

APPENDIX

F

STAGE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT &
BUILT HERITAGE
REPORT



APPENDIX

F1

STAGE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

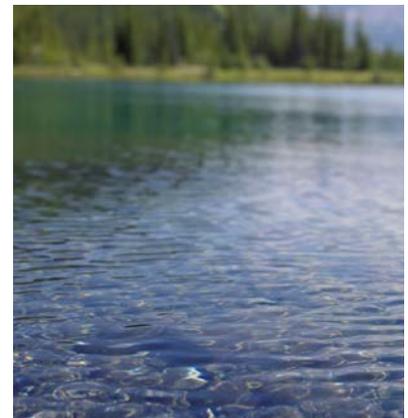
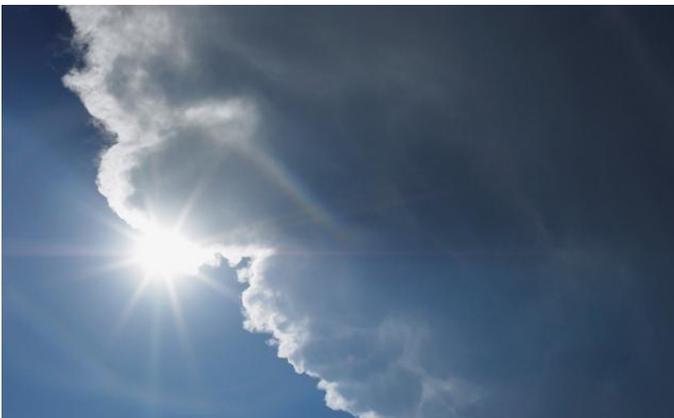
EAST-WEST CONNECTION, MOUNT PLEASANT GO STATION TO WEST OF MISSISSAUGA ROAD

LOT 10, CONCESSION 4 AND PART OF CONCESSION 3; LOT 11,
CONCESSION 4 AND 5; LOT 12, CONCESSION 4 AND 5; AND
LOT 13, CONCESSION 5 WITHIN THE CITY OF BRAMPTON,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY IN THE REGION
OF PEEL IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Submitted to:
City of Brampton
2 Wellington Street West
Brampton, Ontario L6Y 4R2

JUNE 24, 2014

ORIGINAL REPORT



WSP Canada Inc.
1269 Premier Way, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 0A3
Phone: (807) 625-6700 Fax: (807) 623-4491
E-mail: douglas.yahn@wspgroup.com

Douglas A. Yahn (P365)

PIF P365-0020-2014

WSP Canada Inc. Project Number

141-15409-00

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Brampton to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed East-West Connection, Mount Pleasant Go Station to West of Mississauga Road which is legally described as a property comprised of lot 10, concession 4 and part of concession 3; lot 11, concession 4 and 5; lot 12, concession 4 and 5; and lot 13, concession 5 within the City of Brampton, geographic township of Chinguacousy in the region of Peel in the province of Ontario.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by the City of Brampton's intent to proceed with road design and construction. The City of Brampton is the approval authority under the *Planning Act*. The design-build process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the City of Brampton meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011).

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A property inspection was conducted on June 2, 2014. The evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential for the discovery of pre-contact sites and historic Euro-Canadian sites on the undisturbed/previously unassessed areas of the property.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, property inspection, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) The undisturbed areas of the property within the study area that has been previously unassessed (see Figure 5) must be subject to Stage 2 survey. Areas of actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey. All other areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subject to test pit survey.**
- 2) The balance of the property has been previously assessed and holds low archaeological potential for the discovery of precontact archaeological sites and low potential for the discovery of historic Euro-Canadian sites. No further archaeological assessments are required in these areas (Figure 5).**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1	Objectives	1
1.2	Development Context	1
1.3	Historical Context	1
1.3.1	Historic Documentation	1
1.3.2	Pre-Contact Period	1
1.3.3	Post -Contact Period	2
1.3.4	Study Area Specific History	4
1.3.5	Summary	5
1.4	Archaeological Context	5
1.4.1	Current Conditions	5
1.4.2	Physiography	5
1.4.3	Previous Archaeological Assessments	7
1.4.4	Registered Archaeological Sites	7
1.4.5	Summary	7
2	FIELD METHODS	8
2.1	Property Inspection	8
2.2	Record of Finds	8
2.3	Inventory of Documentation Records	8
3	ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	9
3.1	Archaeological Potential	9
3.1.1	Precontact Archaeological Potential	9
3.1.2	Historic Archaeological Potential	9
3.2	Conclusions	10
4	RECOMMENDATIONS	11
5	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	12
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	13
7	IMAGES	14
8	FIGURES	26
9	APPENDICES	32
	APPENDIX A: Features Indicating Archaeological Potential	
	APPENDIX B: Photograph Locations	
	TABLE 1: Registered Heritage Sites within the Study Area	4
	TABLE 2: Sites within 1 Km of the Study Area	7

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager and Field Director	Douglas A. Yahn, M.E.S. (P365) <i>Senior Archaeologist</i>
Report Preparation	Douglas A. Yahn Stephanie M. Lyons, HBA <i>Researcher</i>
GIS and Mapping	Genevieve Rancourt <i>Environmental Technologist</i> Christie Delaney <i>Environmental Technologist</i>
Administrative Support	Lyn Pedersen <i>Administrative Supervisor</i>
Report Reviewer	Andrew Roberts, M.A.Sc. <i>Project Manager, Environment</i>

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of a Stage 1 background study and property inspection is to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey (if required). In support of the determination of archaeological potential, the Stage 1 will provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Brampton to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed East-West Connection, Mount Pleasant Go Station to West of Mississauga Road which is legally described as a property comprised of lot 10, concession 4 and part of concession 3; lot 11, concession 4 and 5; lot 12, concession 4 and 5; and lot 13, concession 5 within the City of Brampton, geographic township of Chinguacousy in the region of Peel in the province of Ontario.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by the City of Brampton's intent to proceed with road design and construction. The City of Brampton is the approval authority under the *Planning Act*. The design-build process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the City of Brampton meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The boundaries of the assessment correspond to plans used for the road design and EA work which is being conducted concurrently with the archaeological assessment. The boundaries do not correspond to legally surveyed lots (Figure 1).

Permission to access the property to conduct the property inspection was granted by the City of Brampton and no limits were placed on this access during the Property Inspection.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Historic Documentation

The property is located in the City of Brampton, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy in the Region of Peel in the Province of Ontario.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Period

Based on the body of available archaeological research, three pre-contact cultural traditions can be identified in the area; namely Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland.

All three traditions are defined by their tool technology and economic specializations. The Paleo-Indian tradition is characterized by the manufacture of tools from rock materials. The characterization of tools that has evolved through time is based only upon those items that survived, and it is likely that Paleo-Indian peoples also used wood, bone, skins, bark, and other materials, which do not appear in the archaeological record. Similarly, the Archaic tradition in the region is distinguished by mortuary ceremonialism and evidence of extensive trade networks. During the Woodland period, a greater sense of community identity developed which ultimately led to agricultural society.

People have been living in this general area for centuries. Archaeological evidence confirms that native peoples had hunting camps and small villages along the Credit and Humber river valleys from about 8000 B.C.E.

