



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BOVAIRD DRIVE: LAKE LOUISE DRIVE /WORTHINGTON
AVENUE TO OLD PINE CRESCENT, BRAMPTON,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

Submitted to:

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AND

THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE

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- Regional Municipality of Peel – 2 Copies
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMEC Earth and Environmental, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (“AMEC”) was retained by the Regional Municipality of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Bovaird Drive right-of-way (“ROW”) situated between Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in Brampton, Ontario. The Study Area is comprised of municipal roadway and individually owned parcels including, vacant, residential, commercial, institutional land, totalling an area of approximately 464.73 acres (188 hectares). Currently, the site is owned by the Region of Peel (the “OWNER”) and is in use as a municipal roadway. Surrounding properties are privately owned, consisting of residential and commercial properties.

The CLIENT retained AMEC to provide an evaluation of potential archaeological resources on the Study Area in support of a Schedule “C” Class Environmental Assessment Study being undertaken to review current and future level of service in Bovaird Drive ROW.

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is a systematic qualitative process carried out to assess the archaeological potential of a given property based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (‘historic’) and pre-European contact (‘prehistoric’) Aboriginal occupation and use, and to identify any archaeological sites previously discovered within its boundaries.

This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was carried out under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P329), held by Ms. Nancy Saxberg of AMEC. The project information was acknowledged by the Ontario Ministry of Culture on 22 September 2009 with the approval of CIF# P329-008-2009. Permission to enter the road allowance lands was granted by the OWNER to AMEC on 02 September 2009, but permission to enter the bordering properties was not granted and these were not entered. All visual assessment was conducted from the roadways. Ms. Nancy Saxberg and Ms. Barbara Slim of AMEC conducted a Stage 1 Visual Assessment on 06 November 2009, and by Ms. Nancy Saxberg of AMEC on 20 November 2009 to determine the archaeological potential within the Study Area. Weather on 06 November was sunny and warm. Weather on 20 November 2009 was windy, cloudy, and cool. Weather did not impede the observation of the property on either day.

The Stage 1 Background Study revealed that sixty-two (62) previously-recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately two (2) km of the Study Area, as registered with the Ontario Ministry of Culture. Four (4) previously-recorded sites were recorded within the Study Area. These include Archaic and Early Woodland artifact findspots, an undescribed Early Woodland site and another site of unknown character.

A preliminary examination of historical documents and land titles, as verified during the field visit, suggests that the earliest Euro-Canadian structures within the Study Area have been replaced, although remains of these may exist archaeologically. The Curry saw mill and log

house, which may be the earliest Euro-Canadian structures in the Study Area, were once located in the Credit River valley near the village of Norval.

In summary, much of the property within the Study Area has the potential to contain significant pre-contact Aboriginal and historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Lands with the highest potential include the grounds of heritage buildings near the major transportation routes, and the banks of rivers, ravines, and creeks.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area, consisting of a corridor along Bovaird Drive between Lake Louise Drive/Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in the City of Brampton, further archaeological investigation is recommended. A Stage 2 Property Assessment targeting the high and moderate potential lands within the Study Area, is recommended. This includes a pedestrian survey of recently ploughed and weathered agricultural fields and a test pit survey of the ground of potential heritage properties and the forested banks of creeks, rivers and ravines. The Stage 2 Assessment is recommended prior to further land development within the Study Area.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Culture concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of Ministry of Culture approval has been received.

The following Ministry of Culture conditions also apply:

- Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately; and,
- In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Government Services, Consumer Protection Branch at (416) 326-8404 or toll-free at 1-800-889-9768.

In accordance with the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, the licensee and AMEC will hold in safekeeping all records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under Licence P329, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Field Director:	Nancy Saxberg, M.A.
Staff Archaeologists:	Barbara Slim, M.A.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

AMEC Earth and Environmental, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (“AMEC”) was retained by the Regional Municipality of Peel (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Bovaird Drive right-of-way (“ROW”) situated between Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in Brampton, Ontario. The Study Area is comprised of municipal roadway and individually owned parcels including, vacant, residential, commercial, institutional land, totalling an area of approximately 464.73 acres (188 hectares). Currently, the roadway is owned by the Region of Peel (the “OWNER”). Surrounding properties are privately owned, consisting of residential and commercial properties.

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1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference as provided in AMEC proposal / work agreement dated August 2009. A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is a systematic process carried out to assess the archaeological potential of a given property based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian and pre-European contact (Aboriginal) occupation and use.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in accordance with the Technical Standards, as defined in the draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2009*, set out by the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment consisted of the following tasks:

- Contacting the Ontario Ministry of Culture to determine the existence of records of archaeological sites known to exist within the limits of the Study Area, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by that ministry;
- A visual assessment of the Study Area to determine its physical setting and possible areas of disturbance impacting the preservation of archaeological resources;
- A review of the Study Area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its physiographic and hydrographic situation, as well as the nature of the soils and vegetation present;
- A review of the potential for historic and pre-contact human occupation as determined by access to important resources and transportation routes;
- A review of the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources;
- A review of the current and historical use of the Study Area and any land-use practices that may have impacted the preservation of potential archaeological resources;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics; and,
- Preparing a report of findings.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

A Stage 1 Background Study is carried out to evaluate the potential for archaeological resources to exist within the boundaries of a Study Area. The Ontario Ministry of Culture has prescribed a general formula to be used when attempting to determine the archaeological potential that exists within a given area. Several factors including, but not limited to, proximity to water, proximity to natural resources and raw materials, the presence of well-drained soils, elevated topography suitable for habitation, access to transportation routes, proximity to historic infrastructure, settlement, and industry, and the presence of previously identified archaeological resources, all serve to increase a Study Area's potential to contain archaeological resources as they would have increased the likelihood of past human occupation and use of the area within the property.

2.1 Physical Setting

The Study Area consists of Bovaird Drive right-of-way ("ROW") situated between Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in Brampton, Ontario. The Study Area is comprised of a roadway ROW.

The western portion (99.95 acres) of the Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of Ontario, whereas the remaining 364.78 acres is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113).

The Peel Plain physiographic region consists of approximately 777 square kilometres ("km²") (300 square miles) of clay soils that cover the central portion of the Regional Municipality of York, Peel and Halton (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174). The underlying geological material consists of shale and limestone. Deeply incised valleys are present alongside the Credit River, which transects the western portion of the Study Area. According to Chapman and Putman (1984), this area would have been covered by hardwood forests (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 175). The Peel Plain was settled during the early part of the nineteenth century for its fertile clay soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 176). Until the 1940s, the land was used for agricultural purposes, beginning with the growing of wheat, hay and alfalfa. In addition, various racehorse farms and orchards, small fruit, vegetable and poultry farms were established. According to Chapman and Putman (1984: 176), most of the farms were 100 acres in size and had the following configuration: the majority of the land was used for field crops, a small portion of it for pasture and about 6-7% remained as woodlots. The Study Area is located on what is now known as Brampton. This city contained a large greenhouse industry, consisting primarily of rose growing (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 176). By the 1980s, this area had developed the majority of the land, with the exception of some farmland used to grow cash crops.

The South Slope physiographic region covers approximately 2.43 km² (940 square miles) and is comprised of the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and the strip south of the Peel Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 173). The soils found within the Study Area consist of back, grey and red shales located in the vicinity of the Credit River. In addition, Chinguacousy clay loam and Onedia clay loam are found west of Toronto. These are characterized as acidic and harder to work, with lower levels of lime and available phosphorus and higher potash contents (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174). According to Chapman and Putnam (1984: 174), this area was colonized by British immigrants in the early 1800s. The original land use consisted of mixed, subsistence agriculture; however, grain growing soon began to take precedence. Once the railways were introduced in the 1850s, the stony-type soils were employed for grain growing. Once wheat growing declined, it was replaced by commercial mixed farming (e.g., beef cattle, hogs and dairy butter). By the 1980's, however, this area experienced considerable development under the influence of Toronto (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174).

2.2 Overview of Southern Ontario Archaeology

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Aboriginal adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. The majority of stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as Onondaga and Haldimand Chert, found near the north shore of Lake Erie, Kettle Point Chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron, and Collingwood Chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment to the north. Onondaga Chert outcrops within the Town of Fort Erie.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points also changed. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 3000 year ago, when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery and later periods are defined by the pottery and point types found. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the pre-contact history of Ontario as understood by archaeologists. The information is adapted from a summary of Ontario archaeology on the Ontario Archaeological Society website (<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary/contents.htm>).

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called "flutes". Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Palaeo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

After 9,000 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were thought to be settling into various parts of the landscape. There appears to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atl-atl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the Archaic Period, are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centred on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile. This adaptation is one that remained unchanged in Northwestern Canada until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include Nettling, Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, and Late types include Genesee, Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these are named after sites where they have been identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Early Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points from this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,600 years ago.

The primary technological advancement of the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario is the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, which was practiced as part of the

hunting and gathering strategy. More sedentary communities developed as a result, and the importance of community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape, but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period ended in approximately AD 600, or 1,400 years ago.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of Iroquoian culture in southern Ontario. This is characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later villages were larger and more heavily palisaded and longhouses were larger also.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquois social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three (3) Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe a period of transition from Late Woodland to Historic times as "Proto-historic". The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local First Nations were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Aboriginal middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later historic times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Archaeologically, the years since the arrival of Europeans are referred to as the Historic Period. In southern Ontario, significant Historic sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these sites date to before AD 1830.

2.3 Known Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ontario

Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden Number listed for each site is a geographic reference indicator, based on longitude and latitude, utilized under the Canadian Borden System. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres (“km”) east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four (4) letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden Blocks AjGw and AkGw.

A search of the Ontario Ministry of Culture’s Ontario Archaeological Sites Database resulted in the identification of sixty-two (62) archaeological sites discovered within approximately two (2) km of the Study Area (Figure 6). Table 1 provides a list of these sites.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 2 km of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Distance from the Study Area (in metres)	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-12	C. Laidlaw	2,149	Undetermined	Campsite	Len Ugarenko
AjGx-7	Laird	1,857	Aboriginal (Early Woodland)	Campsite	ROM and University of Toronto
AkGw-75	Rose	3,562	Aboriginal	Findspot	Martin Cooper, and S. Austin
AkGw-274	Helpert 2	1,656	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Christine Dodd
AjGx-20	Norval 1	2,709	Aboriginal (Iroquoian)	Campsite	York University
AjGw-374	Patrick McClure	2,014	Euro-Canadian (Mid Nineteenth Century)	Homestead	Christine Dodd
AjGw-375	Craig McClure II	2,026	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot	Christine Dodd
AjGw-373	Helpert 1	1,028	Aboriginal	Undetermined	Christine Dodd
AjGw-383	Findspot P2	1,107	Aboriginal	Findspot	ASI
AjGx-60	Norval	3,918	Aboriginal	Campsite (?)	Dr. Bruce Walsh
AkGw-225	McCluredale	3,136	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Robert

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 2 km of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Distance from the Study Area (in metres)	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
	5				Pearce
AkGw-21	Fletcher Creek	4,181	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert G. Mayer
AjGx-21	Norval 2	2,763	Aboriginal (Archaic)	Campsite	York University
AkGw-234	6-5	2,111	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Campsite	Christine Dodd
AkGw-233	6-4	2,280	Aboriginal (Early/Middle Woodland)	Findspot	Christine Dodd
AkGw-147	Shook I	3,396	Euro-Canadian (1840s-1850s)	Homestead	Rick Sutton
AjGw-70	-	2,570	Euro-Canadian	Midden, Chipping Station	Jeffrey A. Bursey
AjGx-61	Silver Creek	4,087	Aboriginal	Campsite (?)	Ronald F. Williamson
AkGw-153	-	1,861	Aboriginal	Findspot	Kim Slocki
AkGw-148	Shook II	3,426	Euro-Canadian (1850s-1870s)	Homestead	Rick Sutton
AkGw-112	-	3,809	Aboriginal	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson
AkGx-30	McCluredale I	2,749	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert Pearce
AkGx-35	McCluredale 6	2,896	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert Pearce
AkGw-152	McClure IV	3,192	Aboriginal	Findspot	Rick Sutton
AkGw-109	Covenanter	3,951	Euro-Canadian (Mid to Late Nineteenth Century)	Homestead	Ronald F. Williamson
AkGw-151	McClure III	3,364	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot	Rick Sutton
AjGw-355	1-1	1,213	Euro-Canadian (1840s-1870s)	Homestead	Christine Dodd
AkGw-110	McKinney	3,890	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Ronald F.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 2 km of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Distance from the Study Area (in metres)	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
			(Mid to Late Nineteenth Century)		Williamson
AjGw-372	Bluegrass	1,156	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Camp	Christine Dodd
AkGw-127	-	2,742	Aboriginal	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson
AkGw-135	-	3,586	Aboriginal	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-137	-	3,653	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-138	-	3,744	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-139	-	4,008	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-140	Thackeray	3,511	Euro-Canadian (Early to Mid Nineteenth Century)	Homestead	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-141	Bentley	3,784	Euro-Canadian (1838 to 1854 A.D.)	Homestead	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGx-20	Creditview 1	1,770	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Jeffrey A. Bursey
AkGx-21	Creditview 2	2,220	Aboriginal (Late Paleo-Indian)	Findspot	Jeffrey A. Bursey

