

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS

**CLARK BOULEVARD EXTENSION AND EASTERN AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**CITY OF BRAMPTON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR Inc. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the extension of Clark Boulevard, from Rutherford Road to Hansen Road South, and improvements to Eastern Avenue, from Hansen Road South to Kennedy Road, within the City of Brampton. The Municipal Class Environmental Assessment is being undertaken to investigate and evaluate alternative solutions for the transportation infrastructure that is required to provide connectivity in support of the City of Brampton's 2040 Planning Vision for a major downtown growth area (2018). The study area is generally located in a commercial and industrial context southeast of the downtown centre of the City of Brampton.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century, with commercial and industrial development and land use emerging in the mid-twentieth century. A field review was conducted for the entire study area to document any additional potential cultural heritage resources.

Background research, data collection, and field review was conducted for the study area and it was determined that there are no identified cultural heritage resources located within and/or adjacent to the study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The study area does not retain any potential cultural heritage resources, and as a result does not require further heritage assessment;
2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources; and,
3. This report should be submitted to heritage planning at the City of Brampton, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other relevant stakeholders that may have an interest in the project.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by HDR Inc. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the extension of Clark Boulevard, from Rutherford Road to Hansen Road South, and improvements to Eastern Avenue, from Hansen Road South to Kennedy Road, within the City of Brampton. The Municipal Class Environmental Assessment is being undertaken to investigate and evaluate alternative solutions for the transportation infrastructure that is required to provide connectivity in support of the City of Brampton’s 2040 Planning Vision for a major downtown growth area (2018). The study area is generally located in a commercial and industrial context southeast of the downtown centre of the City of Brampton (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to identify existing conditions of the Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements study area, present a cultural resource inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by Meredith Stewart, under the project management of John Sleath, Cultural Heritage Specialist, and Lindsay Graves, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, both in the Cultural Heritage Division of ASI.

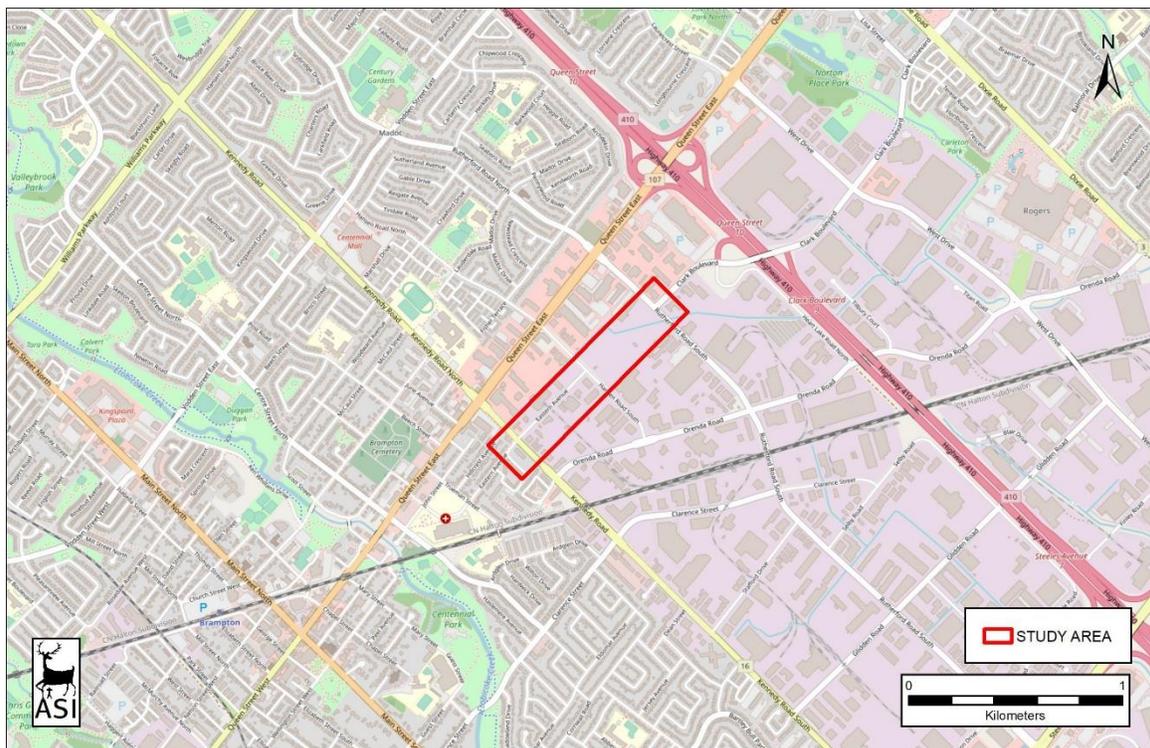


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)