Although the archaeology of the area is not completely understood, the three cultures associated with pre-contact history can be classified into the following time periods:

- Paleo (circa 9,000 – 7,000 BC)
- Archaic (circa 7,000 – 1,000 BC)
- Early Woodland (circa 1,000 – 400 BC)
- Middle Woodland (circa 400 BC – AD 600)
- Transitional Woodland (circa AD 600 – 900)
- Late Woodland (circa AD 900 – 1,650)
 - Early Iroquoian (circa AD 900 – 1,300)
 - Middle Iroquoian (circa AD 1,300 – 1,400)
 - Late Iroquoian (circa AD 1,400 – 1,650)
- Historic (circa AD 1650 – present)

The Historic period (1650 to Present) begins with the introduction of European artifacts into the archaeological record. European settlement in the area can be traced back to the 1780s.

Early contact with Europeans occurred towards the end of the Woodland Period, and was a cultural challenge for both Aboriginal people and European explorers and traders.

1.3.3 Post -Contact Period

The City of Brampton's website provides the following general history:

European settlers began arriving in Ontario by the early 1780s. But, even into the early 1800s, Brampton was still wilderness, largely untouched by settlement. To prepare for the eventual influx, lands in Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore Townships were surveyed in 1818. Surveyors described the region as low, swampy and covered with dense hardwood forest. Slowly land was cleared, cabins built and fields were ploughed for farming.

The historical heart of modern Brampton has always been the intersection of Queen and Main Streets, later known as the "four corners". This urban focal point has existed since the 1820s. Only a handful of people lived in the community at this time.

Another defining feature of the new settlement was Etobicoke Creek. The creek played its part in Brampton's development but because it was slow-moving and meandering, it could never sustain large-scale milling operations. The Brampton settlement grew more slowly as a result.

In the early 1820s, John Elliott settled in the village. He and another settler named William Lawson were staunch members of the Primitive Methodist movement and they established a strong Methodist presence in the area. Both were from Brampton, Cumberland, England. In 1834, they named the settlement Brampton in honour of their English home. Elliott also had village lots surveyed for sale to help attract other settlers. John Scott established the first industrial venture with an ashery used to produce potash.

By 1846 the village had two stores, a tavern, tannery, cabinetmaker, two blacksmiths and two tailors and the population had reached 150 people.

In 1853, Brampton was officially incorporated as a village. The population had grown to more than 500 people. Several churches were built, along with a grammar school, distilleries, several stores and John Haggert's agricultural implements factory. The local economy was growing and the village supported the surrounding farms and rural hamlets.

The Grand Trunk Railway constructed a rail line and a station in Brampton in 1856. In the mid-Victorian era, the arrival of a railway line usually triggered an economic boom and Brampton was no different. By the 1860s the village was growing fast. In 1867, Brampton was selected as the Peel County seat. The County Courthouse, Jail and other public buildings were constructed. Kenneth Chisholm built Alderlea, a massive estate in the heart of the Village. Large homes were built near the Courthouse. Extensive land holdings surrounding the four corners were subdivided to build houses for the many new arrivals. Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873 and John Haggert was elected the first Mayor.

A new industry was emerging in Brampton by the mid-Victorian era. In 1860, Edward Dale established a flower nursery. Within a few short years, Brampton became known as the "Flowertown of Canada" and soon Dale's Nursery was Brampton's largest employer. By the turn of the century, hundreds of acres of land were filled with greenhouses growing prize orchids, hybrid roses and many other quality flowers. Most of these flowers were grown for export around the world.

The 20th century brought new industries to the town, mostly along the railway line, including the Williams Shoe factory, the Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder company and the Hewetson Shoe factory. Major banks established branches on the four corners. In 1907, American industrialist Andrew Carnegie established a library in the downtown and the population reached 4,000 people by 1910.

Brampton's citizens endured two world wars and the Great Depression during the first half of the 20th century. These major world events took their toll on the local economy. Some factories closed and the flower industry began a slow but steady decline.

The City slowly transformed after the Second World War. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the automobile began to change the landscape, as did rapid urban growth in Toronto. New subdivisions began to develop. In the late 1950s, Bramalea was created and touted as "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 March 1948, Brampton endured a devastating flood when Etobicoke Creek overflowed its banks. The creek flooded repeatedly, but the 1948 flood was considered the worst. The town launched an ambitious civil engineer project to straighten and reroute the creek. Construction of a concrete diversion channel began in June 1950. Premier Leslie Frost officially opened it on July 5, 1952.

In 1974, the Region of Peel was created and city hall Brampton became a city. Large-scale and leading-edge industries located in Brampton. In the 1980s and 1990s, large subdivisions developed on lands formerly used for farming. The culturally diverse and vibrant City of today was emerging.

Brampton is now among the largest urban centres in Canada with a population of over 450,000 people. The roots of Brampton's success can be traced to its heritage. The foundations were first laid almost 200 years ago when a group of industrious people established a small hamlet at the crossroads of Queen and Main Streets. [brampton.ca]

1.3.4 Study Area Specific History

Walker and Miles' 1877 illustrated *Historical Atlas of Peel County, Ontario* indicates that key properties in and adjacent to the study area were owned by John McClure, William McClure, and D. McDowell (Figure 2). Brampton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest lists the following:

Address	Feature Type	~Year Built	Architect Style	Heritage Status of Property
10020 Mississauga Road	Farmhouse	1870s	Vernacular Victorian	Listed
10244 Mississauga Road	Farm	Pre-1878	Gothic Revival	Listed; also Cultural Landscape (McClure Farm Complex)
1985 Bovaird Drive West	Residence	Pre-1878	-	Designation in Progress; also Cultural Landscape (McCandless Farm)
160 Salvation Road (formerly 10060 Creditview Road)	Church	1904	20 th Century Gothic Romanesque	Designation in Progress
10055 Creditview Road	Farmhouse or Inn	Pre-1900	Vernacular	Listed

Heritage properties within the study area have all been previously assessed (Archaeological Services Inc. 2007a).

A review of Fire Insurance Plans shows no record of Fire Insurance Plans for the property.

1.3.5 Summary

Information suggests that the area began as agricultural land, and remained predominantly so until the 21st century. As Brampton expanded, the surrounding area transitioned from semi-rural to a much more urban environment. Recent construction and surrounding development have more intensely modified the area.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 Current Conditions

A property inspection was carried out on June 2, 2014 to review current conditions. The study area consists of property just north of Bovaird Drive from the area near the Mount Pleasant GO Station to just west of Mississauga Road.

1.4.2 Physiography

Ecoregions are parts of an ecozone and are characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors including climate, flora, fauna, physiography, soil, water, and land usage.

The property lies in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, within the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ecoregion 6E-7) (Crins et al. 2009). Climatic and geological characteristics for this ecoregion are provided below, along with a brief description of dominant vegetation and wildlife species.

1.4.2.1 Mixedwood Plains Ecozone

Ecozones are described as areas of the earth's surface which are representative of large generalized ecological units and are characterized by interactive abiotic and biotic factors.

The Study Area is located within the greater Mixedwood Plains Ecozone (Ecological Stratification Working Group, 1996). This ecozone encompasses the general area of the lower Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River Valley and extends along the shoreline of the St Lawrence River to Quebec. The area is approximately 175,000 square kilometers.

1.4.2.2 Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion

Ecoregions are defined as parts of a province which are characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors, including climate, fauna, physiography, vegetation, soil, water, and land use.