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 2 km of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Distance from the Study Area (in metres)	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-136	-	3,581	Aboriginal	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGx-22	Creditview 3	2,240	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot	Jeffrey A. Bursey
AjGw-353	Sub-Area 3 Site #11-3	2,791	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot	Christine Dodd
AkGw-235	11-1	2,671	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot	Chrstine Dodd
AjGx-11	-	4,361	NP	NP	NP
AjGx-14	-	3,407	NP	NP	NP
AkGx-7	George Petch	2,012	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Dana R. Poulton
AkGw-68	Samuel McClure	1,441	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Dana R. Poulton and Mark Douglas Borland
AjGx-22	Lloyd Laidlaw	1,763	-	-*	Roberta O'Brien
AkGw-67	Avida	1,711	Aboriginal (Middle Woodland)	Special Purpose	Dana R. Poulton and Mark Douglas Borland
AjGx-78	Norval 2	3,456	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot	Robert Pearce
AjGx-77	Norval 1	3,371	Aboriginal (Middle Woodland)	Campsite	Robert Pearce
AkGw-276	Helpport 4	1,039	Aboriginal (Early Woodland)	Findspot	Christine Dodd
AjGx-79	Norval 3	3,870	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert Pearce

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 2 km of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Distance from the Study Area (in metres)	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-114	Baker Lundy	3,090	Euro-Canadian (1830 to 1900)	Homestead	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-115	-	2,744	Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-145	Crash	2,769	Aboriginal	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AkGw-146	Bradner	2,283	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Ronald F. Williamson and Martin Cooper
AjGx-80	Norval 4	3,549	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert Pearce
AjGx-81	Norval 5	3,498	Aboriginal	Findspot	Robert Pearce
AjGx-9	-	3,423	NP	NP	NP
AkGw-106	Appaloosa	2,494	Aboriginal (Archaic)	Findspot	Ronald F. Williamson and Bruce Welsh
AkGw-71	Samual McClure II	1,794	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Dana R. Poulton
AkGx-11	Andrew Dolson	1,970	Euro-Canadian	Homestead and Industrial	Dana R. Poulton

Note: NP - Not Provided
 *- Collection Lost

Of the sixty-two (62) registered archaeological sites located within two (2) km of the Study Area, fifteen (15) of these represent historic, EuroCanadian settlement activity; forty-three (43) consist of aboriginal sites and four (4) are undetermined. The historic sites were identified as homesteads (13/15=88%), a midden (1/15=6%) and an industrial site (1/15=6%). The Aboriginal site types consist of campsites (9/43=21%), lithic

scatters (6/43=14%), findspots (26/43=60%) and a special purpose site (1/43=2.5%); one (1) of the sites (AjGw-373) was “undetermined” as to the type of site. Further work was recommended on twenty (20) of the sites.

No sites were recorded within the development area. Four previously-recorded sites were recorded within the Study Area. These include AkGw-106 and AkGw-276, Archaic and Early Woodland artifact findspots, respectively; AjGx-7, an undescribed Early Woodland site and AjGx-22, a site of unknown character. Further work was recommended at AjGx-7.

2.4 Historical Land Use Summary and Historic Site Potential

The Study Area consists of Bovaird Drive right-of-way (“ROW”) situated between Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in Brampton, Ontario. In the late 1800s, the Study Area was located in the Southern Part of Chingaucousy Township. At the time, the Town of Brampton was located to the east of the Study Area. The Township of Chingaucousy consists of 83,199.7 acres (130 square miles) in area. According to Pope (1877: 90), the Township of Chingaucousy was settled in ca. 1818. Overall, the first settlers consisted of people from New Brunswick, parts of Upper Canada (now Ontario) and the United States. In 1821, this township had a population of 412 individuals and only 230 acres of land had been cultivated (Pope, 1877: 90). In contrast, by 1877, the township grew to a population of 6,219 individuals. This area, known for its rich soils, was the home of substantial farm residences. The Credit River runs through the lower part of Chingaucousy Township, located on the western portion of the Study Area. The Town of Brampton was incorporated as a village in 1852 and as a town in 1873 (Pope 1877: 87).

The *1859 Tremaine’s Map* of the County of Peel was examined in an effort to determine the potential for historic archaeological remains within the Study Area (Figure 4). The Study Area at the time consisted of various parcels of land corresponding to Lots 10 and 11, Concessions 4 to 6. The following table provides a summary of ownership and features identified within the Study Area:

Table 2. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1859 Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel.			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
10	3	William Hunter (West ½)	o Residential dwelling / Inn identified as “Mount Pleasant” located on the south-eastern corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and

Table 2. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel.			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creditview Road; and, ○ Grand Trunk Railway transecting this parcel.
11	3	Joseph Hunter (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residential dwelling located on the north-eastern corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; and, ○ Residential dwelling located alongside the central portion of this parcel and to the north of what is currently Bovaird Drive.
10	4	Ebenezer Haines (Northeast ½), Jacob Scott (Southeast ½) and Andrew John McCandless (Northwest ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A tributary of the Credit River transecting the western portion of the west parcel.
11	4	Jon McClure (East ½) And David McClure (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presbyterian Church and residential dwelling located on the northwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; ○ Grand Trunk Railway transecting the south-eastern portion of the eastern parcel; and, ○ A tributary of the Credit River transecting the western portion of the western parcel.
10	5	Jon Anthony (East ½) and William Hunter (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A tributary of the Credit River transecting the eastern portion of the east parcel.
11	5	David McClure (East ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A tributary of the Credit River transecting the north-eastern portion

Table 2. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel.			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
		and Timothy Greensward (West ½)	of the east parcel.
10	6	Samuel Curry (East ½) and James Curry (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A residential dwelling and roadway located on the southeast corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard; and, o The Credit River transecting the both parcels and a tributary of the Credit River transecting the northern portion of the western parcel.
11	6	Henry Ross and James Pettigrew (East ½) and Peter Laird (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Residential dwelling located to the east of what is currently Winston Churchill Boulevard and to the north of Bovaird Drive (south-eastern portion of the western parcel); o A roadway located to the northeast of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard; and, o A tributary of the Credit River transecting the central portion of the western parcel.

In addition, the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario* (Page, 1877) (Figure 5) was examined to further determine the potential for historic archaeological remains within the Study Area. The Study Area at the time consisted of various parcels of land corresponding to Lots 10 and 11, Concessions 4 to 6. The following table provides a summary of ownership and features identified within the Study Area:

Table 3. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
10	3	William Hunter (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residential dwelling / Inn located on the south-eastern corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; ○ Residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the central portion of this parcel and the southern side of Bovaird Drive; and, ○ Grand Trunk Railway transecting this parcel.
11	3	Joseph Hunter (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residential dwelling and blacksmith shop located on the north-eastern corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; and, ○ Barn and orchard located alongside the central portion of this parcel and the northern side of Bovaird Drive.
10	4	D. Lawrence (East ½) and Andrew McCandless (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the southwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; ○ Residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the central-eastern portion of the parcel; ○ Grand Trunk Railway transecting the north-eastern portion of the eastern parcel; ○ Residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the south-east intersection of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road; and, ○ A tributary of the Credit River transecting the western portion of the western parcel.

Table 3. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
11	4	John McClure (East ½) and William McClure (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Church, residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the northwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road; o Grand Trunk Railway transecting the south-eastern portion of this parcel; o Blacksmith shop, residential dwelling, barn and orchard located to the east of Mississauga Road (north of Bovaird Drive); and, o A tributary of the Credit River transecting the western portion of the parcel.
10	5	Mark Anthony (East ½) and William Hunter (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Residential dwelling, barn and orchard located on the southwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road; and, o Two (2) residential dwellings, one (1) barn and an orchard located to the south of Bovaird Drive and east of Heritage Road (at the central portion of the western parcel).
11	5	William McClure (East ½) and Isaac Greensward (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Orchard located on the northwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road. This property is illustrated as being used by Mrs. B. (not resident); o Residential dwelling and orchard located to the west of what is currently Mississauga Road and to the north of Bovaird Drive; o A tributary of the Credit River transecting the north-eastern portion of the eastern parcel; and, o Residential dwelling and orchard located on the northeast corner of

Table 3. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			what is currently Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road.
10	6	Robert Currie (East ½) and Estate of James Currie (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Residential dwelling, located on the southwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road; o Residential dwelling, two (2) barns and orchard located to the south of what is currently Bovaird Drive and the west of what is currently Heritage Road; o Two (2) residential dwellings located on the southeast corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard; and, o The Credit River transecting the south-western corner of the eastern parcel, the western parcel and a tributary of the Credit River transecting the northern portion of the western parcel.
11	6	Pettigrew Estate (East ½) and Peter Laird (West ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Residential dwelling and orchard located on the northwest corner of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road. This property is illustrated as being used by Jon Ross (not resident); o Residential dwelling and orchard located to the west of what is currently Heritage Road and to the north of Bovaird Drive (south-central portion of eastern parcel); o Residential dwelling, two (2) barns and orchard located to the east of what is currently Winston Churchill Boulevard and to the north of Bovaird Drive (south-eastern portion of the

Table 3. Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel			
Lot	Concession	Resident(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			western parcel); o Two (2) residential dwellings and a roadway located to the northeast of what is currently Bovaird Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard; and, o A tributary of the Credit River transecting the central portion of the western parcel.

The 1877 Historical Atlas (Figure 4) indicates that the Study Area was located in Parts of Lots 10 and 11, Concessions 3 West to 6 West Chinguacousy, County of Peel, Ontario. The following table provides a list of ownership for the Study Area:

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.				
Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
o Lot 10 Northeast 1/2 , Concession 3 West				
Patent	18 March 1829	The Crown	Moses Cornwall	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	14 September 1832	Moses Cornwall	James Miles	All
Bargain and Sale	29 January 1833	James Miles et. ux.	Mark Brown	30 Acres
Bargain and Sale	18 June 1834	James Miles	Israel Ransom	E ½
Bargain and Sale	18 June 1834	James Miles	Thomas Baker	5 Acres, N.E. Corner
Bargain and Sale	23 April 1835	Israel Ransom	Thomas Lundy	E ½
Bargain and Sale	01 April 1835	Mark Brown et. ux.	William Wiley	30 Acres, Pt. E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Bargain and Sale	24 March 1841	Thomas Baker et. ux.	Thomas Lundy	5 Acres, NE Corner
Bargain and Sale	18 August 1853	William Wiley et. ux.	Grand T. Railway Co.	Part
Indenture	24 April 1862	Joseph McHearon et. al.	William Hunter	30 Acres, Pt. E ½
Mortgage	09 May 1862	William Hunter et. ux.	Joseph Hearson	30 Acres, Pt. E ½
Indenture	16 February 1864	Edward Grave et. al.	William Hunter	30 Acres, Pt. E ½
Indenture	11 April 1866	Thomas Hays et. al.	Jacob Scott	SE ½ of E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	11 December 1866	Joseph Hearn	Robert M. Hearn	Part E ½ of W ½
Will	12 November 1867	William Barnard	Daniel-Rebecca Barnard	Part 1 Acre
Bargain and Sale	04 March 1870	Thomas P. Lundy	Joseph S. Lundy	100 of E ½
Am. Deed	04 March 1870	Joseph S. Lundy	Thomas P. Lundy	100 Acres of E ½
Bargain and Sale	04 April 1881	William Hunter	Elgin Hunter	Part 30
Mortgage	24 March 1892	Joseph S. Lundy	Mary A. Robinson	-
Mortgage	21 June 1902	Elgin Hunter	James Sinclair	Part 30
Discharge of Mortgage	18 April 1903	James Sinclair	Elgin Hunter	Part E ½ 30
Mortgage	13 July 1903	Elgin Hunter	Elizabeth Sinclair	NW ½ of E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	09 July 1907	Mary A. Robinson	Joseph S. Lundy	Part E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
○ Lot 10 West ½, Concession 3 West				
Patent	26 November 1836	The Crown	Nathaniel Cornwall	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	13 April 1837	Moses Cornwall	Gabriel Cornwall	All
Bargain and Sale	06 October 1841	Gabriel Cornwall	William Hunter	All
Bargain and Sale	21 December 1846	William Hunter et. ux.	William Wiley	5 Acres Part W ½
Grant	18 October 1847	William Hunter	Thomas Hunter	¼ W ½ ¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	17 January 1853	Thomas Hunter et. ux.	Johnson Richardson	NW Angle
Mortgage	17 January 1853	Johnson Richardson et. ux.	Thomas Hunter	NW Angle
Mortgage	02 March 1853	Johnston Richardson et. ux.	Joseph Graham	¼ Acre Part
Bargain and Sale	10 May 1853	William Hunter et. ux.	Toronto and Guelph Railway Co.	43/100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	18 August 1853	William Wiley et. ux.	Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Part
Discharge of Mortgage	28 December 1854	Joseph Graham	Johnston Richardson	¼ Acre
Mortgage	30 December 1854	Johnston Richardson et. ux.	John Anthony	NW Angle
Grant	04 July 1854	Johnston Richardson et. ux.	Thomas Richardson	¼ Acre
Grant	06 February 1858	Thomas Richardson et. ux.	William Barnard	¼ Acre
Indenture	24 April 1862	Joseph McHearson	William Hunter	5 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Mortgage	09 May 1862	William Hunter et. ux.	Joseph McHearson	5 Acres
Grant	12 May 1862	William Hunter et. ux.	William Barnard	$\frac{3}{4}$ Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	11 December 1866	Joseph McHearson et. al.	William Hunter	Part E $\frac{1}{2}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$
Bargain and Sale	05 July 1869	Thomas Asborne et. al.	Henry Asborne	Part $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre
Bargain and Sale	11 July 1869	Henry Asborne et. ux.	Maria Asborne	Part $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre
Discharge of Mortgage	31 December 1870	Thomas Hunter	Johnson Richardson	NW Angle
Discharge of Mortgage	10 January 1871	David McClure	Johnston Richardson	NW Angle
Release	12 May 1862	William Hunter et. ux.	William Barnard	Part
Bargain and Sale	11 January 1871	Thomas Asborne et. ux.	Joseph White	Parts $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$
Will	20 January 1874	Joseph White	Isabella White	Part $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre
Bargain and Sale	09 March 1876	Isabella White	Chris Murphy	Part $\frac{3}{4}$ Acre
Bargain and Sale	20 September 1876	Margaret McCandless	Andrew McCandless	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$
Bargain and Sale	06 March 1886	Isabella White et. al.	Chris M. Meckin	Part W of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Will	03 May 1890	William Hunter	William Elgin Hunter et. al.	All
Bargain and Sale	30 September 1892	Susan Alice Walker	William Elgin Hunter	W $\frac{1}{2}$
Bargain and Sale	30 September 1892	Mary Davis	William Elgin Hunter	W $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Bargain and Sale	15 August 1892	Cecil Emanuel Hunter and Barbara Jane Crombie	William Elgin Hunter	W ½
Mortgage	30 June 1896	Elgin Hunter et. ux.	The Son D. and Loan Corp	100 less pt.
Mortgage	25 March 1891	William Elgin Hunter	Magdalene Hunter	100 less pt.
Mortgage	20 July 1897	Elgin Hunter et. ux.	James Sinclair	100 less pt.
Discharge of Mortgage	22 July 1897	The Son D. and Loan Corp.	Elgin Hunter	100 less pt.
○ Lot 11, Concession 3 West				
Patent	14 January 1820	The Crown	Timothy Street	200 Acres
Bargain and Sale	06 November 1835	Timothy Street	S. Flagler	West ½
Bargain and Sale	30 November 1835	Timothy Street	S. Muir	East ½
Bargain and Sale	08 September 1836	John Muir et. ux.	Joseph Hunter	East ½
Bargain and Sale	08 September 1836	Daniel Flagler et. ux.	Joseph Hunter	West ½
Bargain and Sale	14 April 1840	James Hunter	Nathaniel Hunter	East ½
Bargain and Sale	14 April 1840	James Hunter	Joseph Hunter	West ½
Grant	31 October 1846	William Jameson et. ux.	Joseph Muir	½ Acre Part NE ½
Grant	18 October 1847	Joseph Hunter et. ux.	Thomas Hunter	Part W ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Bargain and Sale	24 January 1847	Joseph Muir et. ux.	John Gibbon	½ Park NE ½
Bargain and Sale	24 August 1855	Thomas Hunter et. ux.	William Hunter	½ Part W ½
Grant	12 November 1863	William Hunter et. ux.	Thomas Clark	½ Acre Part W ½
Mortgage	12 November 1863	Thomas Clark	William Hunter	½ Acre Part W ½
Grant	13 September 1865	Thomas Clark et. ux.	William Hunter	½ Acre Part W ½
Will	21 December 1876	Joseph Hunter	William James Hunter	W ½
Will	07 December 1878	Nathaniel Hunter	John H. Hunter	E ½
Bargain and Sale	17 December 1881	William Hunter	H. M. Micken	Part ½
Bargain and Sale	21 April 1913	Arch. d M. Micken. et. al.	Arch. De. M. Micken et. Al.	1 Part W ½
○ Lot 10, North ½ of East ½, Concession 3 West				
Patent	21 November 1853	The Crown	James Scott	50 Acres
Bargain and Sale	29 April 1854	James Scott et. ux.	Ebenezer Haines	49 Acres
Grant	23 December 1853	James Scott et. ux.	Grand T. Railway Co.	91/100
Mortgage	29 April 1854	Ebenezer Haines	James Scott	N ½ of NE ½
Grant	13 October 1855	Ebenezer Haines et. ux.	Fredrick Haines	4 Acres Part N ¼
Mortgage	08 December 1856	Ebenezer Haines et. ux.	Charles King	49 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Mortgage	23 February 1858	Frederick Haines et. ux.	Charles Haines	4 Acres Part N ¼
Discharge of Mortgage	20 January 1862	Charles Haines	Frederick Haines	4 Acres Part N ¼
Discharge of Mortgage	09 January 1862	James Scott	Ebenezer Haines	N ½ of NE ½
Bargain and Sale	20 January 1862	Frederick Haines et. ux.	David Lawrence	4 Acres Part N ¼
Bargain and Sale	20 January 1862	Ebenezer Haines et. ux.	David Lawrence	44 Acres ¼ Part of N ¼
Mortgage	15 July 1862	David Lawrence et. ux.	Corporation of Chinguacousy	49 Acres N ¼
Discharge of Mortgage	10 October 1864	Charles King	Ebenezer Haines	N ½ of NE ½
○ Lot 10 North of Northwest ¼, Concession 4 West				
Patent	20 November 1862	The Crown	John. McCandless	50 Acres
-	12 December 1862	John McCandless	Andrew McCandless	All
-	14 October 1865	Andrew McCandless	Thomas Tuffey	All
Bargain and Sale	19 November 1891	John McClure et. ux.	James McClure	All
Bargain and Sale	30 March 1910	James McClure et. ux.	Samuel D. McClure	All
○ Lot 10 Southeast ¼, Concession 4 West				
Patent	11 May 1855	The Crown	James Scott, Sen.	50 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
○ Lot 10 Northwest ½ of Southeast ¼, Concession 4 West				
Patent	12 April 1856	The Crown	John Anthony, Sen.	25 Acres
Bond	16 December 1850	John Anthony	James Scott	25 Acres Part W ½
Grant	23 December 1853	James Scott et. ux.	Grand Truck Railway Co.	91/100 of Acre
Grant	02 June 1856	John Anthony et. ux.	John McCandless	All
○ Lot 10 Southeast ½ of South ¼, Concession 4 West				
Patent	10 May 1856	The Crown	Thomas McClure	25 Acres
○ Lot 11 North East ½, Concession 4 West				
Patent	30 April 1828	The Crown	John Peeler	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	25 April 1829	John Peeler	John McClure	All
Bargain and Sale	11 March 1840	John McClure	James Scott	¼ Acre
Grant	03 November 1853	John McClure et. ux.	Grant T. Railway Co.	4 Acres Part
Grant	09 November 1865	James McClure et. al.	Church Trustees	¼ Acre
Lease	27 September 1873	John McClure	John McClure Jr.	E ½
Will	27 September 1873	John McClure	John McClure Jr. et. al.	E ½
Bargain and Sale	27 October 1875	James McClure et. al.	John McClure	E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Bargain and Sale	07 February 1883	John McClure et. al.	Trustees of Presbyterian Church	Part
Bargain and Sale	24 August 1911	Jane McClure widow et. al.	Norman McClure	E ½ 100
Bargain and Sale	08 September 1911	Norman McClure	Arthur H. McClure	E ½ 100
○ Lot 11 West ½, Concession 4 West				
Patent	26 April 1822	The Crown	Peter Lawrence	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	02 May 1831	Peter Lawrence	David McClure	All
Bargain and sale	03 March 1853	David McClure et. ux.	Toronto and Guelph Railway Co.	2 93/100 Acres
Mortgage	31 January 1865	David McClure et. ux.	Duncan McDougall	All
Discharge of Mortgage	01 July 1870	Thomas Sharp et. al.	David McClure	100
Will	08 May 1871	David McClure	William McClure	100
Bargain and Sale	10 March 1883	Joseph McClure et. al.	William McClure	100
Mortgage	14 July 1907	William McClure	Robert Calion	100
○ Lot 10 East ½, Concession 5 West				
Patent	04 March 1831	The Crown	John Hager	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	05 April 1831	John Hager	John Anthony	E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Grant	09 November 1850	John Anthony et. ux.	William Anthony	¼ Acre Part
Grant	05 January 1856	William Anthony et. ux.	Timothy Greensword	¼ Acre Part
Mortgage	24 October 1862	John Anthony	Samuel McClure	E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	25 October 1864	Samuel McClure	John Anthony	E ½
Bargain and Sale	21 April 1874	William Anthony	William McClure	SE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	21 April 1874	William McClure	William Anthony	SE ¼ 50 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	01 October 1874	Andrew Anthony	Eliza A. Leflar	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Bargain and Sale	02 November 1874	William McClure	Mark Anthony	SE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	31 October 1874	Mark Anthony et. ux.	Eliza A. Leflar	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	31 October 1874	Mark Anthony et. ux.	William Anthony	SE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	05 November 1874	Mark Anthony et. ux.	Hugh Anthony	NE ½ 100 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	04 November 1874	Eliza A. Leflar	Mark Anthony	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Agreement	05 September 1875	Anthony Andrew	Anthony Mark	South of NE ¼
Bargain and Sale	16 September 1875	Andrew Anthony et. al.	Mark Anthony	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	23 September 1875	Mark Anthony et. ux.	Ralph Brown	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	23 September 1875	Mark Anthony et. ux.	Andrew Anthony	NE ¼ 50 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Discharge of Mortgage	17 November 1875	William Anthony	Mark Anthony	SE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	17 November 1875	Mark Anthony et. ux.	Eliza A. Leflar	E ½ 100 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	30 June 1883	Ralph Brown	Mark Anthony	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Mortgage	03 September 1887	Mark Anthony et. ux.	William Ashander	E ½ 100 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	15 September 1887	Eliza A. Leflar	Mark Anthony	NE ¼ 50 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	15 September 1887	Eliza A. Leflar	Mark Anthony	E ½ 100 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	31 December 1887	Hugh Anthony	Mark Anthony	E ½ 100 Acres
Assignment of Mortgage	01 September 1888	William Alexander	Hugh Anthony	E ½ Acres
Assignment of Mortgage	07 December 1888	Hugh Anthony	William Asbrander	E ½ 100 Acres
○ Lot 10 West ½, Concession 5 West				
Patent	26 July 1833	The Crown	David Hagan	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	13 October 1834	David Hagan et. ux.	Benjamin Smith	All
Bargain and Sale	04 November 1834	Benjamin Smith	William Hunter	W ½
Mortgage	04 November 1859	William Hunter	Benjamin Smith	W ½
Conveyance and Release	29 October 1870	Lawrence Smith et. al.	William Hunter	100 Acres
Mortgage	30 December 1872	William Hunter	William Carter	100 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Discharge of Mortgage	26 January 1876	Robert Carter et. al.	William Hunter	100 Acres
Mortgage	04 November 1876	William Hunter	Mary L. Wright	100 Acres
Discharge of Mortgage	24 October 1878	Mary L. Wright	William Hunter	100 Acres
Mortgage	22 October 1878	William Hunter	Jarvis Goodwin	100 Acres
Mortgage	08 September 1879	William Hunter	Hannah Reeve	-
Discharge of Mortgage	16 October 1880	Jarvis Goodwin	William Hunter	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	04 April 1881	William Hunter	Lawrence Hunter	-
Discharge of Mortgage	05 September 1881	H. Reeve	William Hunter	-
Mortgage	14 September 1881	Lawrence Hunter et. ux.	William Hunter	100 Acres
Mortgage	29 January 1887	Lawrence Hunter et. ux.	Margaret Montgomery	-
Discharge of Mortgage	12 July 1891	William Hunter	Lawrence Hunter	-
Discharge of Mortgage	16 January 1897	Margaret Montgomery	Lawrence Hunter	
Bargain and Sale	03 March 1900	Lawrence Hunter et. ux.	Thomas Meekin	W ½
○ Lot 11, Concession 5 West				
Patent	22 May 1824	The Crown	Alexander Cains Lawrence	200 Acres
Bargain and Sale	24 December 1828	Alexander C. Lawrence et. ux.	Angus McNicol	NE and SW ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Bargain and Sale	08 March 1839	Archibald McNicol	Timothy Greensword	SW ½
Bargain and Sale	10 November 1839	Archibald McNicol	James Witham	E ½
Bargain and Sale	19 November 1839	James L. Witham	John Erving	4 Acres Part E ½
Bargain and Sale	15 June 1846	John Erving et. ux.	John Anthony	4 Acres Part E ½
Mortgage	15 June 1846	John Anthony	John Erving	4 Acres Part E ½
Mortgage	05 February 1850	James Witham	John Green	E ½
Bargain and Sale	19 August 1848	James Witham et. ux.	John Green	1 Acre Part E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	23 January 1851	John Erving	John Anthony	7 Acres Part E ½
Bargain and Sale	28 August 1841	Timothy Greensword	John Green	8 Acres Part W ½
Grant	19 November 1850	John Green Sr. et. ux.	William Anthony	1 Acre Part E ½
Grant	19 November 1850	John Green Sr. et. ux.	William Anthony	8 Acres Part W ½
Discharge of Mortgage	26 June 1852	John Green	James Witham	E ½
Bargain and Sale	07 October 1852	James Withman et. ux.	David McClure	9 Acres E ½
Grant	05 January 1856	William Anthony et. ux.	Timothy Greensword	1 Acre Part E ½
Bargain and Sale	19 September 1867	Mark Anthony et. ux.	James Anthony	Part SE ¼
Bargain and Sale	08 April 1869	James Anthony et. al.	Joseph White	Part E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
D.C.	29 July 1869	Mark Anthony et. al.	Joseph White	Part E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	13 March 1872	Joseph White	George Brien	Part E ½
Mortgage	14 March 1872	George Brien	Douglas Mathews	Part E ½
Will	08 May 1871	David McClure	David McClure	Part 92 Acres
Lease	15 July 1874	Margaret Brien	Nathaniel Logan	Part S
Bargain and Sale	16 November 1874	Timothy Greensward	Daniel McClure	Part E ½
Mortgage	28 April 1875	Margaret Brien et. al.	William McLeod	S
Discharge of Mortgage	13 December 1876	William McLeod	Margaret Brien	S.
Discharge of Mortgage	05 November 1880	Douglas Mathews	George Brien et. al.	Part E ½
Bargain and Sale	05 November 1880	Margaret Brien et. al.	J. Scott	Part E ½
Mortgage	05 November 1880	J. Scott	Margaret Brien	Part E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	04 March 1883	Margaret Brien	J. Scott	Part E ½
D.C.	10 March 1883	J. McClure and Robert McClure	David McClure	Part 92 Acres
Bargain and Sale	13 March 1883	David McClure	Robert McClure	Part E ½ 92 Acres
D.C.	02 June 1885	Edward Greensward	Isaac Greensward	W ½
Bargain and Sale	09 March 1891	Joseph White	Margaret Brien	Part E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Mortgage	09 March 1891	George Brien	Joseph White	Part E ½
Will	26 May 1894	Robert McClure	David McClure	E ½ 92 Acres
Bargain and Sale	06 October 1894	William McClure et. al.	David McClure	E ½ 92 Acres
Mortgage	09 August 1895	Isaac Greensword	Ellen Smith	W ½ 100
D.C.	25 June 1895	Sara Lee, wife of David Lee, Margaret McClure wife of James McClure and Mary Jane Manes, wife of John Manes	David McClure	E ½ 92
Will	22 November 1898	David McClure	William McClure	E ½ 92
Bargain and Sale	17 March 1900	Robert Calion and William McClure Excrs. of Daniel McClure deceased	William McClure	E ½ 92
○ Lot 10, Concession 6 West				
Patent	02 August 1850	The Crown	James Curry	200 Acres
Bargain and Sale	02 December 1850	James Curry et. ux.	Samuel Curry	E ½
Grant	05 November 1863	James Curry	Confederation of Chinguacousy	3/100 Acre Part W ½
Mortgage	27 January 1866	Samuel Curry	James Menzies et. al.	E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	25 July 1871	J. Menzies et. al.	Samuel Curry	E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Will	23 March 1872	James Curry	Anne Curry et. al.	-
Bargain and Sale	01 April 1872	James Curry et. ux.	Hiram Broadbent	Part W ½
Mortgage	15 May 1872	Hiram Broadbent et. ux.	James Curry et. al.	Part W ½
Mortgage	02 May 1872	Samuel Curry	Robert McCullough	E ½
Mortgage	29 March 1875	Samuel Curry et. ux.	William Herald	E ½
Bargain and Sale	05 April 1875	Hiriam Broadbent et. ux.	Samuel Curry	Part W ½
Discharge of Mortgage	31 May 1875	Robert McCullough	Samuel Curry	E ½
Mortgage	10 April 1876	Robert Curry	Samuel Curry	E ½
Bargain and Sale	25 April 1877	Samuel Curry et. al.	Samuel D. Curry	-
Bargain and Sale	23 April 1877	Samuel Curry et. al.	James Miller	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	08 May 1877	Samuel Curry et. al.	James Curry	-
Mortgage	10 May 1877	James Miller	Samuel Curry	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	04 November 1877	Samuel D. Curry	C. Laird	-
Discharge of Mortgage	22 January 1880	Samuel Curry et. al.	J. Miller	-
Will	15 April 1880	J. Miller	William Miller et. al.	-
Mortgage	01 June 1880	Robert Curry	Freehold Loan Saving Company	E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Discharge of Mortgage	12 June 1880	Freehold Loan Saving Company	Robert Curry	E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	23 March 1881	William Herland	Samuel Curry	E ½
Will	21 July 1882	Robert Curry	James Curry et. al.	-
Bargain and Sale	24 October 1882	James of Curry et. ux.	Henry Fisher	-
Mortgage	20 January 1884	Peter H. Laird	John Leslie	-
Discharge of Mortgage	04 February 1884	Freehold Loan Saving Company	Robert Curry	-
Mortgage	01 February 1884	Peter H. Laird et. al.	James Curry	-
Assignment of Mortgage	12 February 1884	James Curry	Robert Noble William Clay	E ½ 100
Assignment of Mortgage	22 May 1884	William Clay, executor	James Curry	-
Bargain and Sale	01 July 1884	James Curry	Peter H. Laird	-
Mortgage	01 July 1884	Peter H. Laird	Thomas Cole	-
Mortgage	31 December 1885	A. Malcolm	Samuel Webster	Part W ½
Discharge of Mortgage	10 February 1886	Robert Noble	Peter Laird et. al.	E ½ 100
Bargain and Sale	01 April 1887	Peter H. Laird et. al.	Andrew McClure	E ½ 100
Bargain and Sale	26 November 1887	Henry Fisher	James Hunter	Part W ½
Discharge of Mortgage	03 January 1889	Thomas Cole	Andrew McClure	E ½ 100