2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (2016). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources is used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscape and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic



ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following:

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following:

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2014; *Standard and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for Ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission



The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following:

Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following:

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O. Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following:

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following:

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make several provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. To inform all those involved in *Planning Activities* of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:



- 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The Official Plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

Several definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historical settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to



cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

2.1.1 Region of Peel

The Region of Peel provides cultural heritage policies in Section 3.6 Cultural Heritage of the *Region of Peel Official Plan* (2016). Cultural heritage policies within the *Region of Peel Official Plan* relevant to this assessment include:

3.6 Cultural Heritage

The *Region of Peel* encourages and *supports* heritage preservation, and recognizes the *significant* role of heritage in developing the overall quality of life for residents and visitors to *Peel*. The *Region supports* identification, preservation and interpretation of the cultural heritage features, structures, *archaeological resources*, and *cultural heritage landscapes* in *Peel* (including properties owned by *the Region*), according to the criteria and guidelines established by the Province. One of the main purposes of this section of the Plan is to implement provincial policies related to cultural heritage. *The Region will* encourage the development and operation of heritage facilities under area municipal jurisdiction and *support* cooperative programming, when appropriate.

The natural heritage of *Peel* is maintained through the establishment, protection and *enhancement* of the Greenlands System in *Peel* where natural forms, functions and features predominate (Section 2.3, Chapter 2: The Natural Environment).

3.6.1 Objectives

- 3.6.1.1 To identify, preserve and promote *cultural heritage resources*, including the material, cultural, archaeological and *built heritage* of *the region*, for present and future generations.
- 3.6.1.2 To promote awareness and appreciation, and encourage public and private stewardship of *Peel's* heritage.
- 3.6.1.3 To encourage cooperation among the area municipalities, when a matter having inter-municipal cultural heritage significance is involved.



3.6.1.4 To *support* the heritage policies and programs of the area municipalities.

Implementation policies related to cultural heritage are contained in Section 7.6 of this Plan.

3.6.2 Policies

It is the policy of the *Regional Council* to:

- 3.6.2.1 Direct the area municipalities to include in their official plan policies for the definition, identification, conservation and protection of *cultural heritage resources* in *Peel*, in cooperation with *the Region*, the conservation authorities, other agencies and aboriginal groups, and to provide direction for their conservation and preservation, as required.
- 3.6.2.2 *Support* the designation of Heritage Conservation Districts in *area municipal official plans*.
- 3.6.2.3 Ensure that there is adequate assessment, preservation, interpretation and/or rescue excavation of *cultural heritage resources* in *Peel*, as prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological assessment and mitigation guidelines, in cooperation with the area municipalities.
- 3.6.2.4 Require and *support* cultural heritage resource impact assessments, where appropriate, for *infrastructure* projects, including *Region of Peel* projects.
- 3.6.2.5 Direct the area municipalities to require, in their official plans, that the proponents of *development* proposals affecting heritage resources provide for sufficient documentation to meet Provincial requirements and address the Region's objectives with respect to *cultural heritage resources*.
- 3.6.2.6 Encourage and *support* the area municipalities in preparing, as part of any *area municipal official plan*, an inventory of *cultural heritage resources* and provision of guidelines for identification, evaluation and impact mitigation activities.
- 3.6.2.7 Direct the area municipalities to only permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or areas of archaeological potential if the *significant archaeological resources* have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only *development* and *site alteration* which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.
- 3.6.2.8 Direct the area municipalities to only permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to protected heritage property where the proposed property has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.



2.1.2 City of Brampton

The City of Brampton provides cultural heritage policies in Section 4.10 of the *City of Brampton Official Plan* (2015). Cultural heritage policies relevant to this assessment are provided below:

4.10 Cultural Heritage

The City of Brampton has inherited a rich legacy of cultural heritage resources. Much of the City's heritage is linked to its historical roots as the "Flowertown of Canada" which is being revived and re-established under the City's Flower City Strategy. Another important piece of the City's history is its role as the capital or county seat of the former Peel County.

The preservation of Brampton's heritage is important for many reasons. Heritage resources are non-renewable and once lost, can never be regained. A well preserved heritage contributes to a sense of permanence and continuity. The preservation of heritage resources provides a vital link with the past and a foundation for planning the future, enabling these important assets to continue to contribute to the identity, character, vitality, economic prosperity and quality of life of the community as a whole.

