included in Appendix D.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure. The project information was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) backdated to 18 August, 2015 with the approval of PIF number P141-0235-2015. The background research was conducted by Mr. Jason Seguin (P354).

Background research indicated that undisturbed and previously unassessed portions of the study corridor have archaeological potential for four principal reasons: 1) the close proximity of a natural watercourse, the Credit River and its tributaries, as illustrated in Figures 1-4 (Appendix A); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of 43 registered archaeological sites within 1 km; 3) the close proximity of early transportation routes (Mississauga Road and Queen Street, early settlement roads), as shown on historic mapping (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A); and 4) the close proximity of the historic Huttonville Cemetery.

It has been concluded that no further archaeological assessment is required for approximately 87% of the study area, or 9.99 ha. This includes paved or compacted gravel roads, driveways and shoulders; low and wet terrain; excessive and artificial slopes; and areas already assessed by other licensed archaeologists and deemed not to require further assessment. The remainder of the study area (13% or 3.75 acres) exhibits archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figures 7a – 7i) and requires further archaeological assessment prior to any form of land alteration.

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

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011)* is required prior to any form of land alteration within the areas of archaeological potential that are noted in Figures 7a – 7i, Appendix A.
2. The remainder of the study area does not require further archaeological assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to MTCS approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without MTCS concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

Stage 1 Background Study
From 300m North of Queen Street West to 100m South of
Bovaird Drive, The City of Brampton, Regional Municipality
of Peel, Ontario



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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<i>Project Director:</i>	Shaun Austin, Ph.D. (P141)
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure”) was retained by the Region of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a Stage 1 background study for the proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300 m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100 m south of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concessions 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment is to serve as an Addendum to the previously approved Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The approximate size of the study corridor corresponds to 11.52 hectares (28.48 acres). A development plan is included in Appendix D.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure. The project information was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) backdated to 18 August, 2015 with the approval of PIF number P141-0235-2015. The background research was conducted by Mr. Jason Seguin (P354).

All aspects of the Stage 1 background study were conducted in accordance with the MTCS’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.1.1 Scope of Work

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

The scope of work consisted of the following tasks:

- Contact the MTCS to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-km radius) of the property, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by that Ministry;
- Contact the MTCS to determine if previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within a radius of 50 m around the study area;
- Review all relevant previous research;
- A desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historic transportation routes;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Review the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources; and
- Prepare a report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

1.1.2 Physical Setting

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

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

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

It is crucial to consider the proximity of modern and relict water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and vegetable resources. The original alignment of a major tributary of the Credit River is located to the east of the study area and intersects the study area at the north end.

1.2 Historical Context

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

Human occupation in this area of Ontario likely dates back to between 9,000 and 11,000 years ago when Paleo-Indian hunting bands began moving into southern Ontario following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. Paleo-Indians undoubtedly first moved into Peel Region in order to take advantage of the good hunting and fishing provided by a system of streams and glacial lakes extending north from Lake Ontario (Martin 2011:1).

During the Archaic (ca. 7500-1000 B.C.) and succeeding Early and Middle Woodland periods (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 500), portions of the north shore of Lake Ontario were occupied by both Algonkian-speaking and Iroquoian-speaking peoples. Many of the coniferous forests were replaced with a more deciduous cover and within those forest were ample deer, moose, bear, raccoons, beaver and turkey. The Credit River would have also had substantial trout and salmon (Ibid 2011:1).

Before the mid-1700s, north shore of Lake Ontario was principally occupied by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron. As the Huron began to move up to the Georgian Bay area in the mid-17th century, the Algonkian-speaking Mississaugas and other Iroquoian groups from present-day New York State moved into the area for better hunting and fishing. Eventually the Mississauga became the main native group in the area and it became known as the Mississauga Tract (Ibid 2011:2). This parcel of land extended into what is now Peel Region and beyond (Ibid 2011:2). In addition to hunting and fishing practices, the Mississauga were engaged in the fur trade business with the French at Fort Rouillé (Ibid 2011:2).