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
A.	19 January 1889	A. Malcolm	Harriet A. Miller	-
Discharge of Mortgage	28 January 1889	Samuel Webster	A. Malcolm	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	18 January 1890	Louis H. Laird et. ux.	Peter H. Laird et. al.	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	09 January 1891	Peter H. Laird et. al.	Alfred M. Laird	1/3
R.A.	03 January 1898	Harriet A. Miller, widow	A. Malcolm	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	11 March 1898	A. Malcolm and John Malcolm	Elizabeth Jane Laird	Part W ½
Bargain and Sale	09 April 1900	Elizabeth Jane Laird, wife of Alfred Miller Laird	Rebecca Campbell	Part W ½
○ Lot 11 East ½, Concession 6 West				
Patent	29 November 1832	The Crown	Daniel Marigold	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	19 April 1832	Daniel Marigold	Andrew Mercer	All
Deed Poll	08 December 1839	Margaret Marigold	Andrew Mercer	All
Bargain and Sale	11 December 1839	Andrew Mercer	James Pettigrew	All
Discharge of Mortgage	11 November 1841	Andrew Mercer	James Pettigrew Jr.	All
Mortgage	11 December 1841	James Pettigrew Jr.	Andrew Mercer	All
Bargain and Sale	22 December 1842	James Pettigrew Jr.	Henry Ross	E ½ of E ½
Grant	14 November 1850	Peter Laird et. ux.	Ira Fuller	¼ Acre

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Grant	24 November 1850	Peter Laird et. ux.	Ira Fuller	¼ Acre
Grant	24 November 1850	Peter Laird et. ux.	William Clay	¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	09 June 1853	Ira Fuller et. ux.	David Gordamer	¼ Acre
Grant	31 January 1854	Ira Fuller et. ux.	S. Fuller	¼ Acre
Mortgage	04 June 1854	Henry Ross	Municipality of Esquesing	E ½ of E ½
Bargain and Sale	20 June 1854	David Grodimer et. ux.	John Westmont	¼ Acre
Grant	29 November 1856	John Westsam et. ux.	Duncan McNicol	¼ Acre
Mortgage	03 December 1859	Henry Ross et. ux.	Ebenezer Anthony	E ½ of E ½
Mortgage	26 December 1859	Hernry Ross et. ux.	Ebenezer Anthony	E ½ of E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	21 December 1865	William Clay	Henry Ross	E ½ of E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	29 December 1865	Ebenezer Anthony	Hernsy Ross.	E ½
D.C.	19 March 1869	A. Pettigrew	E. Ross	-
Will	12 May 1875	Henry Ross	John Ross et. al.	SE ¼
D.C.	24 June 1875	David Ellison	John Ross	SE ¼
Mortgage	11 January 1877	John Ross et. ux.	James Anthony	-
Mortgage	26 January 1878	John Ross et. ux.	H. McClure	E ½ of E ½

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
D.C.	28 January 1878	Henry Ross et. al.	John Ross	E ½ of E ½
Discharge of Mortgage	04 March 1878	Ebenezer Anthony	John Ross	-
Discharge of Mortgage	11 January 1881	John Anthony et. al.	Thomas McClure	-
Bargain and Sale	10 April 1881	John Ross et. ux.	John Pettigrew	-
Mortgage	10 April 1881	John Pettigrew	M. Ross	-
Discharge of Mortgage	27 February 1884	Thomas McClure	John Pettigrew	-
Bargain and Sale	20 June 1886	John Pettigrew	Henry Pettigrew	-
D.C.	20 March 1890	John Pettigrew	George Pettigrew	-
Bargain and Sale	20 March 1890	Henry Pettigrew	A. Pettigrew	-
○ Lot 11 West ½, Concession 6 West				
Patent	03 December 1836	The Crown	James Bradley	100 Acres
Bargain and Sale	29 December 1840	Lewis Bradley	Peter Laird	All
Grant	24 November 1850	Peter Laird et. ux.	Ira Fuller	¼ Acre
Grant	24 November 1852	Peter Laird et. ux.	William Clay	¼ Acre
Grant	24 November 1852	Peter Laird et. ux.	Ira Fuller	¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	09 June 1853	Ira Fuller et. ux.	David L. Gordamer	¼ Acre