Within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, the Study Area lies within Ecoregion 6E; the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2009). This Ecoregion extends from Lake Huron in the west to the Ottawa River in the east, and includes most of the Lake Ontario shore and the Ontario portion of the St. Lawrence River Valley. It also includes Manitoulin, Cockburn, and St. Joseph's Islands in Lake Huron. The climate is mild

and moist, classified in the Humid High Moderate Temperature Ecoclimatic Region. The mean annual temperature range is 4.9 to 7.8 °C, the mean length of the growing season is 205-230 days, the mean annual precipitation is 759 to 1,087 mm, and the mean summer rainfall is 198 to 281 mm. Much of the remaining habitat is fragmented or early successional forests on abandoned agricultural lands. Ecoregion 6E is the second most densely populated ecoregion in Ontario, and encompasses a number of small to mid-size cities including Trenton, Belleville, Kingston, Cornwall, Peterborough, Ottawa, Barrie, Owen Sound, and Collingwood.

1.4.2.3 Ecoregion Dominant Regional Vegetation

This ecoregion falls within Rowe's (1972) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, including its Huron-Ontario and Upper St. Lawrence Sections, and a small part of the Middle Ottawa Forest Section. The vegetation is relatively diverse. Hardwood forests dominated by Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), and Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*). Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*) and Tamarack (*Larix laricina*). Some of the best examples of North American alvar vegetation are located in the ecoregion.

1.4.2.4 Ecoregion Dominant Wildlife

Characteristic mammals include White-Tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Northern Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*). Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), and Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*). Open upland habitats are used by species such as Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), and Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*). Upland forests support populations of species such as Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*), Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Red-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*), Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), and Northern Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon*). Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the White Sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*), Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), Walleye (*Sander vitreus*), Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*), Yellow Perch

(*Perca flavescens*), Rainbow Darter (*Etheostoma caeruleum*), Emerald Shiner (*Notropis atherinoides*), and Pearl Dace (*Margariscus margarita*).

1.4.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

There are reports of previous archaeological field work both on the property and within a radius of 50m around the property.

1.4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites

The subject property itself has been assessed previously and had undergone Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts in the area east of Mississauga Road. There are additional sites registered in the immediate proximity which impact the site evaluation. A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport by data-coordinator Robert von Bitter indicated the following sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Table 2).

Table 2: Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden	Site Name	Culture	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-355	1-1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D.R. Poulton, 2003
AjGw-372	Bluegrass	Pre-Contact	Camp	D.R. Poulton, 2005
AjGw-373	Helpport 1	Pre-Contact	Paleo?	C. Dodd, 2004
AkGw-67	Avida	Pre-Contact	Woodland	D.R. Poulton, 1993
AjGx-241	Samuel Currie	Euro-Canadian		Amick
AkGw-322		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	J. Wilson, 2007
AkGw-323		Euro-Canadian	Residential	J. Wilson, 2008
AkGw-324		Euro-Canadian	Residential	J. Wilson, 2007
AkGx-71	Location 2			
AkGx-77				
AkGw-274	Helpport 2	Pre-Contact	Scatter	C. Dodd, 2004
AkGw-275	Helpport 3	Pre-Contact	Archaic	C. Dodd, 2004
AkGw-276	Helpport 4	Pre-Contact	Woodland	C.Dodd, 2004

Other archaeological reports for the area were provided for reference.

1.4.5 Summary

There are water courses and known archaeological sites on and adjacent to the property. Proximity to water sources and the presence of known archaeological resources on or adjacent to the property are key factors in the determination of archaeological potential.

2 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection is a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition and to evaluate and map the archaeological potential.

An inspection of the property and its periphery was conducted in the morning of June 2, 2014. The weather allowed for good visibility of land features. The temperature was roughly 20 degrees Celsius.

The subject site is located within the City of Brampton. The overall area of the study area is roughly 143 hectares.

The area east of Mississauga Road was already under construction at the time of the site visit. The area immediately west of Mississauga Road was in a mixed state of construction. Agricultural field was visible beyond the area of construction to the west.

The inspection of the property began at the heritage properties near the Mount Pleasant GO Station (Images 1 to 6) and then proceeded to the corner of Mississauga Road and Bovaird Road. Investigations then proceeded from the north area of Mississauga Road near the rail lines southward and then west again on Bovaird Road. The interior of the area west of Mississauga Road was inspected during a crew break period when heavy equipment was shut down (Images 17 to 23). The area west of Mississauga Road was investigated primarily from the roadway due to access issues.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photograph locations and directions were noted and all photographs were catalogued. Locations of images presented in this report can be found on Figure 3.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment includes a visual inspection only and does not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

2.3 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

The following list represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to this project and is being retained by WSP Canada Inc.:

- 3 pages of field notes
- 23 digital photographs in JPG format
- GPS readings taken during the property inspection

3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological potential. Features indicating archaeological potential can be found in Appendix A.

3.1.1 Precontact Archaeological Potential

Criteria for pre-contact archaeological potential is focused on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area.

The property is within 300m from primary water sources.

There are records of previous archaeological field work both on the property and within a radius of 50m around the property. There are identified archaeological sites within the study area. There are registered sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area.

The undisturbed areas of the property exhibit potential for the discovery of precontact archaeological material.

3.1.2 Historic Archaeological Potential

Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. Land registry records, historical maps and aerial photographic evidence and a property inspection of the project area all assist in determining historic archaeological potential. Additionally, the proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, rail and water courses also affect the historic archaeological potential.

A review of the historic maps from the 1800s and land registry records show that the area was part of an active rural farming community since the time of the earliest patents. The records indicate that the property was used as active farmland into the 21st century.

Although no longer standing, the William McClure farmstead once existed on the subject property in lands alongside properties containing existing built heritage structures and landscapes and assists in defining areas of archaeological potential.

There are records of previous archaeological field work both on the property and within a radius of 50m around the property. There are identified archaeological sites within the study area. There are registered sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area.

The undisturbed areas of the property exhibit potential for the discovery of historic Euro-Canadian sites.

3.2 CONCLUSIONS

The assessment determined that the study area has potential for the discovery of precontact archaeological sites and has potential for the discovery of historic Euro-Canadian sites.

As per Section 1.4 Standard 1c of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, no undisturbed areas within 300m of previously identified archaeological sites can be recommended for exemption from further assessment and no undisturbed areas within 300m of water sources can be recommended for exemption from further assessment. As per Section 1.4 Standard 1c of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the undisturbed areas of the property within 300m of areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement and/or property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* can be recommended for exemption from further assessment. As per Section 1.4 Standard 1d of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the undisturbed areas of the property within 100m of early historic transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment. Figure 4 shows the areas of archaeological potential. As the majority of the areas subject to Stage 2 assessment are areas of actively or recently cultivated agricultural land, they must be subject to pedestrian survey. All other areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subject to test pit survey.

Based on the presence of archaeological sites within and adjacent to the study area, as well as on the presence of two watercourses; and the historic land use within the study area; the subject lands have potential for the identification of historic and precontact archaeological sites in areas where archaeological potential has not been negated by intensive, recent construction disturbance.

However, prior archaeological assessments have cleared areas of the subject property from having further concern. Where this is the case, and the reports have been entered into the Register, no further assessment of those areas is required. The study area is covered by the following key reports:

Amick Consultants Limited

2010 Report on the 2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 10124 Mississauga Road, Part of Lot 11, Concession 5 W.H.S., City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel

Archaeological Services Inc.

2007b Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment; Alloo Reservoir, Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario

Archaeologix Inc.

2007 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 4), Mattamy Homes – McClure Property. Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011).