Objectives

It is the objective of the cultural heritage resource policies to:

- a) Conserve the cultural heritage resources of the City for the enjoyment of existing and future generations.
- b) Preserve, restore and rehabilitate structures, buildings or sites deemed to have significant historic, archaeological, architectural or cultural significance and, preserve cultural heritage landscapes; including significant public views; and,
- c) Promote public awareness of Brampton's heritage and involve the public in heritage resource decisions affective the municipality.

4.10.1 Built Heritage

Policies

4.10.1.1 The City shall compile a Cultural Heritage Resources Register to include designated heritage resources as well as those listed as being of significant cultural heritage value or interest including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, areas with cultural heritage character and heritage cemeteries.

4.10.1.2 The Register shall contain documentation for these resources including legal description, owner information, and description of the heritage attributes for each designated and listed heritage resources to ensure effective protection and to



maintain its currency, the Register shall be updated regularly and be accessible to the public.

- 4.10.1.3 All significant heritage resources shall be designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* to help ensure effective protection and their continuing maintenance, conservation and restoration.
- 4.10.1.4 Criteria for assessing the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources shall be developed. Heritage significance refers to the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a resource for past, present or future generations. The significance of a cultural heritage resource is embodied in its heritage attributes and other character defining elements including: materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. Assessment criteria may include one or more of the following core values:
- Aesthetic, Design or Physical Value;
 - Historical or Associative Value; and/or,
 - Contextual Value.
- 4.10.1.5 Priority will be given to designating all heritage cemeteries and all Class A heritage resources in the Cultural Heritage Resources Register under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4.10.1.6 The City will give immediate consideration to the designation of any heritage resource under the *Ontario Heritage Act* if that resource is threatened with demolition, significant alterations or other potentially adverse impacts.
- 4.10.1.7 Designated and significant cultural heritage resources in the City are shown in the Cultural Heritage Map. The Map will be updated regularly without the need for an Official Plan amendment.
- 4.10.1.8 Heritage resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.
- 4.10.1.9 Alteration, removal or demolition of heritage attributes on designated heritage properties will be avoided. Any proposal involving such works will require a heritage permit application to be submitted for the approval of the City.

4.10.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape

A Cultural Heritage Landscape refers to a defined geographical area which has been modified and characterized by human activity. It usually involves a grouping of features that are both man-



made and natural. Collectively, they create unique cultural heritage that is valued not only for their historical, architectural or contextual significance but also, their contribution to the understanding of the forces that have shaped and may continue to shape the community including social, economic, political and environmental. Examples of cultural heritage landscape include heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, cemeteries, main streets, neighbourhoods, valley and watercourses, lakes, woodlands, wetlands, hedgerows, scenic vistas etc.

Policies

- 4.10.2.1 The City shall identify and maintain an inventory of cultural heritage landscapes as part of the City's Cultural Heritage Register to ensure that they are accorded with the same attention and protection as the other types of cultural heritage resources.
- 4.10.2.2 Significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be designated under either Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or established as Areas of Cultural Heritage Character as appropriate.
- 4.10.2.3 Owing to the spatial characteristics of some cultural heritage landscapes that they may span across several geographical and political jurisdictions, the City shall cooperate with neighbouring municipalities, other levels of government, conservation authorities and the private sector in managing and conserving these resources.

2.2 Data Collection and Methodology

During the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.



A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines (e.g. O. Reg 9/06 and 10/06), definitions, and experience. During the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in each period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the City of Brampton; Regional Municipality of Peel; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of: the City of Brampton; Regional Municipality of Peel; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the City of Brampton; Regional Municipality of Peel; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historical, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.



- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historical and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource. The detailed research and analysis required to conduct a heritage evaluation under O. Reg 9/06 is considered beyond the scope of this preliminary screening for the Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements project. Instead, a preliminary evaluation and justification for inclusion as a *potential* cultural heritage resources based on the O. Reg 9/06 criteria above is employed. Had any *potential* resources been identified, the results of this preliminary analysis including a summary of the *potential* historical, design and contextual values exhibited by any resources identified during field review would be presented in a table format within Section 3.3 of this report.

Beyond any previously identified cultural heritage resources (of which there were none in the study area), additional properties within the project study area were encountered and observed during field review, however, they were screened out as potential heritage resources as they were determined not to be reflective of particular architectural styles, not known to be associated with an important person, place, or event, and were not considered to contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection that are significant to the community.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historical development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.



Streetscapes: generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.