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Grant	31 January 1854	Ira Fuller et. ux.	Levi Fuller	¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	20 June 1854	David Grodamer et. ux.	John Westman	¼ Acre
Grant	29 November 1856	John Westman et. ux.	Duncan McNicol	¼ Acre
Grant	16 June 1858	Levi Fuller et. ux.	James Davis	¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	16 October 1858	Peter Laird et. ux.	John F. Johnston	2 Acres
Grant	30 December 1858	James Davis et. ux.	James Hutton	¼ Acre
Grant	25 January 1860	John F. Johnston et. ux.	John C. Caven	1 Acre
Mortgage	02 February 1860	John F. Johnston et. ux.	Edward Hillock	1 Acre
Discharge of Mortgage	26 February 1862	Edward Hillock	John F. Johnston	1 Acre
Indenture	30 January 1864	John F. Jonston et. ux.	John Curry	Part W ½
Mortgage	01 February 1864	John Curry	John F. Johnston	2 Acres
Bargain and Sale	02 November 1865	F.P. Hutton	Peter Laird	¼ Acre
Bargain and Sale	21 November 1868	John C. Caven	John Curry	1 Acre
Discharge of Mortgage	04 February 1870	J.F. Johnston	James A. Curry	2 Acres
Bargain and Sale	17 May 1876	Peter Laird	P. H. Laird et. al.	All
Bargain and Sale	24 October 1877	James A. Curry et. al.	Thomas Mackstead	2 Acres

Table 4. Land Registry Data from the Region of Peel Archives.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
Mortgage	17 December 1879	Thomas Mackstead	Peter C. Rove	2 Acres
Bargain and Sale	31 March 1885	Mathias Ingram	Peter H. Laird	Part 1 Acre
Bargain and Sale	18 January 1890	Louis H. Laird	Peter H. Laird	All 100
Bargain and Sale	09 January 1891	Peter H. Laird et. al.	Alfred M. Laird	1/3
Mortgage	02 February 1891	Alfred M. Laird	Peter H. Laird	All 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Assignment of Mortgage	05 January 1892	Peter H. Laird	Joseph Bill	-
Assignment of Mortgage	02 May 1892	Peter H. Laird	Joseph Bill	-
Discharge of Mortgage	06 January 1893	Joseph Bill	Peter H. Laird	-
Assignment of Mortgage	06 January 1893	Peter H. Laird	Henry P. Lawson	-
Assignment of Mortgage	08 July 1896	Peter H. Laird	Henry P. Lawson	-
Mortgage	23 July 1896	Alfred M. Laird et. ux.	Henry P. Lawson	-
Discharge of Mortgage	23 July 1896	Peter H. Laird and H. P. Lawson	Alfred Miller Lawson	-
Discharge of Mortgage	10 May 1897	Peter McCollum	Thomas Maxled	-
Mortgage	10 May 1897	Thomas Maxled	Arthur H. Lawson	
Discharge of Mortgage	10 March 1906	H. P. Lawson	Alfred M. Laird	All 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Note: et. ux. – and wife

2.5 Summary of Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 Background Study revealed that sixty-two (62) archaeological sites, located within approximately two (2) km of the Study Area, are registered with the Ontario Ministry of Culture (Figure 6). Based on historical data and the locations of previously-recorded archaeological sites, the Study Area is thought to have variable potential for the presence of both pre-contact and historic archaeological sites.

Pre-contact sites are most likely to be located near significant sources of water, or previously significant sources, such as the Credit River and its tributaries. One (1) tributary located on the southwest end of the Study Area, is a small stream, but has a deeply incised ravine. This was likely a larger watercourse in ancient times.

Table 5. List of Residents and Structures Potentially built in the Study Area prior to 1851 (from 1851 Census returns).				
Name of Head of Family	Occupation	Type of House	Vacant Houses	Other Buildings
Anthony, John	Farmer	Frame		
Anthony, William	Farmer	Log		
Thomas Curley	Mason	Frame		
Currie, James	Farmer	Log		Sawmill
Currie, Samuel	Farmer	Log		
Fuller, Ira	Carpenter	Shanty		
Greensword, Timothy	Farmer	Frame		
Housan(?), Robert	Innkeeper	Log		
Hunter, Joseph	Farmer	Frame		
Hunter, Thomas	Carpenter	Frame	1	
Hunter, William	Farmer	Frame		
Laird, Peter	Carpenter	Brick	1	
McClellan, George	Farmer	Log		
McClure, David	Farmer	Log		
McClure, John	Farmer	Log		Log Church
Mitchell, Thomas	Currier/Tanner	Frame		
O'Brien, Joseph, Bernard Ward, and John Lamb	Carpenter, Yeoman, and Carpenter	Log		Carpenter's Shop
Pettigrew, James	Farmer	Log		
Ross, Henry	Farmer	Log		
Scott, James, Jr.	Farmer	Log		
Scott, James, Sen.	Farmer	Log		
Simpson, William	Labourer	Shanty		

Historic sites are generally thought to be situated close to early transportation corridors, such as Bovaird Drive, Creditview Road, Mississauga Road, and Heritage Road. A examination of the 1851 Census Records for Peel County, Canada West (Government

of Canada 2006), suggests that as many as twenty-seven (27) structures may have been built in the Study Area prior to that time (Table 5). While it is difficult to be certain that structures documented in the census returns are in a particular area, the census records twenty (20) houses (seven frame, twelve [12] log, and one [1] brick), two (2) shanties, one (1) sawmill, one (1) carpenter's shop, one (1) log church, and two (2) abandoned houses that may be in or close to the Study Area. The sawmill, belonging to James Curry (also spelled "Currie"), was located in the flats of the Credit River near the village of Norval. The census records a log cabin on the property as well, even though the Currys are known to have built a house on other lands north of the Study Area in 1828 (Hulley 2007). It is possible that the cabin was located in the Study Area on Lot 10, Concession 6 where the family is known to have initially homesteaded as early as 1818 (Hulley 2007), even though the land patent was not registered until 1850.

Based on these data, much of the Study Area is considered to have high to moderate potential for archaeological sites. Disturbances to the surface sediments within the Study Area decrease its archaeological potential. Some of these disturbances were identified during the Stage 1 visual assessment, the results of which are described below.

3.0 STAGE 1 VISUAL ASSESSMENT

The Study Area was visited on 06 and 20 November, 2009. Weather on 06 November was sunny and warm. Weather on 20 November was windy, cloudy, and cool. Weather did not impede the observation of the property on either day.

The Study Area includes a corridor of 350 to 450 m on either side of Bovaird Drive in the City of Brampton, between Lake Louise Drive/Worthington Avenue in the northeast to Old Pine Crescent in the southwest. The Study Area narrows to the southeast where it enters the Credit River Valley at the village of Norval, which is primarily situated in Halton Region.

The Stage 1 Visual Assessment of the Study Area included a windshield survey and walk-through of the road allowance lands within the Study Area as well as photographic documentation (all photographs are compiled in Appendix B and the directions/locations are shown on Figure 7). The road allowances accessed include Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photograph 1), Lake Louise Drive/Worthington Avenue intersection (Appendix B – Photograph 2), Creditview Road (Appendix B – Photograph 3), Mississauga Road (Appendix B – Photograph 4), Heritage Road (Appendix B – Photograph 5), and Caseley Drive (Appendix B – Photograph 6) in the village of Norval.

The Stage 1 visual assessment consisted of an examination of the area for evidence of disturbance and to determine archaeological potential (Figures 8a-d). High potential lands include level, relatively undisturbed river and creekbanks and along historical roadways (shown in pink on Figure 8). Moderate potential lands include relatively undisturbed agricultural fields (shown in yellow). Low potential lands include developed and disturbed lands (shown in orange) and low, poorly-drained lands, including wetlands and slopes (shown in blue).

Some of the Study Area shows evidence of surface disturbance (Figures 8a-d). Most of this has been caused by development, including country residential development (Appendix B – Photographs 7 and 8) and occasional commercial development (Appendix B – Photographs 9 and 10) at the southwest end of the Study Area and more dense, suburban residential, transportation, and commercial development at the east end (Appendix B – Photographs 11 to 14). Some lands, shown in Figures 8c and 8d as agricultural fields, are in the process of being developed into residential subdivisions since the aerial photographs were taken (Appendix B – Photographs 15 and 16). Wetlands include small streams and ditches as well as the Credit River and its tributaries (Appendix B – Photographs 17 to 20). Much of the Study Area consists of agricultural and former agricultural fields (Appendix B – Photographs 21 and 22).

The lands bordering the historic roadways contain some potentially historically significant structures and may have associated archaeological deposits. These include brick houses at 10020 Mississauga Road (Appendix B – Photograph 23), the north corner of Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road (Appendix B – Photograph 24), 2591 Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photograph 25), and 2838 Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photograph 26). Frame heritage houses were observed at 2534, 2702, and 2977 Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photographs 27, 28, and 29 respectively) and at 1 Caseley Drive (Appendix B – Photographs 30). An abandoned frame house with plank-filled walls was observed at 1985 Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photograph 31).

Lands with historic potential also include the crossroads of Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road where a small settlement known as Mount Pleasant was once located. Currently, there is a church dating to 1904 (Appendix B – Photograph 32 and 33) on the former John McClure property. This property once contained a log church, and a brick house and frame barn that may have been associated with the former location of a blacksmith's shop and/or an Inn (Appendix B – Photographs 34 and 35). A separate Stage 1 Built Heritage Assessment was conducted at the same time as this Archaeological Assessment and the results of the former evaluation are presented in a separate document (TB91063/2000).

No evidence within the Study Area of pre-1851 structures listed on the census returns was observed, suggesting that the earliest buildings have been replaced. Remains of these structures may be present on the properties of heritage buildings in the Study Area. The Currie sawmill and log cabin, dating to pre-1830, which may be the earliest Euro-Canadian structures in the Study Area, were potentially located within the property at 2975 Bovaird Drive (Appendix B – Photographs 36 and 37).

A modern church property with associated cemetery (burials dating after 1976) is located at 10193 Heritage Road, partially within the Study Area (Appendix B – Photographs 38 and 39). The church, St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Church, was built in 1995. This property is not historically significant.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 Background Study revealed that sixty-two (62) previously-recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately two (2) km of the Study Area, as registered with the Ontario Ministry of Culture. Four (4) previously-recorded sites were found within the Study Area. These include Archaic and Early Woodland artifact findspots, an undescribed Early Woodland site and another site of unknown character.

A preliminary examination of historical documents and land titles, as verified during the field visit, suggests that the earliest Euro-Canadian structures within the Study Area have been replaced, although remains of these may exist archaeologically. The Curry saw mill and log house, which may be the earliest Euro-Canadian structures in the Study Area, were once located in the Credit River valley near the village of Norval.

In summary, much of the property within the Study Area has the potential to contain significant pre-contact Aboriginal and historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Lands with the highest potential include the grounds of heritage buildings near the major transportation routes, and the banks of rivers, ravines, and creeks.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area, consisting of a corridor along Bovaird Drive between Lake Louise Drive/Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in the City of Brampton, further archaeological investigation is recommended. A Stage 2 Property Assessment, targeting the high and moderate potential lands within the Study Area, is recommended. This includes a pedestrian survey of recently ploughed and weathered agricultural fields and a test pit survey of the ground of potential heritage properties and the forested banks of creeks, rivers and ravines. The Stage 2 Assessment is recommended prior to further land development within the Study Area.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Culture concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of Ministry of Culture approval has been received.

The following Ministry of Culture conditions also apply:

- Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately; and,
- In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Government Services, Consumer Protection Branch at (416) 326-8404 or toll-free at 1-800-889-9768.

In accordance with the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, the licensee and AMEC will hold in safekeeping all records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under Licence P329, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

6.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario and is intended to provide a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the property located at Bovaird Drive situated between Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue and Old Pine Crescent, in Brampton, 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 will be required. With respect to third parties, AMEC 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 Archaeological Assessment of the property conducted by AMEC. It is based solely on the conditions of the property encountered at the time of the Stage 1 visual inspections on 06 and 20 November 2009, supplemented by a review of historical information and data obtained by AMEC as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, AMEC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to AMEC after the time during which AMEC conducted the Archaeological Assessment.

In evaluating the property, AMEC has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. AMEC has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. AMEC 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 makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

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

Regional Municipality of Peel
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive/ Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent,
Brampton, Ontario
17 December 2009



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 Earth & Environmental,
a Division of AMEC Americas Limited**

Prepared by

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nancy Saxberg".

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Senior Archaeologist (P329)

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Archaeologist

Reviewed by:

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8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Pope, J.H.