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A property inspection was conducted on June 2, 2014. The evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential for the discovery of precontact archaeological material and historic Euro-Canadian sites on the property.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, property inspection, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) The undisturbed areas of the property within the study area that has been previously unassessed (see Figure 5) must be subject to Stage 2 survey. Areas of actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey. All other areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subject to test pit survey.
- 2) The balance of the property has been previously assessed and holds low archaeological potential for the discovery of precontact archaeological sites and low potential for the discovery of historic Euro-Canadian sites. No further archaeological assessments are required in these areas (Figure 5).

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

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

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

- Amick Consultants Limited
2010 Report on the 2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 10124 Mississauga Road, Part of Lot 11, Concession 5 W.H.S., City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel
- Archaeological Research Associates
2011 REVISED: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mississauga Road, Extending 1.9 km North of Bovaird Drive, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Research Associates
2012 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary Sewer, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Parts of Lots 10-14, Concession 4-5 W.H.S., Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2005 Stage 1 A. A. Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7), R. M. of Peel, Ontario.
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2007a Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment; Alloa Reservoir Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2007b Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment; Alloa Reservoir Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeologix Inc.
2007 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 4), Mattamy Homes – McClure Property. Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario.
- Wilson
2007 REVISED?: Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3) Mattamy Homes - McClure Property Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geo. Twp. of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Wright, J.V.
1972 *Ontario Prehistory: an Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline*. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada.
- Select aerial photographs from the National Air Photograph Library and the City of Brampton.

7 IMAGES



Image 1: 10055 Creditview



Image 2: Church at 160 Salvation



Image 3: 10055 Creditview

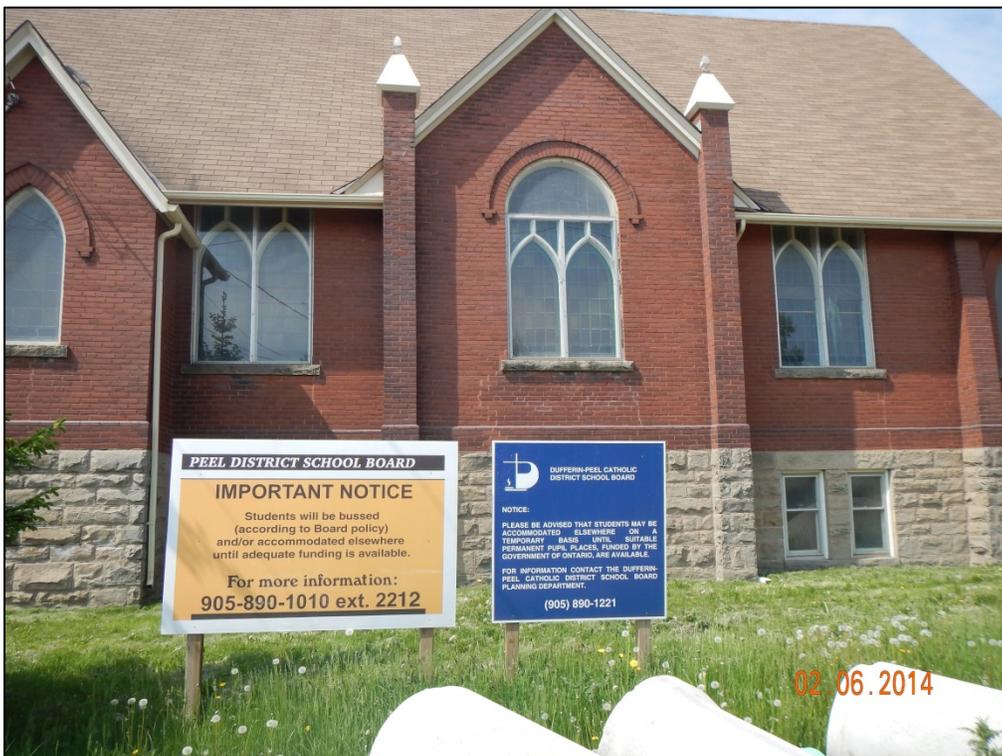


Image 4: Church



Image 5: Church from Viewforth Road



Image 6: Church



Image 7: 10020 Mississauga Road (near Bovaird)