Within this same time-period, Ontario as we know it was still part of the Province of Quebec. In July 1788 the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.1 Review of Historical Records

Historical records and mapping, including the *1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel*, (G.R. & G.M. Tremaine. 1859) and the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (Miles & Co. 1877), were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

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

Table 1: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor in 1859			
Concession	Lot	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s) Present
5 WHS	6	Ostrander	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A section of the Credit River is illustrated in the southwestern portion of this lot.
4 WHS	6	Jos.h Pearen (west half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A tributary of the Credit River is illustrated in the eastern section of this parcel.
5 WHS	7	Est. of H. Whitham dec. (east half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
4 WHS	7	William Ostrander (south ¼); Jas. Ostrander Jr. (north ¾)	A tributary of the Credit River is illustrated running through both parcels near the centre of the lot.
5 WHS	8	Wm. Scott (southeast ¼); Thos. McClure (northeast ¼)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
4 WHS	8	John Scott (west half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A tributary of the Credit River is illustrated in the eastern portion of this parcel.
5 WHS	9	Thos. McClure (east half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
4 WHS	9	Jos.h. Leflar (west half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A tributary of the Credit River is illustrated near the centre of this parcel.
5 WHS	10	J.O. Anthony (west half)	A small section of a tributary of the Credit River is illustrated in the northeastern section of the lot and within the study area.
4 WHS	10	Thos. McClure (southwest ¼); John McCandless (northwest ¾)	A small section of a tributary of the Credit River is located within and parallel to the study area in the southern and western section of both the McCandless and McClure properties.

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

Table 2: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor in 1877			
Concession	Lot	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s) Present
5 WHS	6	Jas. P. Hutton (east half)	No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. A section of the Credit River is illustrated in the southwestern portion of this parcel.

Table 2: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor in 1877			
Concession	Lot	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s) Present
4 WHS	6	Ralph Brown (west half)	One house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated east of the study area. A tributary of the Credit River runs through the eastern portion of this parcel.
5 WHS	7	Hugh Anthony (east half)	One house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated west of the study area.
4 WHS	7	William Ostrander (south ¼); Pat.k McClure (south-central ¼); Geo. Ostrander (north half)	A tributary of the Credit River is illustrated near the centre of these parcels. No structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area.
5 WHS	8	Wm T. Scott (southeast ¼); Jno. McClure (northeast ¼)	On McClure's land, one house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated immediately west of the study area. One house, one structure and an orchard are also pictured on Scott's land, but only the orchard would be adjacent to the western limits of the study area.
4 WHS	8	Jno. Scott (west half)	One house, one structure and an orchard are illustrated immediately east of the study area. A tributary of the Credit River runs through the eastern section of this parcel.
5 WHS	9	Thos. McClure (east half)	Two structures and orchards are depicted to the west of the study area.
4 WHS	9	Wm. W. Otterhead (west half)	A cemetery is shown in the southwest corner of this parcel, in close proximity to the study area. Structures and an orchard are shown to the east of the study area near a tributary of the Credit River.
5 WHS	10	Mark Anthony (east half)	One house, a building and orchard are illustrated immediately northwest of the study area.
4 WHS	10	Thos. McClure (southwest ¼); Andw. McCandless (northwest ¾)	One house and one orchard are pictured on McCandless property immediately northeast of the study area). A small section of a tributary of the Credit River is located within and parallel to the study area in the southern and western section of both the McCandless and McClure properties.

As noted above (Section 1.2) immediate south the study area lay the historic village of Huttonville (located between the 4th and 6th lines of the west half of Chinguacousy Township, now forming part of the City of Brampton, as it was annexed in 1974) (see Table 1 and Appendix A: Figure 4). The first European family to take up land in Huttonville was that of Andrew Ostrander. Ostrander was a United Empire Loyalist of Dutch descent whose family lived for several generations in the New England states (Ibid 2011:3). Andrew Ostrander and family received claim to Lots 5 and 6, Concession 5 (WHS).

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is within the AjGw, AkGw, and AkGx Borden Blocks. According to the OASD there are 26 archaeological sites registered within a 1-km radius (MTCS correspondence 17 September, 2015).