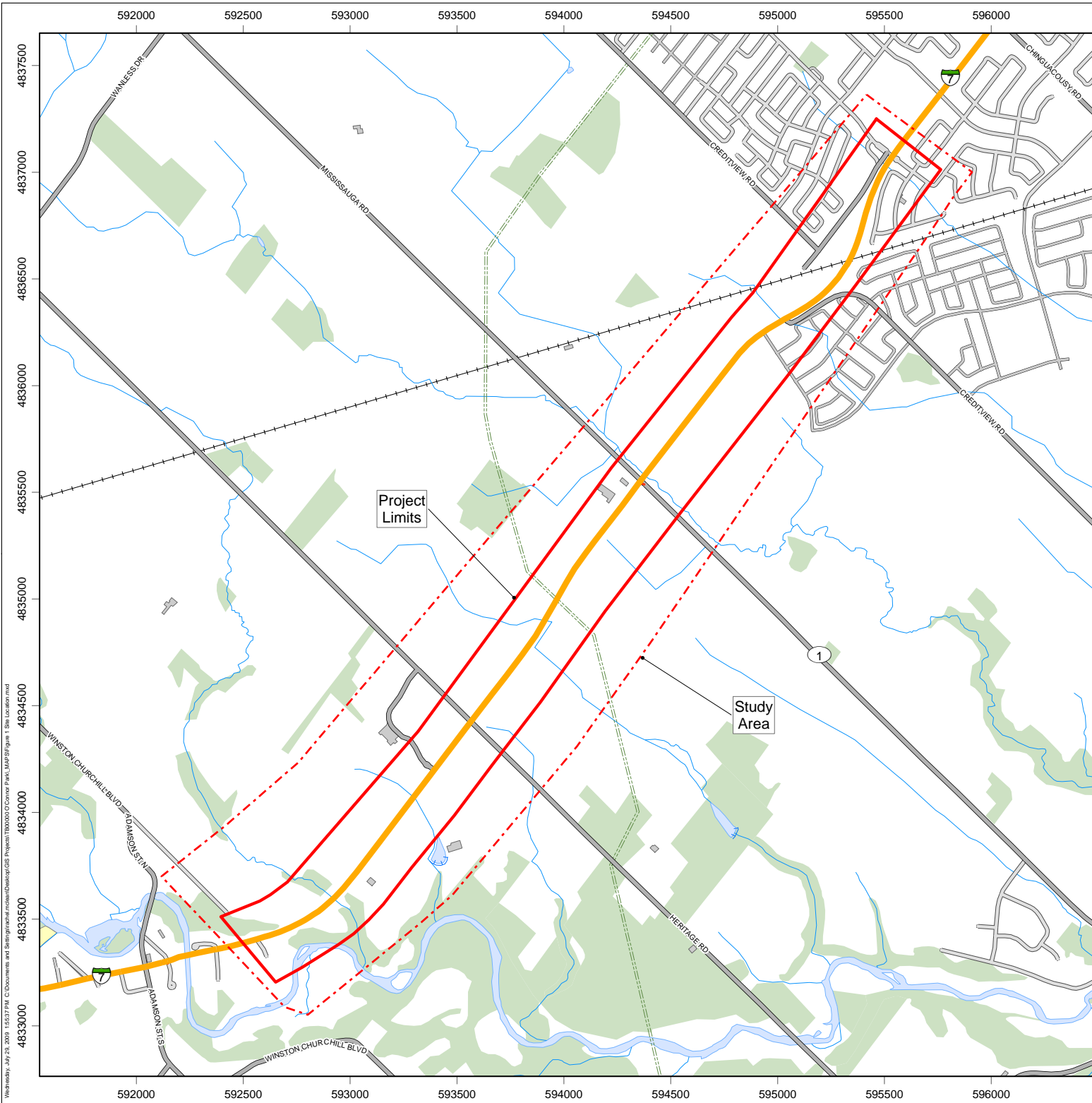
1877 *Historical Atlas of the Peel County*, Miles & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Tremaine, G. R.

1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*, GR & GM Tremaine, Toronto.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

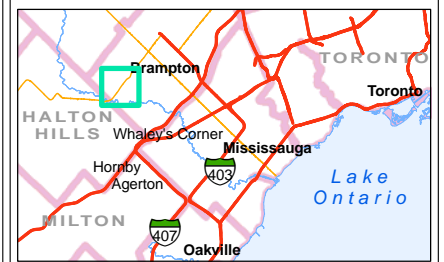


STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 1
 Site Location

Legend

- Project Limits
- Study Area
- Oil / Natural gas U.G. Pipeline
- Watercourse
- Residential
- Waterbody
- Vegetation



Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale.

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

Project # TB91063
 Date: September 2009
 Client: Region of Peel

Drawn by: RM
 Checked by: NS
 Revision No.: 2

UTM NAD 83
 Zone 17N
 1:25,000

0 210 420 630 840 Meters

Wednesday, July 28, 2009 1:53:37 PM. C:\Documents and Settings\jacob.mack\My Documents\Projects\TB91063\030M12\030M12\Map\Map\Figure 1 Site Location.mxd



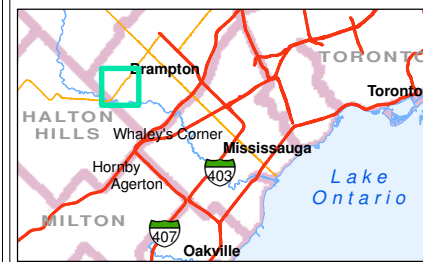
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 2
Aerial Photograph of Study Area with Limits of Study area Superimposed

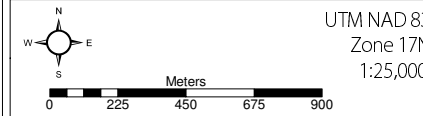
Legend

- Project Limits
- Study Area
- Watercourse
- Waterbody



Source: National Topographic Database (Carvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale. Airphotos (c) Microsoft Bing, 2009, ca. 2006.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Project # TB91063	Drawn by: RM
Date: September 2009	Checked by: NS
Client: Region of Peel	Revision No: 2



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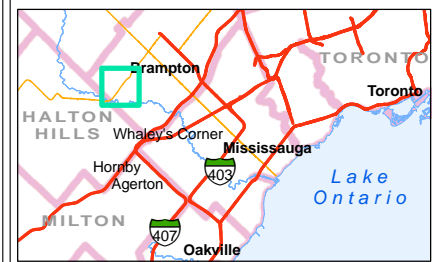
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 3
1994 Topographic Map with Limits of Study Area Superimposed

Legend

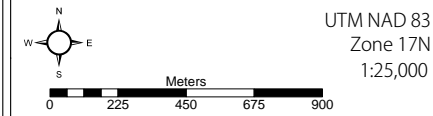
- Project Limits
- Study Area



Source: CanMatrix Topographic Maps, 030M12 tile, nominal scale 1:50 000. Natural Resources Canada, 1994. www.geogratis.gc.ca.

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

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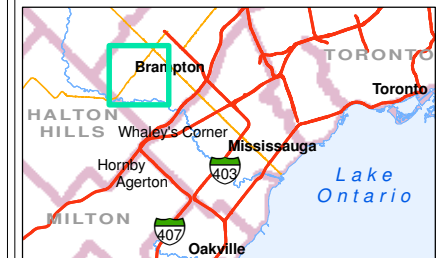
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovard Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 4
Approximate Location of Study Area Superimposed on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, ON

Legend

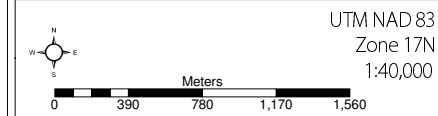
-  Project Limits
-  Study Area



Source: Tremaine, 1859.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

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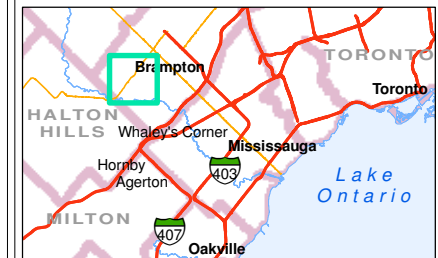
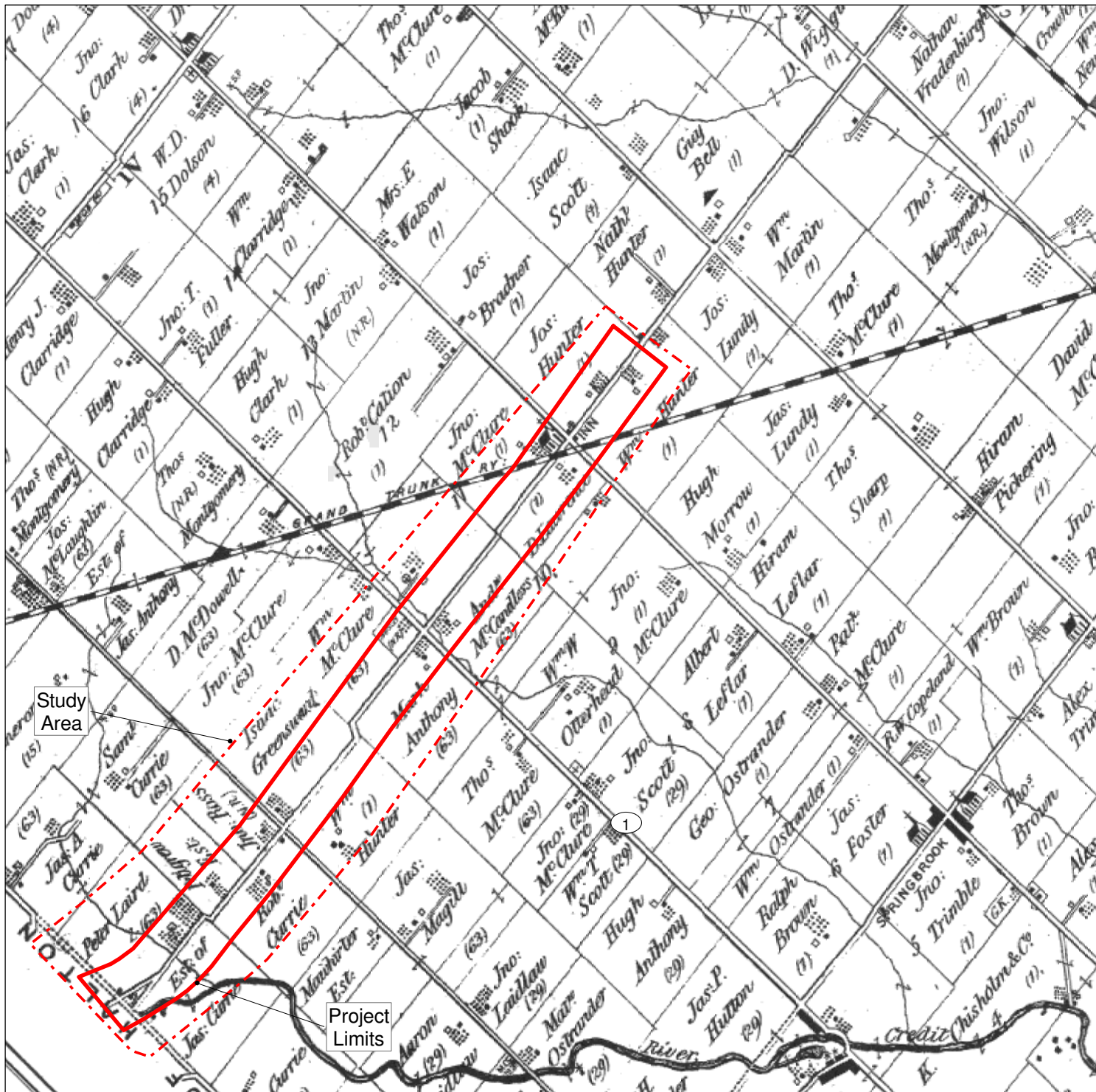
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 5
Approximate Location of Study Area
Superimposed on the 1877 Illustrated
Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, ON

Legend

-  Project Limits
-  Study Area

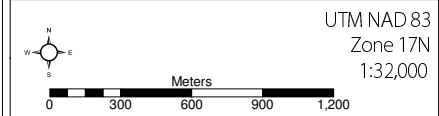


Source: Walker & Miles, 1877.