Image 8: 10244 Mississauga Road



Image 9: 10244 Mississauga Road



Image 10: Construction area



Image 11: Central property – McClure area



Image 12: Open field to the west of Mississauga Road



Image 13: Open field beyond disturbed area



Image 14: Construction activity at Mississauga Road



Image 15: 1985 Bovaird



Image 16: Open field beside 1985 Bovaird



Image 17: Disturbed interior of site



Image 18: Disturbed interior



Image 19: Disturbed interior



Image 20: Disturbed interior



Image 21: Disturbed area

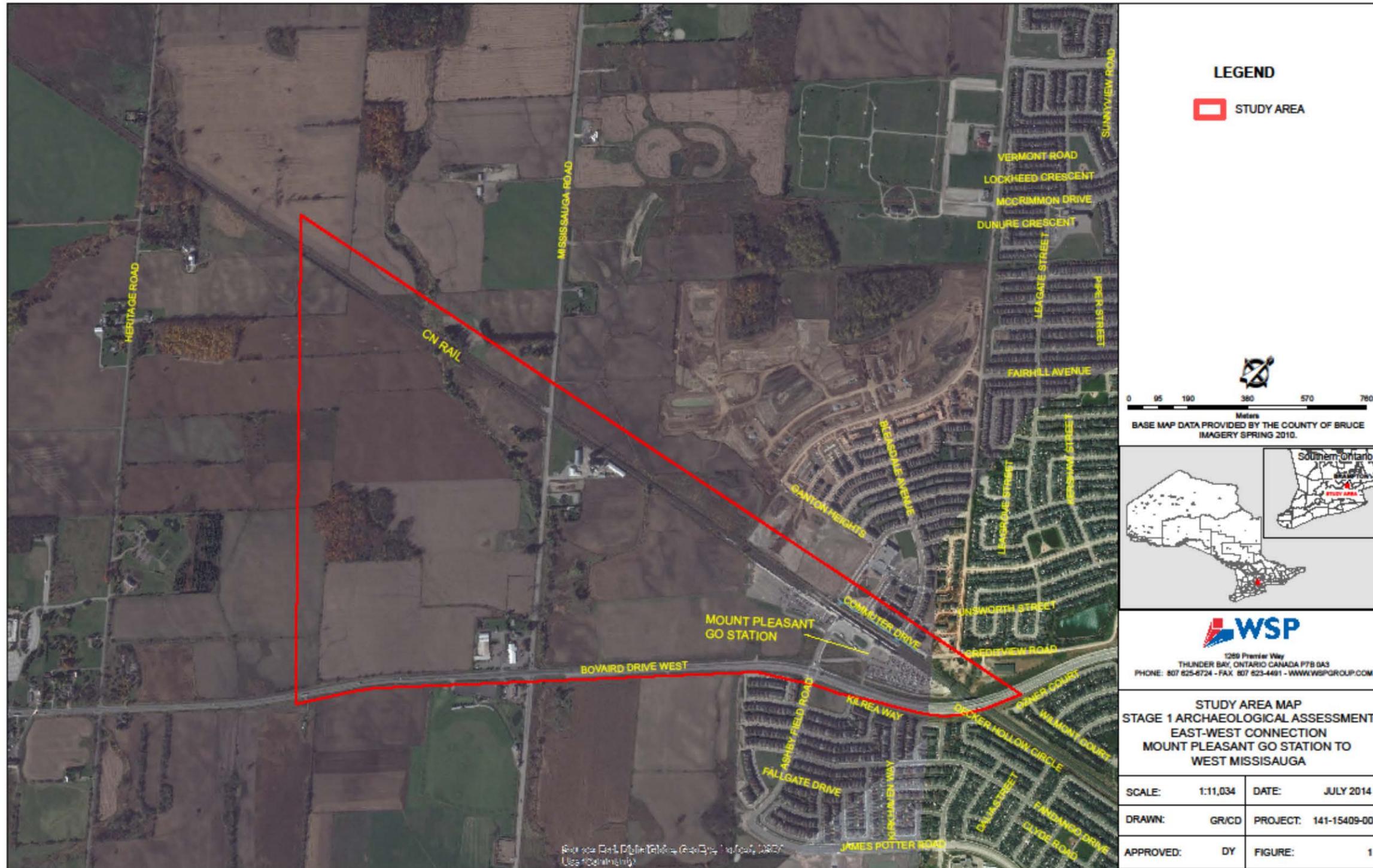


Image 22: Disturbed area

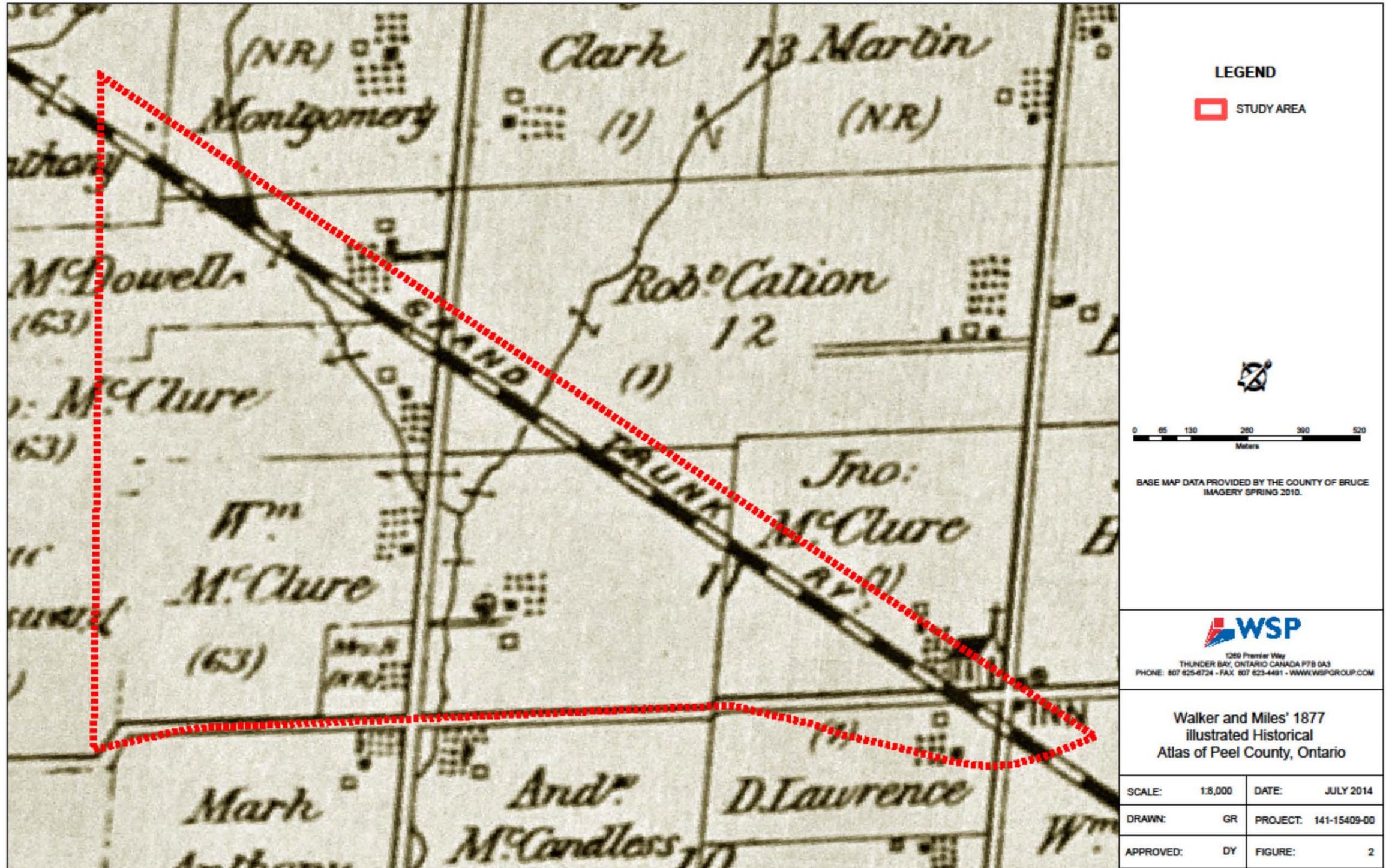


Image 23: Disturbance including modern debris

8 FIGURES



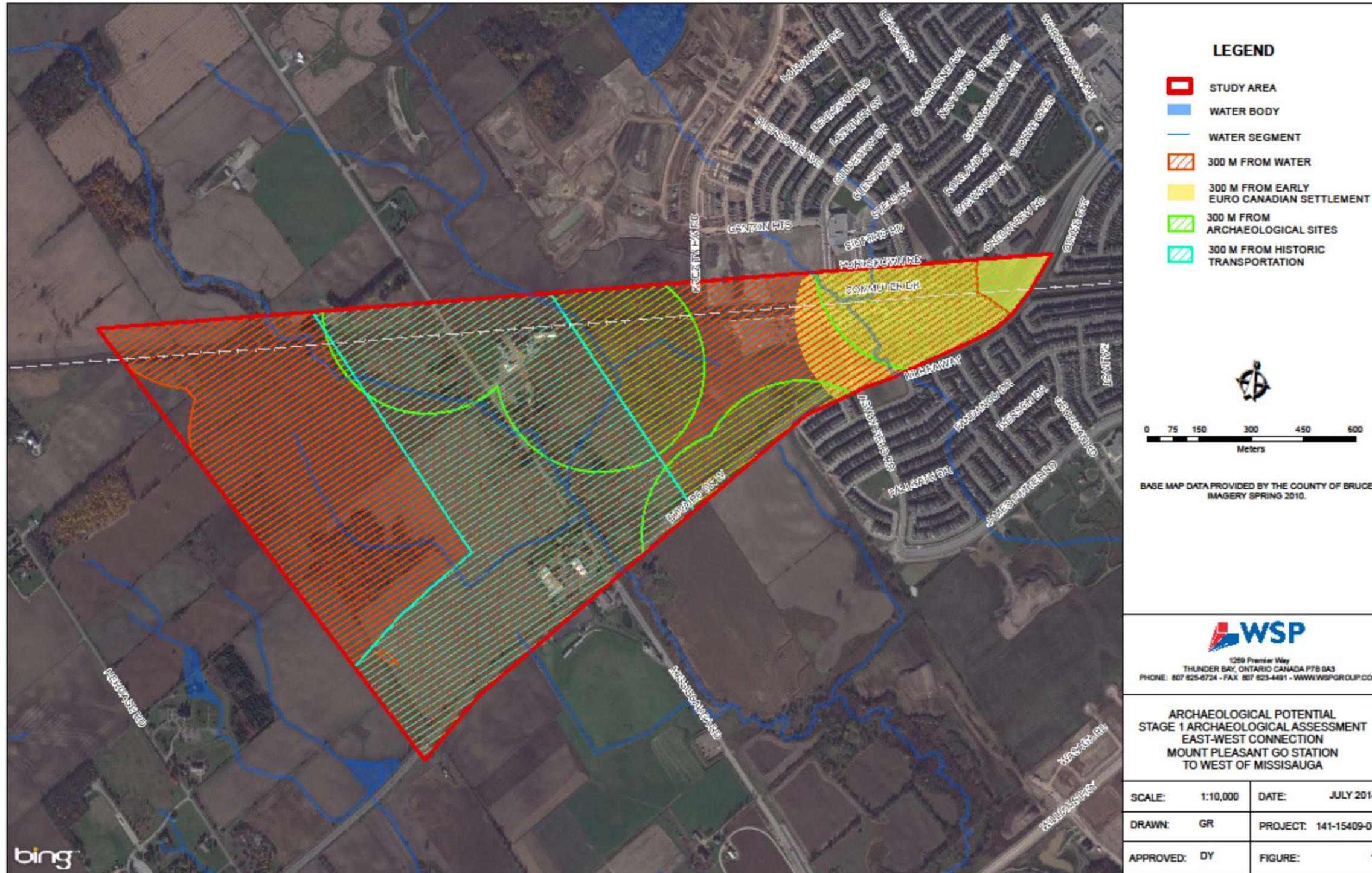
Path: X:\2014\141-15409-00\Brampton\141-15409-00_Brampton_Fig1.mxd