Historical agricultural landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the data collection are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations. Location mapping is provided in Section 6.0.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

3.1 Background Historical Summary

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including Indigenous and Euro-Canadian land use and settlement.

3.1.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

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

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).



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

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

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “ Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896:33:66), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896:33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896:27:37).

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



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

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

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



1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

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

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

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

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

In 1805, the Mississaugas were granted one mile (approximately 1.6 km) on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, the remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered except approximately 81 hectares (ha) along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18). In 1825–26 the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2009; Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans began to relocate the settlement. In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to



relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississague Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

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

The study area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2013). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18).

3.1.2 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area was located in the former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel in part of Lot 5, Concessions 1 and 2 East of the Credit River (ECR).

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

Chinguacousy Township, County of Peel

The land now encompassed by the Township of Chinguacousy has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. The study area is located within lands of the 1818 “Ajetance Treaty” between the Crown and the Mississauga Nation of the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2013). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18).



The township is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River meaning “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Chippewa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika and Mika 1977:416; Rayburn 1997:68). The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first legal settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant Survey Diaries indicate that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock, and pine. It was recorded that the first landowners in Chinguacousy included settlers from New Brunswick, the United States, and also United Empire Loyalists and their children (Walker and Miles 1877:65; Mika and Mika 1977:417; Armstrong 1985:142).

Due to the small population of the newly acquired tract, Chinguacousy was initially amalgamated with the Gore of Toronto Township for political and administrative purposes. In 1821, the population of the united townships numbered just 412. By 1837, the population of the township had reached an estimated 1,921. The numbers grew from 3,721 in 1842 to 7,469 in 1851. Thereafter the figures declined to 6,897 in 1861, and to 6,129 by 1871 (Walton 1837:71; Walker and Miles 1877:59). Chinguacousy Township was the largest in Peel County and was described as one of the best settled townships in the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. Excellent wheat was grown here. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279). The principal crops grown in Chinguacousy included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips. It was estimated that the only township in the province which rivaled Chinguacousy in wheat production at that time was Whitby. Other farm products included maple sugar, wool, cheese, and butter (Smith 1851:279).

Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent county status under the Provisions 14 & 15. A provisional council for Peel was not established until 1865, and the first official meeting of the Peel County council occurred in January 1867.

In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Walker and Miles 1877:59; Mika and Mika 1977:417–418; Armstrong 1985:152; Rayburn 1997:68).

Brampton

The land of Brampton was originally owned by Samuel Kenny. Kenny sold this land to John Elliot who cleared the land, laid it out into village lots, and named it Brampton. By 1822 Brampton began to be populated but in 1845 the settlement gained a large influx of Irish immigrants leading to its incorporation as a village in 1852. At this point Brampton had spread across Etobicoke Creek with three bridges spanning it, had seven churches, five schools, a distillery, a cooperage, and a potashery. In 1858 Brampton was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR). This allowed the founding of two major industries in Brampton, the Haggert Foundry and the Dale Estate Nurseries; Dale Estate Nurseries remained the largest employer in the city until the 1940's. By the 1860s, Brampton had a population of 1627 and became the County Town. In 1867 a courthouse was constructed. In 1873 Brampton was



incorporated as a town and the population remained fairly static until the 1940’s. In the late 1940s and into the 1950s rapid urban growth in Toronto helped to change the landscape as population rose steadily. New subdivisions developed during this time and in the 1950s Bramalea was created. Called “Canada’s first satellite city”, Bramalea was a planned community built to accommodate 50,000 people by integrating houses, shopping centres, parks, commercial business, and industry. In 1974 the City of Brampton was formed as a result of the amalgamation of Chinguacousy Township, Toronto Gore Township, the Town of Brampton, and part of the Town of Mississauga. In the 1980s and 1990s development spread further with large subdivisions developed on lands formerly used for farming (City of Brampton 2015; Mika and Mika 1977:250–251).

3.2 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Walker and Miles 1877) were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference about the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historical mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Historically, the study area is in the Former Chinguacousy Township, County of Peel, in part of Lot 5 Concessions 1 and 2 ECR.

Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within the study area

		<i>1859 Tremaine’s Map</i>		<i>1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>	
Lot #	Con #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
5	1 ECR	Mrs. Eliza Trueman	Road	Town of Brampton	Town Lots



5	2 ECR	William Trueman	None	Walter Henderson	Farmstead Orchard
5	2 ECR	William Pickering	None	William Pickering	None

The 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* (Figure 2) shows the study area just east of the town of Brampton. The house indicated in the portion of Lot 5, Con. 1 ECR owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Trueman would have been located outside the current study area. A road separates Con. 1 ECR and 2 ECR (present day Kennedy Road). No structures are shown on Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR in 1859. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 3) shows the entirety of the west half and the northern portion of the east half of Lot 5 Con. 1 ECR as part of the town of Brampton. The location of the farmstead and orchard shown in the west half of Lot 5 Con. 2 would likely have been within the current study area. The farmstead and orchard shown on the east half of this lot would have been located north of the current study area. Both the 1859 and 1877 maps show the GTR lines running northwest-southeast through Lot 5, Con. 1 ECR, south of the study area. The maps indicate that Queen Street East and Kennedy Road were historically surveyed roads within the village plan of Brampton.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1933 (Department of National Defence 1933), 1954 (University of Toronto 1954), and 1990 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1990). These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The twentieth-century mapping reveals that the study area retained a rural, agricultural character throughout the first half of the century, with expansion of Brampton bringing commercial and industrial development in the second half of the century. The 1933 map (Figure 4) illustrates that the Town of Brampton had expanded east along Queen Street into the eastern half of Lot 5, Con. 1 ECR with an additional east-west street, present day Wellington Street, located south of Queen Street, however, this street does not extend into the study area. The primary farmstead building in the west half of Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR is still present, however the associated outbuildings and orchard are no longer depicted. Forested land and a watercourse are located in the east half of Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR. Previously a farmstead, the buildings now labeled “College” in the northeast corner of Lot 5, Con 2. ECR would have been outside the study area. The 1954 aerial photography (Figure 5) indicates expansion of Brampton into all of Lot 5, Con, 1 ECR with the introduction of additional east-west roadways, present day Eastern and Hillcrest Avenues. The farmstead in the west half of Lot 5, Con 2. ECR appears to still be present, while the remaining lands in Con. 2 ECR are agricultural. The 1990 map (Figure 6) indicates significant expansion of Brampton into Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR. Additional roadways are introduced to the study area, and a number of commercial and industrial buildings are now located within both concessions. A rail line extension of the GTR runs northwest from the original line in the west half of Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR, which terminates at a building located north of present-day Eastern Avenue. The banks of the watercourse running through the east half of Lot 5, Con. 2 ECR show development and intervention to control the water path. The roadways and the GTR rail line all follow their present alignment.



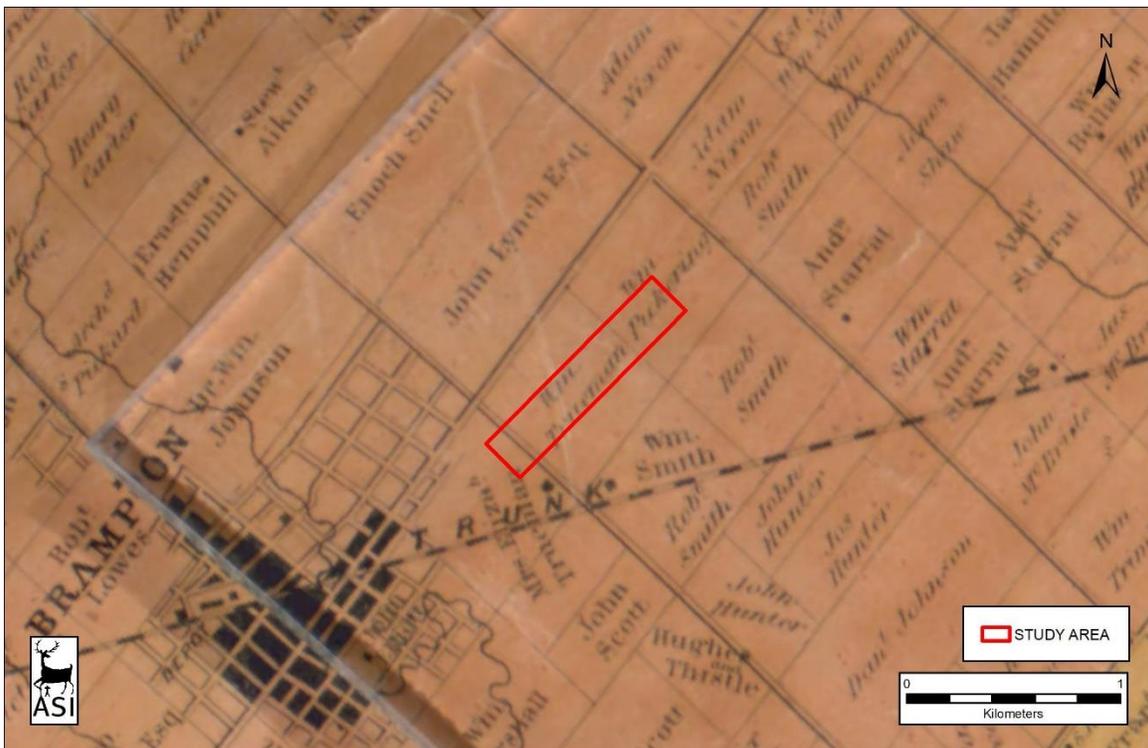


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel*
Base Map: Tremaine (1859)



Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*
Base Map: Walker & Miles (1877)

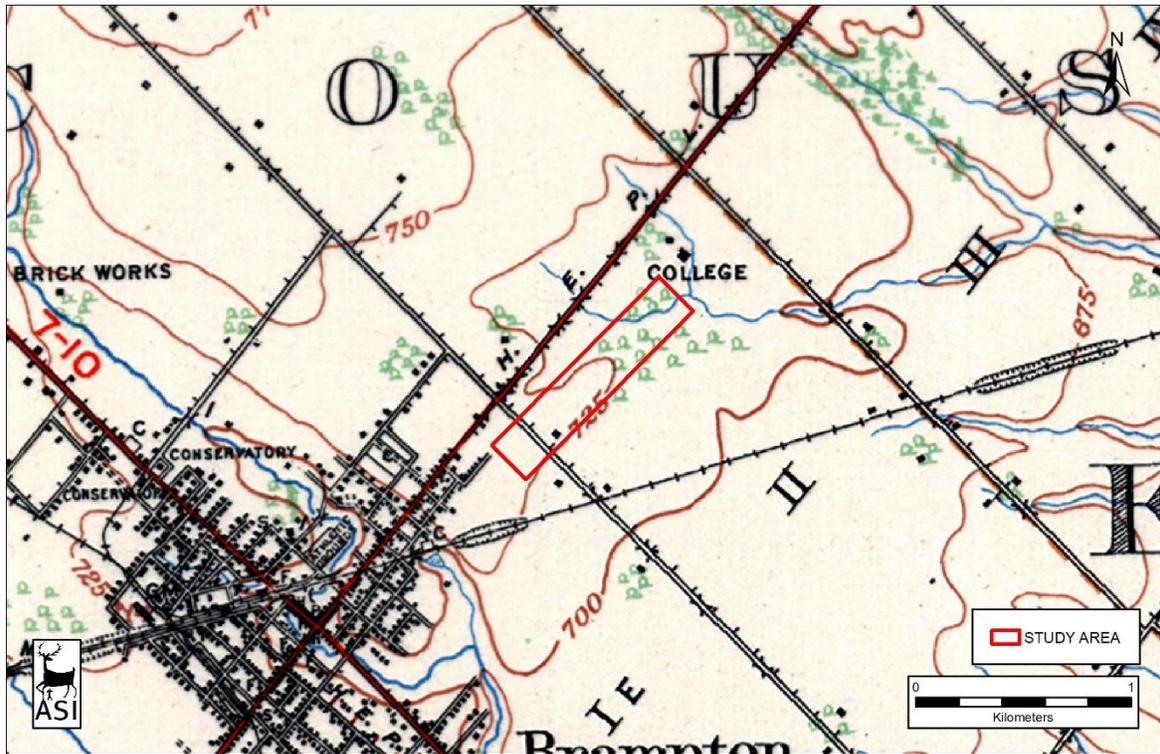


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1933 Brampton NTS map
Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 30/M-12 (Department of National Defence 1933)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph
Reference: Plate 436.793 (University of Toronto 1954)