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

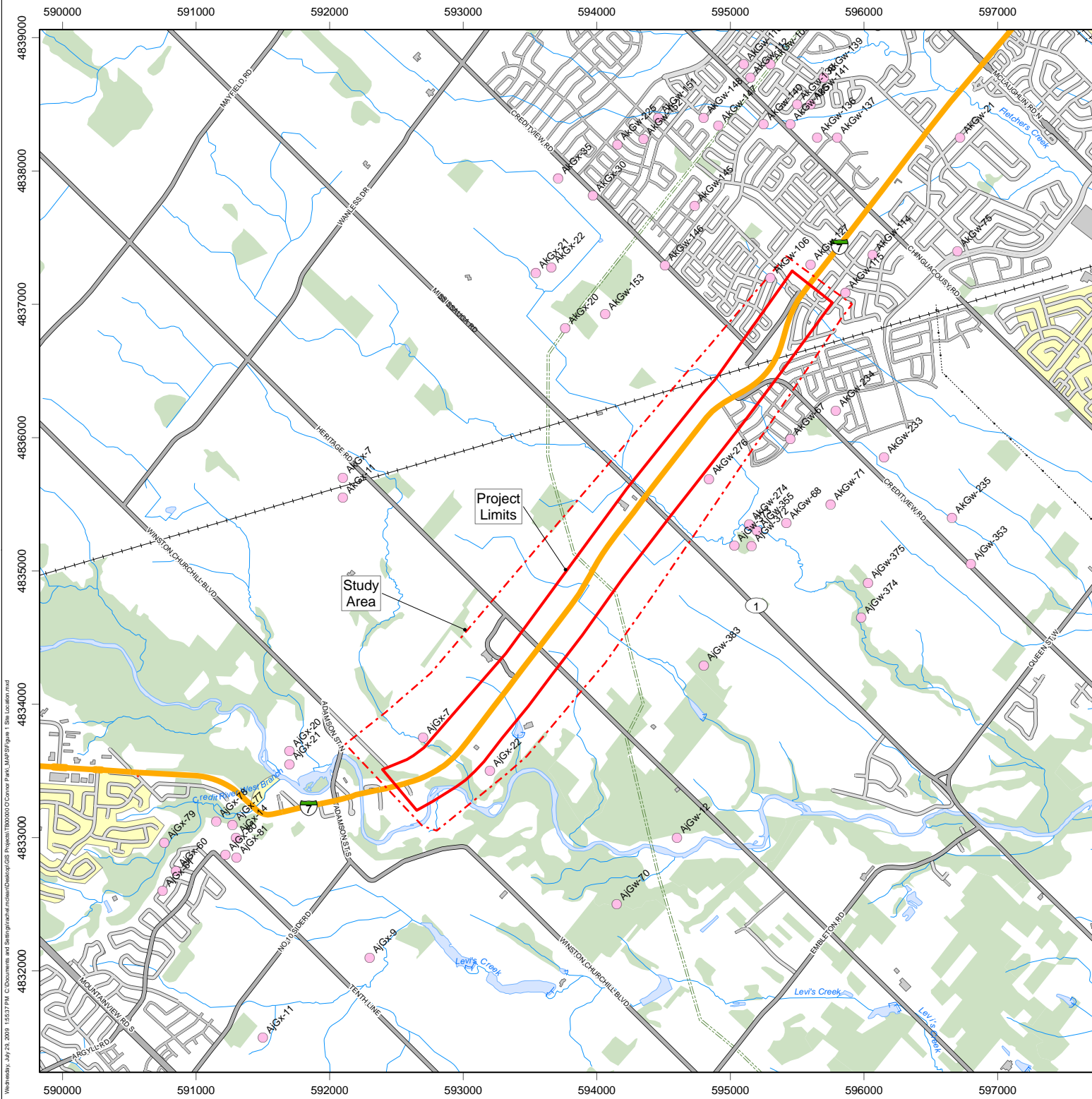
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Client: Region of Peel

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Bovard Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 6
 Location of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Legend

- Previously recorded MCL sites
- Project Limits
- Study Area
- Oil / Natural gas U.G. Pipeline
- Watercourse
- Residential
- Waterbody
- Vegetation



Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

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 Date: September 2009
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
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

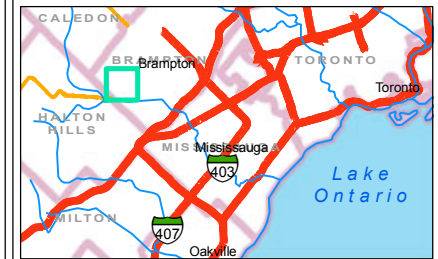
Bovard Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 7 Project Photography Shown on Aerial Photography

Legend

-  Photography
-  Project Limits
-  Watercourse
-  Waterbody

Number corresponds to the Photo Number.
Arrow Indicates Direction of Photograph.

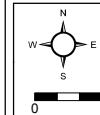


Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale. Airphotos (c) Microsoft Bing, 2009, ca. 2006.

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Date: September 2009
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Revision No.: 3










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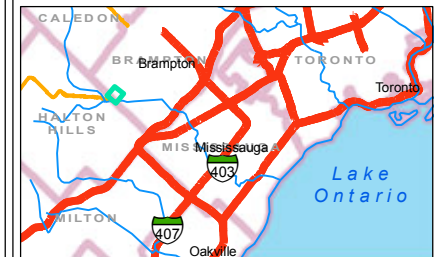
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 8a
Aerial Photograph of Study Area showing Archaeological Potential

Legend

-  Municipalities
 -  Project Limits
 -  Study Area
- Archaeological Potential
-  High: High potential lands
 -  Moderate: Agricultural lands, some light development
 -  Low: Developed, disturbed lands
 -  Low: Wetlands, slopes

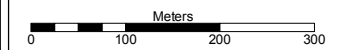


Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale. Airphotos (c) Microsoft Bing, 2009, ca. 2006.

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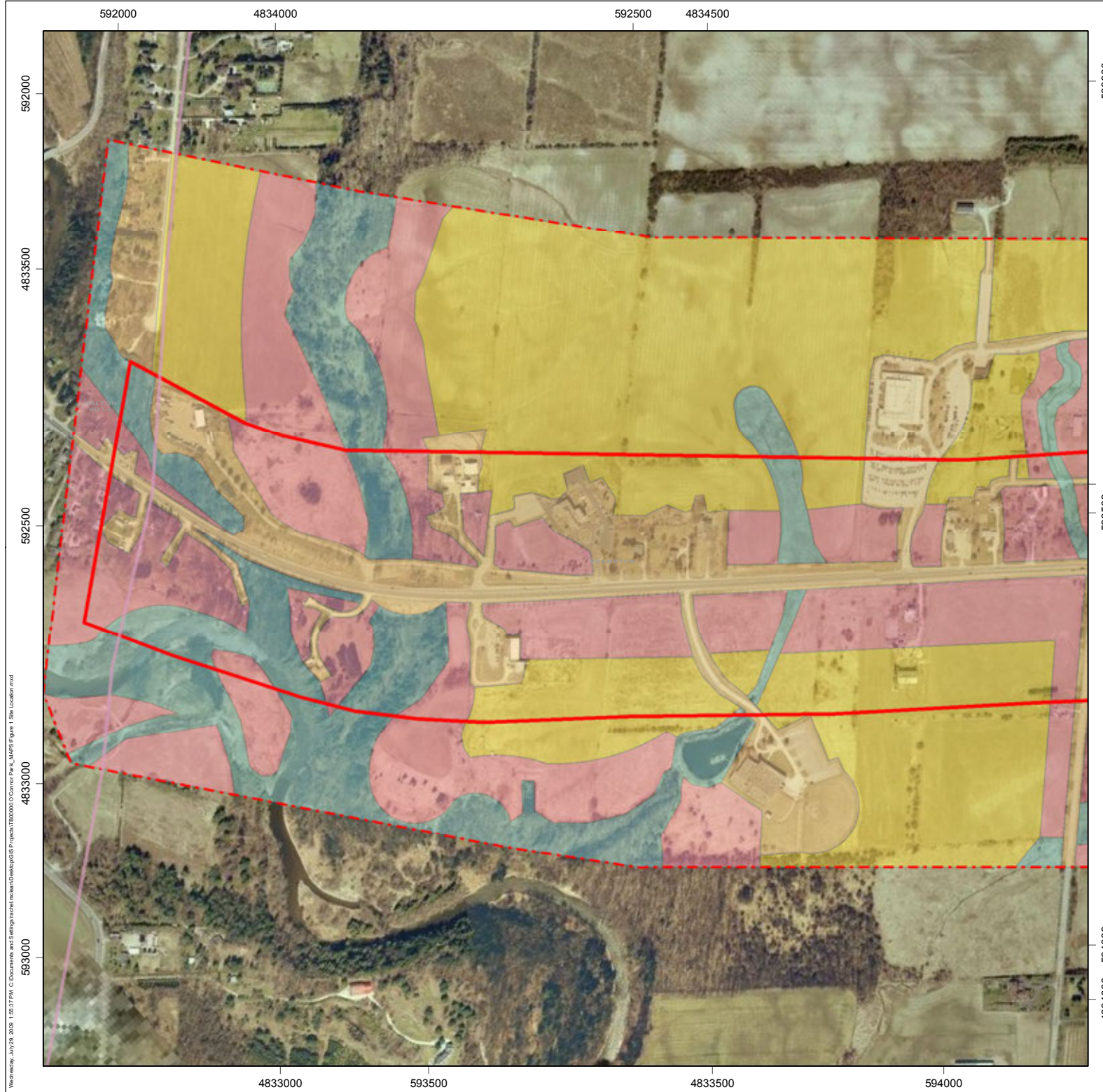
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Date: November 2009
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 8b Aerial Photograph of Study Area showing Archaeological Potential

Legend

-  Project Limits
-  Study Area
- Archaeological Potential
 -  High: High potential lands
 -  Moderate: Agricultural lands, some light development
 -  Low: Developed, disturbed lands
 -  Low: Wetlands, slopes

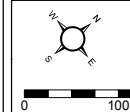


Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale. Airphotos (c) Microsoft Bing, 2009, ca. 2006.


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

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 8c
Aerial Photograph of Study Area showing Archaeological Potential

Legend

-  Project Limits
-  Study Area
- Archaeological Potential**
-  High: High potential lands
-  Moderate: Agricultural lands, some light development
-  Low: Developed, disturbed lands
-  Low: Wetlands, slopes

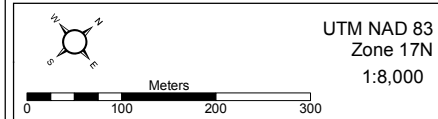


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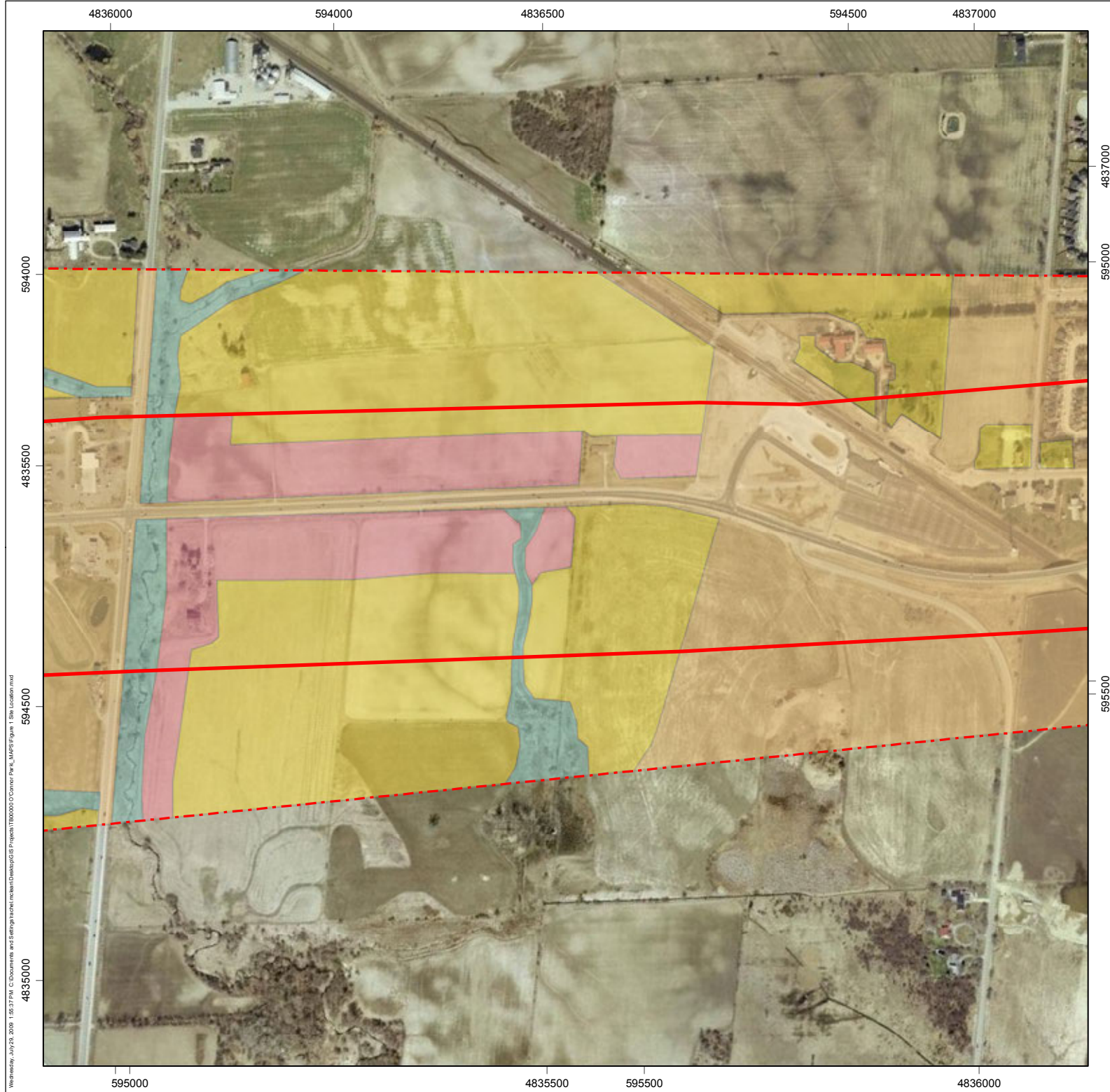
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Client: Region of Peel