Path: X:\2014\141-15409-00\Brampton\141-15409-00_Brampton_historicalMap.mxd



Path: X:\2014\141-15409-00\Brampton\131_22524_00_Brampton_PhotoMap.mxd





Path: X:\2014\141-15409-00\Brampton\131_22524_00_Brampton_Fig5_R.mxd

9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Features Indicating Archaeological Potential

APPENDIX B: Photograph Locations

Appendix A – Features Indicating Archaeological Potential

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources:
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river. or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases
- Resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
 - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
Section

1.3.1

Appendix B – Photograph Locations

IMAGE	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	FACING
01	17	0595177	4836612	N
02	17	0595177	4836612	NW
03	17	0595171	4836648	NE
04	17	0595171	4836648	SW
05	17	0595135	4836667	S
06	17	0595136	4836634	E
07	17	0594285	4835605	S
08	17	0593707	4836181	S
09	17	0593815	4836037	SW
10	17	0593815	4836037	E
11	17	0593911	4836002	SW
12	17	0594032	4835864	W
13	17	0594072	4835817	W
14	17	0594171	4835731	W
15	17	0594446	4835639	S
16	17	0594465	4835667	SE
17	17	0594505	4836109	E
18	17	0594505	4836109	NE
19	17	0594505	4836109	W
20	17	0594505	4836109	SW
21	17	0594495	4836151	N
22	17	0594417	4836040	SW
23	17	0594417	4836040	S

Source: Garmin eTrex Legend H
 NAD 83

APPENDIX

F2

**BUILT HERITAGE
REPORT**



BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

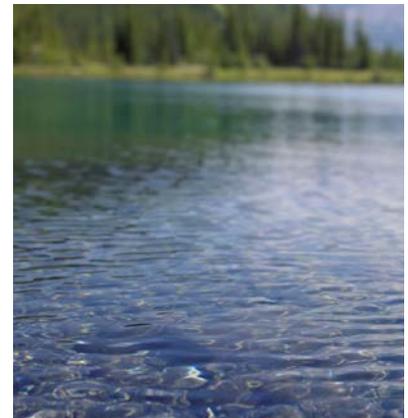
EAST-WEST CONNECTION, MOUNT PLEASANT
GO STATION TO WEST OF MISSISSAUGA ROAD

LOT 10, CONCESSION 4 AND PART OF CONCESSION 3; LOT 11,
CONCESSION 4 AND 5; LOT 12, CONCESSION 4 AND 5; AND LOT 13,
CONCESSION 5 WITHIN THE CITY OF BRAMPTON, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY IN THE REGION OF PEEL IN THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Submitted to:
City of Brampton
2 Wellington Street West
Brampton, Ontario L6Y 4R2

JUNE 24, 2014

ORIGINAL REPORT



WSP Canada Inc.
1269 Premier Way, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 0A3
Phone: (807) 625-6700 Fax: (807) 623-4491
E-mail: douglas.yahn@wspgroup.com

Douglas A. Yahn

WSP Canada Inc. Project Number

141-15409-00

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Brampton to complete a review of the Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes in the area of the proposed East-West Connection, Mount Pleasant Go Station to West of Mississauga Road which is legally described as a property comprised of lot 10, concession 4 and part of concession 3; lot 11, concession 4 and 5; lot 12, concession 4 and 5; and lot 13, concession 5 within the City of Brampton, geographic township of Chinguacousy in the region of Peel in the province of Ontario.

This review has been triggered by the City of Brampton's intent to proceed with road design and construction. The City of Brampton is the approval authority under the *Planning Act*. The design-build process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the City of Brampton meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. Existing background information was reviewed, including reports/materials, the City's Official Plan policies, as well as relevant provincial standards and guidelines. The City & Region was contacted in regard to local heritage interest and value. A field visit was conducted on June 2, 2014.

The evaluation indicates that the heritage properties within the study area have all been previously assessed (Archaeological Services Inc. 2007a). The 2007 report should be used as an ongoing reference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1	Objectives	1
1.2	Development Context	1
1.3	Historical Context.....	1
1.3.1	Historic Documentation.....	1
1.3.2	Pre-Contact Period	2
1.3.3	Post -Contact Period.....	2
2	BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES.....	4
2.1.1	Previous Heritage Assessments.....	5
3	FIELD METHODS.....	6
3.1	Field visit	6
3.2	Inventory of Documentation Records	6
4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	8
6	IMAGES.....	9
7	FIGURES.....	21
8	APPENDICES.....	26
	APPENDIX A: Photograph Locations	
	TABLE 1: Registered Heritage Sites within the Study Area.....	4

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager and Field Director	Douglas A. Yahn, M.E.S. (P365) <i>Senior Archaeologist</i>
Report Preparation	Douglas A. Yahn Stephanie M. Lyons, HBA <i>Researcher</i>
GIS and Mapping	Genevieve Rancourt <i>Environmental Technologist</i>
Administrative Support	Lyn Pedersen <i>Administrative Supervisor</i>
Report Reviewer	Andrew Roberts, MASc. <i>Project Manager, Environment</i>

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this report is to identify built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, which will support recommendations for further cultural heritage evaluation for all or parts of the property (if required). This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. Existing background information was reviewed, including reports/materials, the City's Official Plan policies, as well as relevant provincial standards and guidelines. The City & Region was contacted in regard to local heritage interest and value. A field visit was conducted on June 2, 2014 to confirm existing conditions and assess potential impacts to the surrounding built heritage and cultural landscape.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Brampton to complete a review of the Cultural Heritage Resources in the area of the proposed East-West Connection, Mount Pleasant Go Station to West of Mississauga Road which is legally described as a property comprised of lot 10, concession 4 and part of concession 3; lot 11, concession 4 and 5; lot 12, concession 4 and 5; and lot 13, concession 5 within the City of Brampton, geographic township of Chinguacousy in the region of Peel in the province of Ontario.