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher (Year Researched)
AjGw-8	Butt	Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	V. Konrad (1972)
AjGw-9	Burton	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic Scatter	P. Ramsden (1967, 1971)
AjGw-10	Naka	Woodland	Campsite	P. Ramsden (1967, 1971)
AjGw-11	Hutton	Woodland	Campsite	J. Godja (1966)
AjGw-12	C. Laidlaw	Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	L. Ugarenko (1972)
AjGw-13	Ferri	Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	A. Roberts (1972)
AjGw-14	Laidlaw	Archaic	Campsite	A. Roberts (1972)
AjGw-15	Ostranger	Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	R. Hazard (1971)
AjGw-16	Oldham	Woodland	Campsite	V. Konrad (1972)
AjGw-18	Fraser	Archaic	Campsite	D. Spittal (1976)
AjGw-352	Sub-Area 3 Site #11-3	Early Archaic	Isolated Find	D.R. Poulton (2004)
AjGw-355	1-1	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton (2003)
AjGw-361	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-362	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-363	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-364	-	Pre-Contact	Scatter	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-365	-	Post-Contact	Homestead	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-366	-	Post-Contact	Homestead	B. Welsh (2004)
AjGw-372	Bluegrass	Early Archaic	Other/Campsite	C. Dodd (2005)
AjGw-373	Helpport 1	Pre-Contact	Scatter	C. Dodd (2004)
AjGw-374	Patrick McClure	Post-Contact	Homestead	C. Dodd (2004)

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher (Year Researched)
AjGw-375	Craig McClure II	Late Archaic	Findspot	C. Dodd (2004)
AjGw-383	Findspot P2	Not recorded	Not recorded	A.S.I. (2005)
AjGw-457	P1	Pre-Contact	Scatter	Not recorded (2008)
AjGw-459	P3	Late Woodland	Village	Not recorded (2008)
AjGw-525	Cleaveview	Post-Contact	Homestead	W. Finlayson (2010)
AkGw-67	Avida	Middle Woodland	Lithic Scatter	D.R. Poulton (1993)
AkGw-68	Samuel McClure	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton (1993)
AkGw-71	Samuel McClure II	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton (1993)
AkGw-106	Appaloosa	Archaic	Isolated Find	ASI (1998)
AkGw-146	Bradner	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded
AkGw-233	6-4	Early/Middle Woodland	Isolated Find	D.R. Poulton (2003)
AkGw-234	6-5	Middle Archaic	Isolated Find	D.R. Poulton (2003)
AkGw-235	11-1	Early Archaic	Isolated Find	D.R. Poulton (2003)
AkGw-274	Helpport 2	Late Paleo-Indian	Scatter	D. Poulton (2006)
AkGw-275	Helpport 3	Middle Archaic	Not recorded	Not recorded
AkGw-276	Helpport 4	Early Woodland (Meadowood)	Findspot	C. Dodd (2004)
AkGw-324	-	Post-Contact	House	J. Wilson (2007)
AkGx-20	Creditview 1	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic Scatter	J.A. Bursey (1998)
AkGx-21	Creditview 2	Late Paleo-Indian	Isolated Find	J.A. Bursey (1998)
AkGx-22	Creditview 3	Early Archaic	Isolated Find	J.A. Bursey (1998)
AkGx-71	Location 2	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded
AkGx-77	Primont H1	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded

Three of the 43 sites listed above are recorded as Historic Euro-Canadian Homesteads (AjGw-355, AkGw-68, and AkGw-71), while five (n=5) are recorded as Post-Contact Homesteads (AjGw-374, AjGw-525, AjGw-365, AjGw-36, and AkGx-324). There are also: four undetermined Pre-Contact Campsites (AjGw-8, AjGw-12, AjGw-13, and AjGw-15); two undetermined Pre-contact lithic scatters (AjGw-9 and AkGx-20); two Pre-Contact

findspots (AjGw-361 and AjGw-363); three Pre-Contact scatters (AjGw-364, AjGw-373, and AjGw-457); two Late Paleo-Indian sites (AkGw-274 [scatter], and AkGx-21 [isolated find]); one Archaic findspot (AkGw-106), two Archaic campsites (AjGw-14 and AjGw-18); three Early Archaic isolated finds (AjGw-352 and AkGw-235 and AkGx-22); one Early Archaic campsite (AjGw-372); two Middle Archaic findspots (AjGw-362 and AkGw-234); one Middle Archaic site (AkGw-275); one Late Archaic findspot (AjGw-375); three Woodland Campsites (AjGw-10, AjGw-11 and AjGw-16); two Early / Middle Woodland findspots (AkGw-233 and AkGw-276); and one Middle Woodland scatter (AkGw-67). Four of the registered sites came back as information not recorded (AjGw-383, AkGw-146, AkGx-71, and AkGx-77).