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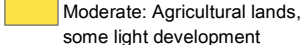

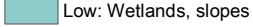
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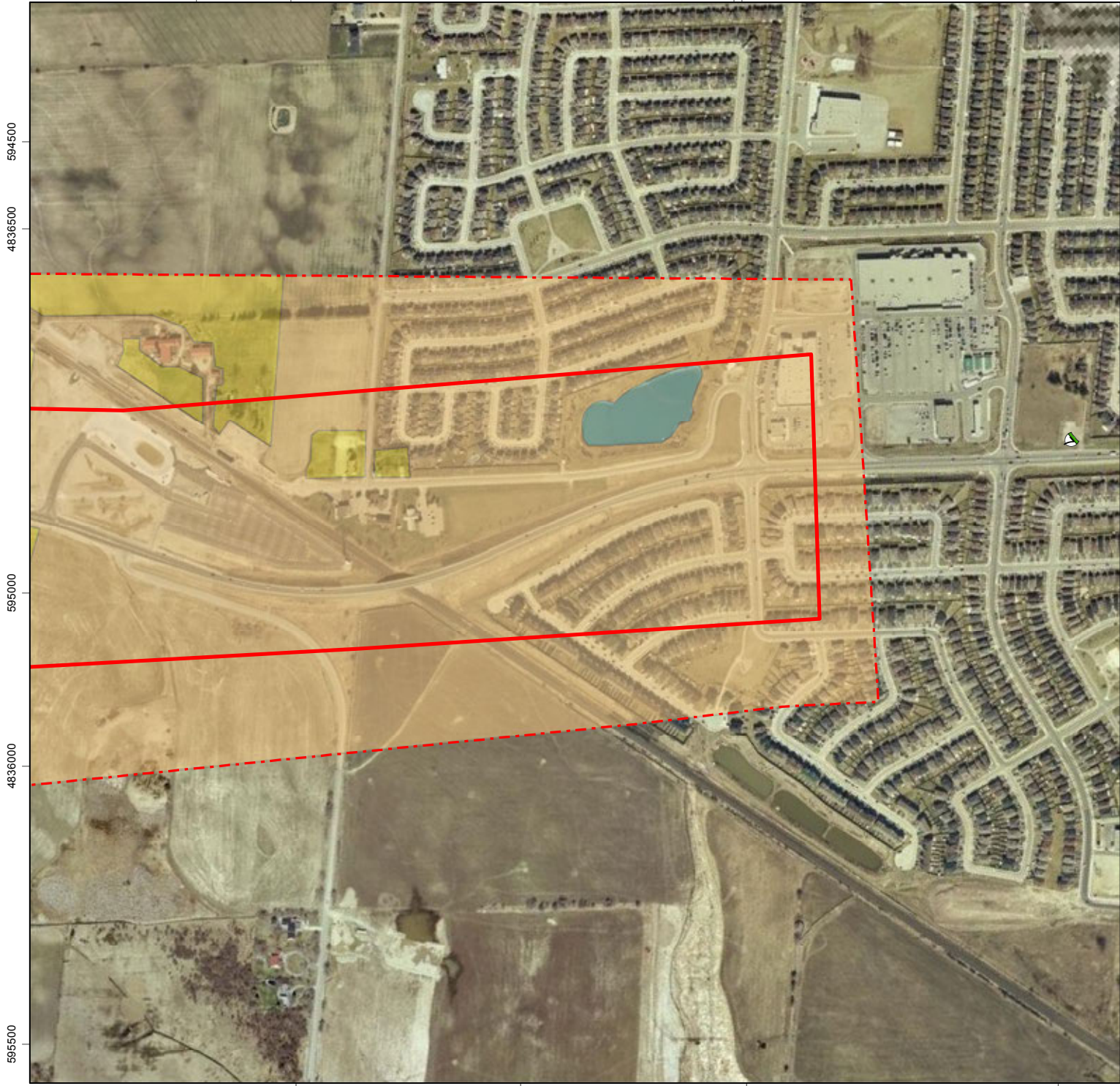
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Dr. / Worthington Av. to Old Pine Crest Rd., Brampton, Ontario

Figure 8d Aerial Photograph of Study Area showing Archaeological Potential

Legend

-  Project Limits
-  Study Area
- Archaeological Potential
 -  High: High potential lands
 -  Moderate: Agricultural lands, some light development
 -  Low: Developed, disturbed lands
 -  Low: Wetlands, slopes



Source: National Topographic Database (Canvec) base map shapefiles, 030M12 tile, 1:10 000 nominal scale. Airphotos (c) Microsoft Bing, 2009, ca. 2006.

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Project # TB91063
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APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 1

	PHOTOGRAPH	1
	Description	
<p>Bovaird Drive West, view east.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	2
	Description	
<p>Lake Louise and Bovaird Drive intersection, view north.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 2

	PHOTOGRAPH	3
	Description	
	<p>Creditview Road, view northwest from Bovaird Drive.</p>	

	PHOTOGRAPH	4
	Description	
	<p>Mississauga Road, view northwest from Bovaird Drive.</p>	


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 3

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	5
	PHOTOGRAPH	5	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heritage Road, view northwest from Bovaird Drive.</td> </tr> </table>	Description	Heritage Road, view northwest from Bovaird Drive.	
Description			
Heritage Road, view northwest from Bovaird Drive.			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	6
	PHOTOGRAPH	6	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caseley Drive, view northwest to Bovaird Drive.</td> </tr> </table>	Description	Caseley Drive, view northwest to Bovaird Drive.	
Description			
Caseley Drive, view northwest to Bovaird Drive.			

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 4

	PHOTOGRAPH	7
	Description	
<p>Country residential property at 2869 Bovaird Drive, view west.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	8
	Description	
<p>Country residential property at 2740 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.</p>		

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 5

	PHOTOGRAPH	9
	Description	
<p>Commercial development at Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road, view northeast.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	10
	Description	
<p>Gas station at Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road, view east.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 6

	PHOTOGRAPH	11
	Description	
	<p>Suburban residential development, view southwest.</p>	

	PHOTOGRAPH	12
	Description	
	<p>New suburban residential development, view east.</p>	


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 7

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PHOTOGRAPH	13		
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Description			
<p>Mount Pleasant Transit Go Train Station, view west.</p>			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	14
PHOTOGRAPH	14		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Description</td> </tr> </table>		Description	
Description			
<p>Suburban commercial development, view northeast.</p>			

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 8

	PHOTOGRAPH	15
	Description	
	<p>Development in progress, view southwest from Creditview Road.</p>	

	PHOTOGRAPH	16
	Description	
	<p>Development in progress, view southeast.</p>	

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 9

	PHOTOGRAPH	17
	Description	
<p>Ditch with wetland at intersection of Bovaird Drive and Mississauga Road, view east.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	18
	Description	
<p>Wetland, view southeast.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 10

	PHOTOGRAPH	19
	Description	
<p>Credit River in village of Norval, view south.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	20
	Description	
<p>Credit River tributary, view northwest; note wide valley.</p>		

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 11

	PHOTOGRAPH	21
	Description	
<p>Agricultural field, view west.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	22
	Description	
<p>Agricultural field, view north-northwest.</p>		

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 12

	PHOTOGRAPH	23
	Description	
<p>Brick heritage house at 10020 Mississauga Road, view west.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	24
	Description	
<p>Brick heritage house at north corner of Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road, view northwest.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 13

	PHOTOGRAPH	25
	Description	
<p>Brick heritage house at 2591 Bovaird Drive, view southeast.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	26
	Description	
<p>Brick heritage house at 2838 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 14

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	27
PHOTOGRAPH	27		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame heritage house at 2534 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Frame heritage house at 2534 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.
Description			
Frame heritage house at 2534 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	28
PHOTOGRAPH	28		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame heritage house at 2702 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.</td> </tr> </table>		Description	Frame heritage house at 2702 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.
Description			
Frame heritage house at 2702 Bovaird Drive, view northwest.			


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 15

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Description			
<p>Frame heritage house at 1 Caseley Drive, view north.</p>			

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PHOTOGRAPH	30		
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Description			
<p>Frame heritage house at 2977 Bovaird Drive, view east.</p>			


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 16

	PHOTOGRAPH	31
	Description	
<p>Abandoned frame heritage house with plank-filled walls at 1985 Bovaird Drive, view northeast.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	32
	Description	
<p>Mount Pleasant - corner of old Bovaird Drive and Creditview Road, view north.</p>		


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 17

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Description			
<p>Detail of stone on Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church.</p>			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	34
PHOTOGRAPH	34		
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Description			
<p>Brick heritage building at Mount Pleasant corners, view northeast.</p>			


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 18

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PHOTOGRAPH	35		
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Description			
<p>Frame barn at Mount pleasant corners, view northwest.</p>			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PHOTOGRAPH</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </table>	PHOTOGRAPH	36
PHOTOGRAPH	36		
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Description			
<p>House in Credit River valley at 2975 Bovaird Drive, view east-southeast.</p>			


APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD


PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 19

	PHOTOGRAPH	37
	Description	
<p>Lawn at 2975 Bovaird Drive, view south.</p>		

	PHOTOGRAPH	38
	Description	
<p>St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Church, view northwest.</p>		

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TB91063

PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

LOCATION Bovaird Drive: Lake Louise Drive / Worthington Avenue to Old Pine Crescent
Brampton, Ontario

ENCLOSURE 20

	PHOTOGRAPH	39
	Description	
<p>St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery, view north.</p>		

APPENDIX C

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Nancy Saxberg, M.A. – Senior Archaeologist

Ms. Saxberg is the Lead of the Historical Resources Group for AMEC Earth & Environmental in Calgary and Ontario. She has been working in Canadian archaeology for 20 years. She has been a project archaeologist in Alberta for the past 10 years. She has also worked in Ontario, British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Ms. Saxberg has directed projects ranging from small assessments and construction monitoring to large excavations employing multiple crews. She has worked on many projects in the oil sands region and in the City of Edmonton and is recognized as a specialist on early Pre-contact aboriginal sites, historic fur trade and exploration sites, and early twentieth-century domestic and industrial sites. She holds an M.A. and B.A. from the University of Toronto and is a PhD. Candidate at the University of Calgary.

Barbara Slim, M.A. – Archaeologist

Ms. Slim is an archaeologist with over six (6) years of experience in the archaeology industry. Ms. Slim has been engaged in historical and archaeological background searches, field surveys, excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Ms. Slim has also been involved in various aspects of project management and accounting. In addition, Ms. Slim has developed research and communication skills through the editing of field reports, presentations at academic conferences, the organization of public workshops and through the leadership of research projects. Ms. Slim's education and work experience have provided her with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelors Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University.

Brad Somer, M.A. – Senior Archaeologist

Brad Somer has more than ten years experience in archaeological assessment and management of heritage resources in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He holds an M.A. from the University of Alberta and a B.Sc. from the University of Calgary. He has worked primarily in western Canada and has also participated in projects in the United States and Australia. Mr. Somer is familiar with all stages of archaeological assessment, including laboratory analysis and report writing. He has directed projects on both historic and precontact archaeological sites in Canada. His recent projects include assessments for large scale mining projects, including the AlterNRG Fox Creek Coal Mine, the Paintearth Coal Mine expansion, and various projects for Oilsands Quest in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX D
LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

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