This review has been triggered by the City of Brampton's intent to proceed with road design and construction. The City of Brampton is the approval authority under the *Planning Act*. The design-build process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the City of Brampton meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The boundaries of the assessment correspond to plans used for the road design and EA work which is being conducted concurrently with the cultural heritage review. The boundaries do not correspond to legally surveyed lots (**Figure 1**).

Permission to access the property to conduct the field visit was granted by the City of Brampton and no limits were placed on this access during the Field visit.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Historic Documentation

The property is located in the City of Brampton, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy in the Region of Peel in the Province of Ontario.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Period

Based on the body of available archaeological research, three pre-contact cultural traditions can be identified in the area; namely Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland.

All three traditions are defined by their tool technology and economic specializations. The Paleo-Indian tradition is characterized by the manufacture of tools from rock materials. The characterization of tools that has evolved through time is based only upon those items that survived, and it is likely that Paleo-Indian peoples also used wood, bone, skins, bark, and other materials, which do not appear in the archaeological record. Similarly, the Archaic tradition in the region is distinguished by mortuary ceremonialism and evidence of extensive trade networks. During the Woodland period, a greater sense of community identity developed which ultimately led to agricultural society.

People have been living in this general area for centuries. Archaeological evidence confirms that native peoples had hunting camps and small villages along the Credit and Humber river valleys from about 8000 B.C.E.

Although the archaeology of the area is not completely understood, the three cultures associated with pre-contact history can be classified into the following time periods:

- Paleo (circa 9,000 – 7,000 BC)
- Archaic (circa 7,000 – 1,000 BC)
- Early Woodland (circa 1,000 – 400 BC)
- Middle Woodland (circa 400 BC – AD 600)
- Transitional Woodland (circa AD 600 – 900)
- Late Woodland (circa AD 900 – 1,650)
 - Early Iroquoian (circa AD 900 – 1,300)
 - Middle Iroquoian (circa AD 1,300 – 1,400)
 - Late Iroquoian (circa AD 1,400 – 1,650)
- Historic (circa AD 1650 – present)

The Historic period (1650 to Present) begins with the introduction of European artifacts into the archaeological record. European settlement in the area can be traced back to the 1780s.

Early contact with Europeans occurred towards the end of the Woodland Period, and was a cultural challenge for both Aboriginal people and European explorers and traders.

1.3.3 Post -Contact Period

The City of Brampton's website provides the following general history:

European settlers began arriving in Ontario by the early 1780s. But, even into the early 1800s, Brampton was still wilderness, largely untouched by settlement. To prepare for

the eventual influx, lands in Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore Townships were surveyed in 1818. Surveyors described the region as low, swampy and covered with dense hardwood forest. Slowly land was cleared, cabins built and fields were ploughed for farming.

The historical heart of modern Brampton has always been the intersection of Queen and Main Streets, later known as the "four corners". This urban focal point has existed since the 1820s. Only a handful of people lived in the community at this time.

Another defining feature of the new settlement was Etobicoke Creek. The creek played its part in Brampton's development but because it was slow-moving and meandering, it could never sustain large-scale milling operations. The Brampton settlement grew more slowly as a result.

In the early 1820s, John Elliott settled in the village. He and another settler named William Lawson were staunch members of the Primitive Methodist movement and they established a strong Methodist presence in the area. Both were from Brampton, Cumberland, England. In 1834, they named the settlement Brampton in honour of their English home. Elliott also had village lots surveyed for sale to help attract other settlers. John Scott established the first industrial venture with an ashery used to produce potash.

By 1846 the village had two stores, a tavern, tannery, cabinetmaker, two blacksmiths and two tailors and the population had reached 150 people.

In 1853, Brampton was officially incorporated as a village. The population had grown to more than 500 people. Several churches were built, along with a grammar school, distilleries, several stores and John Haggert's agricultural implements factory. The local economy was growing and the village supported the surrounding farms and rural hamlets.

The Grand Trunk Railway constructed a rail line and a station in Brampton in 1856. In the mid-Victorian era, the arrival of a railway line usually triggered an economic boom and Brampton was no different. By the 1860s the village was growing fast. In 1867, Brampton was selected as the Peel County seat. The County Courthouse, Jail and other public buildings were constructed. Kenneth Chisholm built Alderlea, a massive estate in the heart of the Village. Large homes were built near the Courthouse. Extensive land holdings surrounding the four corners were subdivided to build houses for the many new arrivals. Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873 and John Haggert was elected the first Mayor.

A new industry was emerging in Brampton by the mid-Victorian era. In 1860, Edward Dale established a flower nursery. Within a few short years, Brampton became known as the "Flowertown of Canada" and soon Dale's Nursery was Brampton's largest employer. By the turn of the century, hundreds of acres of land were filled with greenhouses growing prize orchids, hybrid roses and many other quality flowers. Most of these flowers were grown for export around the world.

The 20th century brought new industries to the town, mostly along the railway line, including the Williams Shoe factory, the Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder company and the Hewetson Shoe factory. Major banks established branches on the four corners. In 1907, American industrialist Andrew Carnegie established a library in the downtown and the population reached 4,000 people by 1910.

Brampton's citizens endured two world wars and the Great Depression during the first half of the 20th century. These major world events took their toll on the local economy. Some factories closed and the flower industry began a slow but steady decline.

The City slowly transformed after the Second World War. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the automobile began to change the landscape, as did rapid urban growth in Toronto. New subdivisions began to develop. In the late 1950s, Bramalea was created and touted as "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 March 1948, Brampton endured a devastating flood when Etobicoke Creek overflowed its banks. The creek flooded repeatedly, but the 1948 flood was considered the worst. The town launched an ambitious civil engineer project to straighten and reroute the creek. Construction of a concrete diversion channel began in June 1950. Premier Leslie Frost officially opened it on July 5, 1952.

In 1974, the Region of Peel was created and city hall Brampton became a city. Large-scale and leading-edge industries located in Brampton. In the 1980s and 1990s, large subdivisions developed on lands formerly used for farming. The culturally diverse and vibrant City of today was emerging.

Brampton is now among the largest urban centres in Canada with a population of over 450,000 people. The roots of Brampton's success can be traced to its heritage. The foundations were first laid almost 200 years ago when a group of industrious people established a small hamlet at the crossroads of Queen and Main Streets. [brampton.ca]

2 BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Walker and Miles' 1877 illustrated *Historical Atlas of Peel County, Ontario* indicates that key properties in and adjacent to the study area were owned by John McClure, William McClure, and D. McDowell (**Figure 2**). A field survey was conducted to confirm existing conditions and assess potential impacts to the surrounding built heritage and cultural landscape. Locations of photos taken during the field visit are shown in **Figure 3**.

Brampton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest lists the following:

Table 1: Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Within the Study Area

Address	Feature Type	~Year Built	Architect Style	Heritage Status of Property
10020 Mississauga Road	Farmhouse	1870s	Vernacular Victorian	Listed
10244 Mississauga Road	Farm	Pre-1878	Gothic Revival	Listed; also Cultural Landscape (McClure Farm Complex)
1985 Bovaird Drive West	Residence	Pre-1878	-	Designation in Progress; also Cultural Landscape (McCandless Farm)

160 Salvation Road (formerly 10060 Creditview Road)	Church	1904	20 th Century Gothic Romanesque	Designation in Progress
10055 Creditview Road	Farmhouse or Inn	Pre-1900	Vernacular	Listed

Figure 4 shows the identified Cultural Heritage resources within and directly adjacent to the study area. Figure provided by the City of Brampton. Figure 4 does not include the Mid-19th Century Driveshed at 1500 Mayfield Road identified by ASI (2007a), as it is not considered as part of the current assessment.