Of the above noted sites: AjGw-8, AjGw-10, AjGw-12, AjGw-13, AjGw-14, AjGw-16, AjGw-352, AkGw-67, AkGw-71, AkGw-106, AkGw-146, AkGw-233, AkGw-234, AkGw-235, AkGx-20, AkGx-21 and AkGx-22 (n=17), did not appear on the 2015 data base request, however were noted in ASI's (2005a) Stage 1 Report which was reviewed during the preparation of this report.

AjGw-9 was noted in the 2015 data base search as having a Stage 3 completed in 2008, with ongoing Stage 4 assessment. Stage 4 work was also noted as ongoing for AjGw-459; and, Stage 4 assessments were recommended for AjGw-525 and AjGw-372. Stage 3 assessments were recommend for AjGw-366, AjGw-373 and AjGw-374. Stage 2 recommendations were made for AjGw-11 and AjGw-15 and AjGw-355.

Additionally, a request for relevant archaeological reports within 50 m of the study area was placed with the Data Coordinator at MTCS. Four reports came back from the request:

1. *Original Report on the 2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Four X Development Land, Four X Development Inc.'s Property, Lots 7 and 8 WHS, City of Brampton, Ontario* (William Finlayson (P059), This Land Archaeology Inc. Report ID# 265015).
2. *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Part of Lots 10-14, Concession 4-5 W.H.S, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (Paul Racher (P007), Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Report ID# 253812).
3. *Stage 1 & 2 A.A. of Chariot Develops. Part of Lot 6, Concession 4 W.H.S., Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel* (Debbie Steiss (P049) ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services. Report ID# 873).

4. *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. Investigation of the Huttonville Cemetery. ASI File 05EA-122, (MCL PIF P057-188 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]) (ASI 2005C).*

Three additional reports that document work within 50 m of the study area that did not come back from the request are:

5. *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. ASI File 05EA-07, (MCL PIF P057-135 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).*
6. *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. ASI File 05EA-122, (MCL PIF P057-188 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]). And;*
7. *Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 & 2), Mattamy Homes – McClure Property, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Chingaucousy, Peel County, Ontario (P084-127-2007 Archaeologix Inc).*

1.3.1 Review of Previously Documented Work

As mentioned in Section 1.3, four reports that document work within 50 m of the study area were returned by the Data Coordinator at MTCS. In addition to those four reports, three reports that document work within 50 m of the study area that were not returned with the request are also included in Section 1.3. Every effort was made to obtain copies of the above-noted reports. Where available, a summary of relevant information from the review of the above reports is documented in this section.

The Original Report on the *2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Four X Development Land on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 5 West Half South*, date March 18, 2013 conducted by This Land Archaeology Inc., (2013 William Finlayson [P059], Report ID# 265015, report 1 in Section 1.3) documents a Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessment on lands located 600 m north west of Queen and Mississauga Road. At the time of the assessment the study area was comprised of farmland, with a farmstead located in the central eastern portion of the property. Background research determined that the study area had high archaeological potential due to the proximity to historic roads (Mississauga

Road and Queen Street) as well as proximity to the Credit River (abutting the western boundary of the property).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 CSP at the Cleaveview Site were found over an area of approximately 0.42 acres. The recovery of Creamware and Pearlware, with early varieties of Refined White Earthenware (RWE) such as Scalloped Blue Edgware and Chickenclaw Edgware, and the absence of vitrified White Earthenware suggests the occupation of the site was in the early part of the 19th century. The excavation of 20 1x1-m test units resulted in the recovery of an additional 664 artifacts. These included larger samples of Creamware and Pearlware and early varieties of RWE such as Early Palette Hand Painted and the absence of vitrified White Earthenware, which confirms an occupation of the site during the early 19th century. The location of the site at the rear of the property with access to the adjacent Credit River, combined with its location some distance from the historic road (now Mississauga Road) suggests that this may have been the first log cabin on the property.

During the Stage 3 CSP at the Four X site, 319 artifacts and over 58 positive findspots were encountered. In addition, the excavation of 20 of 20 1x1-m test units resulted in the recovery of 768 artifacts. Small quantities of RWE, including Black Transfer Print, Scalloped Blue Edgware, Chickenclaw Edgware and vitrified White Earthenware, suggest an occupation beginning in the mid-19th century and extending into the late 19th century.