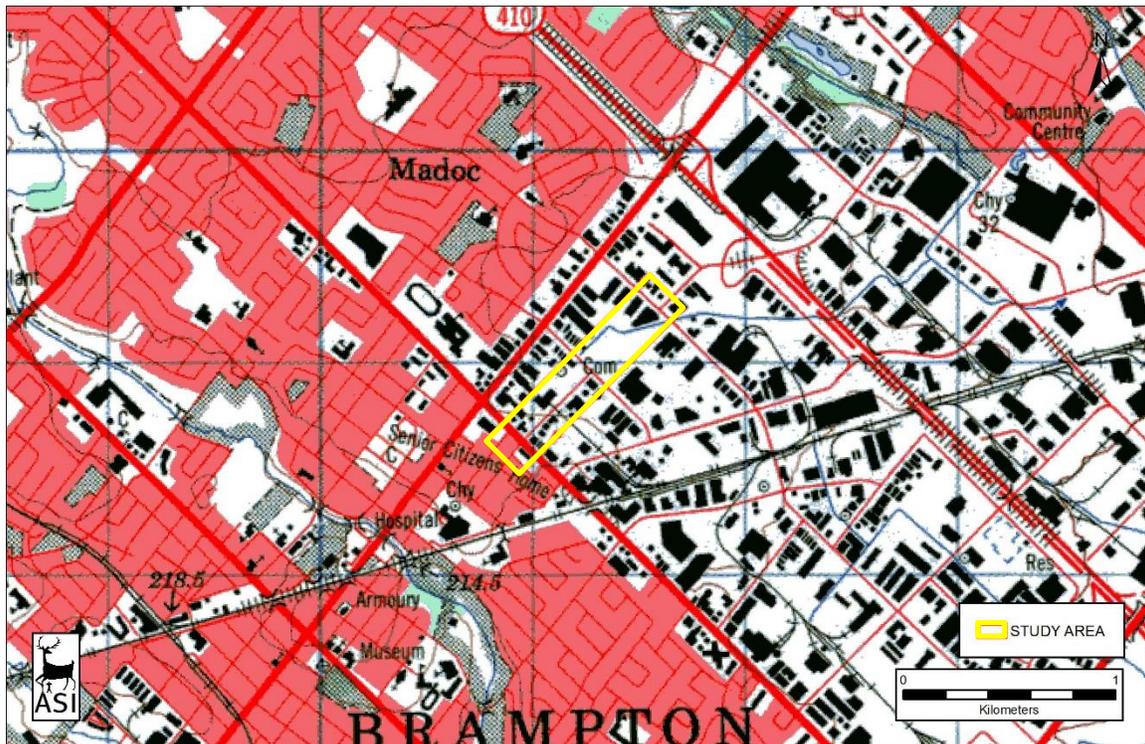


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1990 Brampton NTS map
Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 30/M-12 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1990)

3.3 Existing Conditions

3.3.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

The preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area was undertaken by consulting the following resources (2016):

- The City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act*²;
- The City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*³;
- The City of Brampton's Interactive Maps⁴;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements⁵;

² Reviewed 12 July 2019 (https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Designation_Register.pdf)

³ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Listed_Register.pdf)

⁴ Review 12 July 2019 (<http://maps1.brampton.ca/PlanningViewer/>)

⁵ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques⁶;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website⁷;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases⁸;
- Parks Canada's, *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels⁹;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable online database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses¹⁰;
- Canadian Heritage River System. The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage¹¹; and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites¹².

In addition, the following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within and/or adjacent to the study area:

- Cassandra Jasinski, Heritage Planner, City of Brampton, was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication 15 July 2019). A response confirmed there are no previously identified cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area.
- Karla Barboza; (A) Team Lead, Heritage, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication 15 July 2019)¹³. A response confirmed that there are no provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area.
- Kevin De Mille, Heritage Planner, Ontario Heritage Trust, was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication 15 July 2019). A response confirmed that the Ontario Heritage Trust does not have any conservation easements or Trust-owned property within or adjacent to the study area.

⁶ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>)

⁷ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (www.ontarioplaques.com)

⁸ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186>)

⁹ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

¹⁰ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx)

¹¹ Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

¹² Reviewed 12 July 2019 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)

¹³ Contacted 12 July 2019 at registrar@ontario.ca.



- Paul Willoughby, Member of the Brampton Historical Society and former Chair of the Brampton Heritage Board, was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication on 15 July 2019). A response confirmed that there are no community-identified heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area.

A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are no previously identified resources of cultural heritage value within the Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements study area.

3.3.2 Clark Boulevard Extension and Eastern Avenue Improvements Study Area – Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Meredith Stewart of ASI, on 24 July 2019, to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available current and historical aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area (Figure 7). The existing conditions of the study area are described below (also see Plate 1 – Plate 12).

The study area is generally located south and east of the downtown core of the City of Brampton. The study area is bordered by Queen Street East in the northwest; Centre Street North in the southwest; Orenda Rd and the GTR rail line in the southeast; and Highway 410 in the northeast. Within the study area the land use is primarily light industrial and commercial. However, an 11-storey apartment building is located within the western-most portion of the study area, on the west side of Kennedy Road. A majority of the commercial buildings are concentrated where Eastern Avenue intersects with Kennedy Road and Hansen Road South as well as along Rutherford Road South. These commercial buildings have predominately been constructed within the past thirty years. The light industrial buildings that are located on Eastern Avenue are typically one or two stories and were constructed primarily between the 1940s and 1970s. An additional site of industrial activity within the study area is located between Hansen Road South and Rutherford Road South. No permanent built features are included on the west portion of this parcel, and a larger industrial complex is situated on the east portion fronting Rutherford Road South.

The western portion of the study area encompasses all of Eastern Avenue northeast of Kennedy Road to its terminus at Hansen Road South, as well as approximately 30 metres of the street west of Kennedy Road. The portion of Kennedy Road encompassed within the study area features two lanes of southeast-bound and two lanes of northwest-bound vehicular traffic, with a centre turning lane. There are curbs and paved sidewalks on both sides of Kennedy Road. Between Kennedy Road and Hansen Road South, Eastern Avenue is an east-west minor arterial road, carrying two-lane rural vehicular traffic. The paved street surface has gravel shoulders and ditches of varying depths along the length of the roadway. A track from a former rail line intersect Eastern Avenue on a north-south axis, and lead into a building located on the north side of the street where the line ends. Eastern Avenue terminates at Hansen Road South. Hansen Road South is a north-south arterial street, carrying two-lane vehicular traffic. The west side of Hansen Road South features a curb and paved sidewalk. The east side has a gravel shoulder and drainage ditch with dense vegetation.



The eastern portion of the study area, between Hansen Road South and Rutherford Road, is currently private property consisting largely of open industrial grounds and storage. The east side of this private property is bound by Rutherford Road, a north-south arterial road that features two lanes of southeast-bound and two lanes of northwest-bound vehicular traffic and a centre turning lane. There are paved sidewalks on both sides of Rutherford Road. Included in the study area is approximately 30 metres of Clark Boulevard, an east-west roadway that meets with Rutherford Road at a “T” intersection. Clark Boulevard features two lanes of northeast-bound and two lanes of southwest-bound vehicular traffic, with paved sidewalks on both sides.



Plate 1: Southwest portion of the study area, looking southwest from Kennedy Road and Eastern Avenue.



Plate 2: Intersection of Kennedy Road and Eastern Avenue, looking northeast along Eastern Avenue.



Plate 3: Eastern Avenue, looking northeast.



Plate 4: Gravel shoulders and ditch on Eastern Avenue, looking west.



Plate 5: Former rail line that crosses Eastern Avenue, looking south.

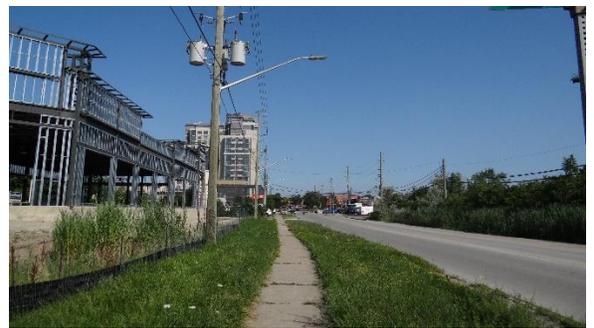


Plate 6: Hansen Road South and sidewalk, looking northwest.



Plate 7: Hansen Road South with gravel shoulder and dense vegetation, looking southeast.



Plate 8: Industrial Property within study area between Hansen Road South and Rutherford Road, looking east.



Plate 9: Property in study area between Hansen Road South and Rutherford Road, looking southwest.



Plate 10: Intersection of Rutherford Road and Clark Boulevard, looking northwest.



Plate 11: Rutherford Road, looking southeast.



Plate 12: Clark Boulevard, looking northeast from Rutherford Road.

3.4 Screening for Potential Impacts

Based on the results of the background research and field review, no cultural heritage resources were identified within or adjacent to the study area. As no cultural heritage resources were found, no potential impacts will be assessed for this report.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating to the early nineteenth century, with commercial and industrial development and land use emerging in the mid-twentieth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are no previously identified features of potential cultural heritage value within and/or adjacent to the study area.

Key Findings

Consultation with municipal and provincial heritage staff, and community advocates confirmed there are no previously identified cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area.

A field review of the study area confirmed that there are no cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Background research, data collection, and field review was conducted for the study area and it was determined that no potential cultural heritage resources are located within and/or adjacent to the study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The study area does not retain any potential cultural heritage resources, and as a result does not require further heritage assessment;
2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources; and,
3. This report should be submitted to heritage planning at the City of Brampton, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other relevant stakeholders that may have an interest in the project.



6.0 STUDY AREA MAP



Figure 7: Study Area and Property Parcel Map



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