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

The report entitled: *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Part of Lots 10-14, Concession 4-5 W.H.S, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (Paul Racher (P007), Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Report ID# 253812, report 2 in Section 1.3) was reviewed. The

assessment recorded in this report documents a portion of part of Lot 10, Concession 4 and 5 west half south that falls just outside of the current study area.

The Stage 3 assessment of the investigation of The Huttonville Cemetery was described in ASI (2005c): 3-5). The Huttonville Cemetery is located on the west half of Lot 9, Concession 4 (WHS), and is situated on the east side of Mississauga Road and south of Bovaird Drive (formerly Highway 7). Information pertaining to the cemetery was acquired from an unpublished report written by J.B. Gilchrist for the City of Brampton (Gilchrist 1983, in ASI 2005c). Gilchrist recorded that the Crown Patent for the lot was granted to a John Frank on April 30, 1830. He immediately sold the lot to Joseph Leflar who deeded one acre of land to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for £5.00 sterling. There was also a subsequent sale of part of the lot from James Fletcher to Alexander Hutton, William Feflar, Jonathon Copeland, William Duggan, and Hiram Leflar, who were Trustees of the Methodist Church. Gilchrist indicated that William Perkins Bull, a 1930s Peel County historian, believed that the cemetery was never properly surveyed, and there was never any Board of Directors to oversee the cemetery's affairs. Bull reported that in the late 1930s, most of the cemetery was covered in 10 to 12 feet high scrub (Gilchrist 1983: 2, in ASI 2005c). The symbol for a church is indicated on the 1877 historic atlas map. Gilchrist noted that no graves have been observed in this location, and that the area was (in 1983) characterized by smaller trees. In addition, the surviving church records for the "Huttonville" Methodist – United Church are "incomplete and misleading: entries from the 1920s to 1950s state that the burial place is Huttonville (or 4th Line) Cemetery when they should in fact refer to the Pages or Ostrandens Cemetery which is located on 5th Line (or Heritage Road). Only one burial in the register refers to the Huttonville – 4th Line Cemetery, and that is for a Charles Kirk, age 76, who died on November 19, 1930, and was buried on November 21st. This is purportedly the last burial at the cemetery (Gilchrist 1983: 3, in ASI 2005c)".

Gilchrist estimated that the cemetery was used between 1841 and 1930 that at least 97 persons were buried there, and up to 55 tombstones exist (Gilchrist 1983: 10, in ASI 2005c).

ASI (2005c: 3) reported that "Clearly there is potential for unmarked graves to be located immediately outside (or to the west of) the cemetery proper and thus a potential construction concern. As a precaution, the existing ROW immediately adjacent to the cemetery was subjected to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment".

The Stage 3 assessment was conducted on 24th August, 2005. "The area under investigation measured approximately 60-m long by 4-m wide and was situated about 6-m from the curb along Mississauga Road just east of the ditch (ASI 2005c: 6) (Appendix A: Figure 7). "The trench extended to within 0.5-m of the cemetery edge or the limit of the

existing ROW (ASI 2005c: 6). “The trench was excavated to subsoil which varied between 40-60 cm. The subsoil consisted of light brown clay, while the fill was mostly dark brown clay loam with varying amounts of gravel. No indication of any grave shafts or other cultural features was observed during excavation, and the area was considered to be previously disturbed (ASI 2005c: 6). Furthermore, ASI (2005c:6) discovered “two narrow trenches running along the bottom of the excavation. Since locates did not identify any active utilities buried with the study corridor, these were...likely de-commissioned. No archaeological resources were recovered during the excavation”.

ASI (2005c:6) recommended the following: “no additional archaeological assessment or monitoring is required within the study corridor beside Huttonville Cemetery as defined in Figures 4 and 5, and it can be considered clear of further archaeological concern”.

The following two additional reports that document previous archaeological assessments within the current study corridor were reviewed in preparation of this report. A brief summary of relevant documentation and recommendations are provided below.

2005a *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. ASI File 05EA-07, (MCL PIF P057-135 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).

The 2005(a) Stage 1 assessment conducted for the Class Environmental Assessment Study for Mississauga Road Improvements between Queen Street and Bovaird Drive in the Regional Municipality Peel (ASI, Robert Pihl (P057) concluded that there were 23 registered archaeological sites within a 2-km radius of the study corridor, two of which (AjGw-15 and AjGw-18) were within close proximity. It was also determined that undisturbed lands within 100 m of Mississauga Road, an early settlement road, exhibited potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites. The Stage 1 report recommendations included: i) prior to any land-disturbing activities along the study corridor, Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted in accordance with *Ministry of Culture Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present within the study corridor limits. Such assessment must include investigation of any and all lands beyond the limits of the existing disturbed right-of-way (consisting of the traveled lanes and shoulders, and extending to the toe of the fill slope, the top of the cut slope, or the outside edge of the drainage ditch, whichever is furthest from the centerline), that will be impacted, whether temporarily or permanently, by the project. The Stage 2 assessment would also attempt to re-locate sites AjGw-15 and AjGw-18 and to assess their precise relationship to the study corridor; ii) prior to any land-disturbing activities adjacent to the Huttonville Cemetery, investigations will be required to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves involving either the monitoring of

the area by a licensed archaeologist during construction or the removal of the topsoil with a Gradall followed by the shovel shining of the exposed surfaces and inspection for grave shafts; and iii) should deeply buried archaeological remains be found during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture should be immediately notified.

2005b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7) Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. ASI File 05EA-122, (MCL PIF P057-188 [Robert Pihl, M.A.]).*

The Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2005b) was also reviewed. This report concluded that the entire ROW had been thoroughly disturbed in the past, and does not retain archaeological potential (ASI 2005b: 5, Figures 6a-6j, Appendix A). Nevertheless, “future road widening will, however, extend outside of the current ROW, and these lands will... require field assessment as some later date. They were not investigated during the present study” (ASI 2005b: 5).

1.3.2 Summary of Archaeological Potential

In summary, undisturbed and previously unassessed portions of the study corridor have archaeological potential for four principle reasons: 1) the close proximity of a natural watercourse, the Credit River, as illustrated on Figures 1-4 (Appendix A) (as well as a number of smaller Credit river tributaries); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of 43 registered archaeological sites within 1km; 3) the close proximity of early transportation routes (Mississauga Road and Queen Street, early settlement roads), as shown on historic mapping (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A); and 4) the close proximity of the historic Huttonville Cemetery.

2.0 STAGE 1 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Background research has indicated that undisturbed and previously unassessed portions of the study corridor have archaeological potential for four principal reasons: 1) the close proximity of a natural watercourse, the Credit River and its tributaries, as illustrated in Figures 1-4 (Appendix A); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of 43 registered archaeological sites within 1 km; 3) the close proximity of early transportation routes (Mississauga Road and Queen Street, early settlement roads), as shown on historic mapping (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A); and 4) the close proximity of the historic Huttonville Cemetery.

Appendix A: Figures 7a-7i graphically present the Stage 1 assessment results.

It has been concluded that no further archaeological assessment is required for approximately 87% of the study area, or 9.99 ha. This includes paved or compacted gravel roads, driveways and shoulders; low and wet terrain; excessive and artificial slopes; and areas already assessed by other licensed archaeologists and deemed not to require further assessment. The remainder of the study area (13% or 3.75 acres) exhibits archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figures 7a – 7i) and requires further archaeological assessment prior to any form of land alteration.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011)* is required prior to any form of land alteration within the areas of archaeological potential that are noted in Figures 7a – 7i, Appendix A.
2. The remainder of the study area does not require further archaeological assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to MTCS approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without MTCS concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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 a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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.

Stage 1 Background Study
From 300m North of Queen Street West to 100m South of
Bovaird Drive, The City of Brampton, Regional Municipality
of Peel, Ontario



5.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

6.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of The Region of Peel and is intended to provide a Stage 1 background study of the lands associated with the proposed improvements to Mississauga Road (Regional Road 1) from 300m North of Queen Street West (Regional Road 6) to 100m South of Bovaird Drive (Regional Road 107) in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The study area is located on Part of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concessions 4 and 5 (WHS), formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

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

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study by Amec Foster Wheeler. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the background study.

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

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

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

Stage 1 Background Study
From 300m North of Queen Street West to 100m South of
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of Peel, Ontario



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

Respectfully Submitted,

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

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

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

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Stage 1 Background Study
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