The 2007 ASI report also indicates the presence of three Cultural Heritage Landscapes in or adjacent to the study area, namely the Treeline/Windbreak at 1985 Bovaird Drive, the Pre-1878 Farm Complex surrounding the farm at 10244 Mississauga Road, and the Bovaird Drive/Highway 7 Roadscape

2.1.1 Previous Heritage Assessments

Based on a review of the available background information, the heritage properties within the study area have all been previously assessed in the following report:

Archaeological Services Inc.

2007a Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment; Alloa Reservoir Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario

The recommendations to be considered for that study included:

1. Any proposed alterations within the study area should be planned in a manner that avoids any identified, above ground, cultural heritage resource. Where any identified, above ground, cultural heritage resource is to be affected by loss or displacement further research should be undertaken to identify both the specific heritage significance of the affected cultural heritage resource and appropriate mitigation measures required to avoid or minimize impact.
2. Where features are to be disrupted by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting, suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation should be adopted. In this regard provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice. Where possible, existing trees and plantings should be retained.

3 FIELD METHODS

3.1 FIELD VISIT

A field visit is a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its heritage resources and current condition. An inspection of the study area was conducted in the morning of June 2, 2014. The weather allowed for good visibility of structures and land features.

The subject site is located within the City of Brampton. The overall area of the study area is roughly 143 hectares.

The area east of Mississauga Road was already under construction at the time of the site visit. The area immediately west of Mississauga Road was in a mixed state of construction. Agricultural field was visible beyond the area of construction to the west.

The inspection of the property began at the heritage properties near the Mount Pleasant GO Station (Images 1 to 6) and then proceeded to the corner of Mississauga Road and Bovaird Road. Investigations then proceeded from the north area of Mississauga Road near the rail lines southward and then west again on Bovaird Road. The interior of the area west of Mississauga Road was inspected during a crew break period when heavy equipment was shut down (Images 17 to 23). The area west of Mississauga Road was investigated primarily from the roadway due to access issues.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photograph locations and directions were noted and all photographs were catalogued. Locations of images presented in this report can be found on **Figure 3**.

3.2 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

The following list represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to this project and is being retained by WSP Canada Inc.:

- 1 page of field notes
- 23 digital photographs in JPG format
- GPS readings taken during the field visit

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. Existing background information was reviewed, including reports/materials, the City's Official Plan policies, as well as relevant provincial standards and guidelines. The City & Region was contacted in regard to local heritage interest and value. A field visit was conducted on June 2, 2014.

The evaluation indicates that the heritage properties within the study area have all been previously assessed (Archaeological Services Inc. 2007a). The 2007 report should be used as an ongoing reference.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

- Amick Consultants Limited
2010 Report on the 2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 10124 Mississauga Road, Part of Lot 11, Concession 5 W.H.S., City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel
- Archaeological Research Associates
2011 REVISED: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mississauga Road, Extending 1.9 km North of Bovaird Drive, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Research Associates
2012 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Mississauga Road 1200 mm Sanitary Sewer, 1200 mm Feedermain and 600 mm Watermain, Parts of Lots 10-14, Concession 4-5 W.H.S., Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2005 Stage 1 A. A. Class Environmental Assessment Study, Mississauga Road Improvements From Queen Street to Bovaird Drive (Formerly Highway 7), R. M. of Peel, Ontario.
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2007a Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment; Alloa Reservoir Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeological Services Inc.
2007b Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment; Alloa Reservoir Pumping Station, and Feedermain Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario
- Archaeologix Inc.
2007 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 4), Mattamy Homes – McClure Property. Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario.
- Wilson
2007 REVISED? Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3) Mattamy Homes - McClure Property Lot 10 and 11, Concession 4, Geo. Twp. of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Wright, J.V.
1972 *Ontario Prehistory: an Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline*. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada.
- Select aerial photographs from the National Air Photograph Library and the City of Brampton.

6 IMAGES



Image 1: 10055 Creditview



Image 2: Church at 160 Salvation



Image 3: 10055 Creditview

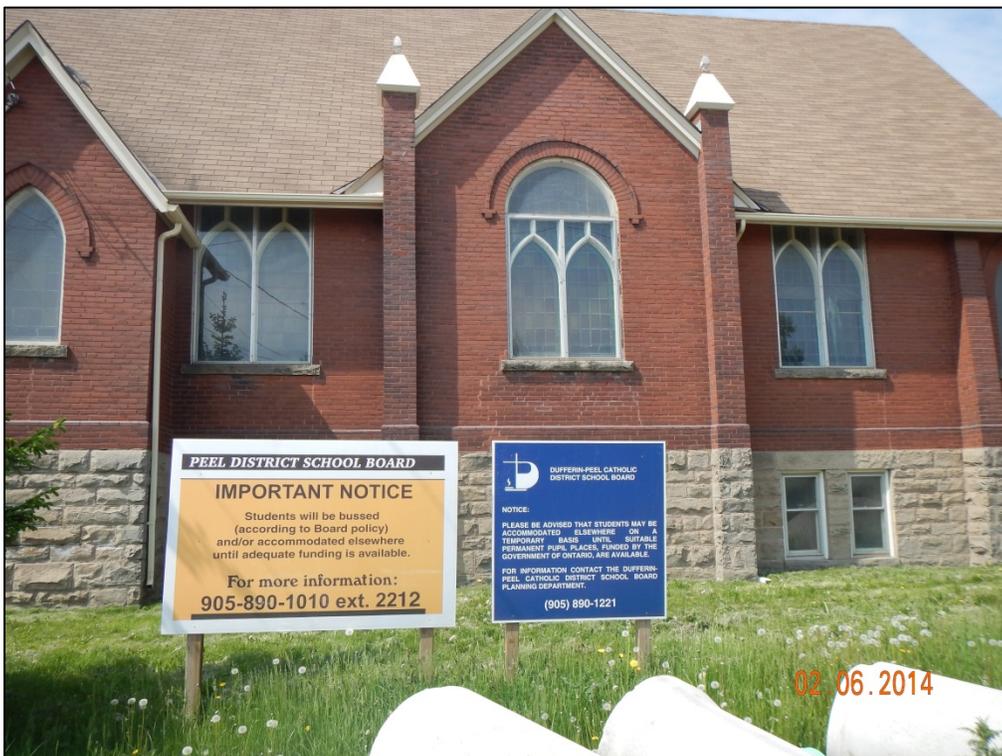


Image 4: Church



Image 5: Church from Viewforth Road



Image 6: Church



Image 7: 10020 Mississauga Road (near Bovaird)



Image 8: 10244 Mississauga Road



Image 9: 10244 Mississauga Road



Image 10: Construction area



Image 11: Central property – McClure area



Image 12: Open field to the west of Mississauga Road



Image 13: Open field beyond disturbed area



Image 14: Construction activity at Mississauga Road



Image 15: 1985 Bovaird



Image 16: Open field beside 1985 Bovaird



Image 17: Disturbed interior of site



Image 18: Disturbed interior



Image 19: Disturbed interior



Image 20: Disturbed interior



Image 21: Disturbed area

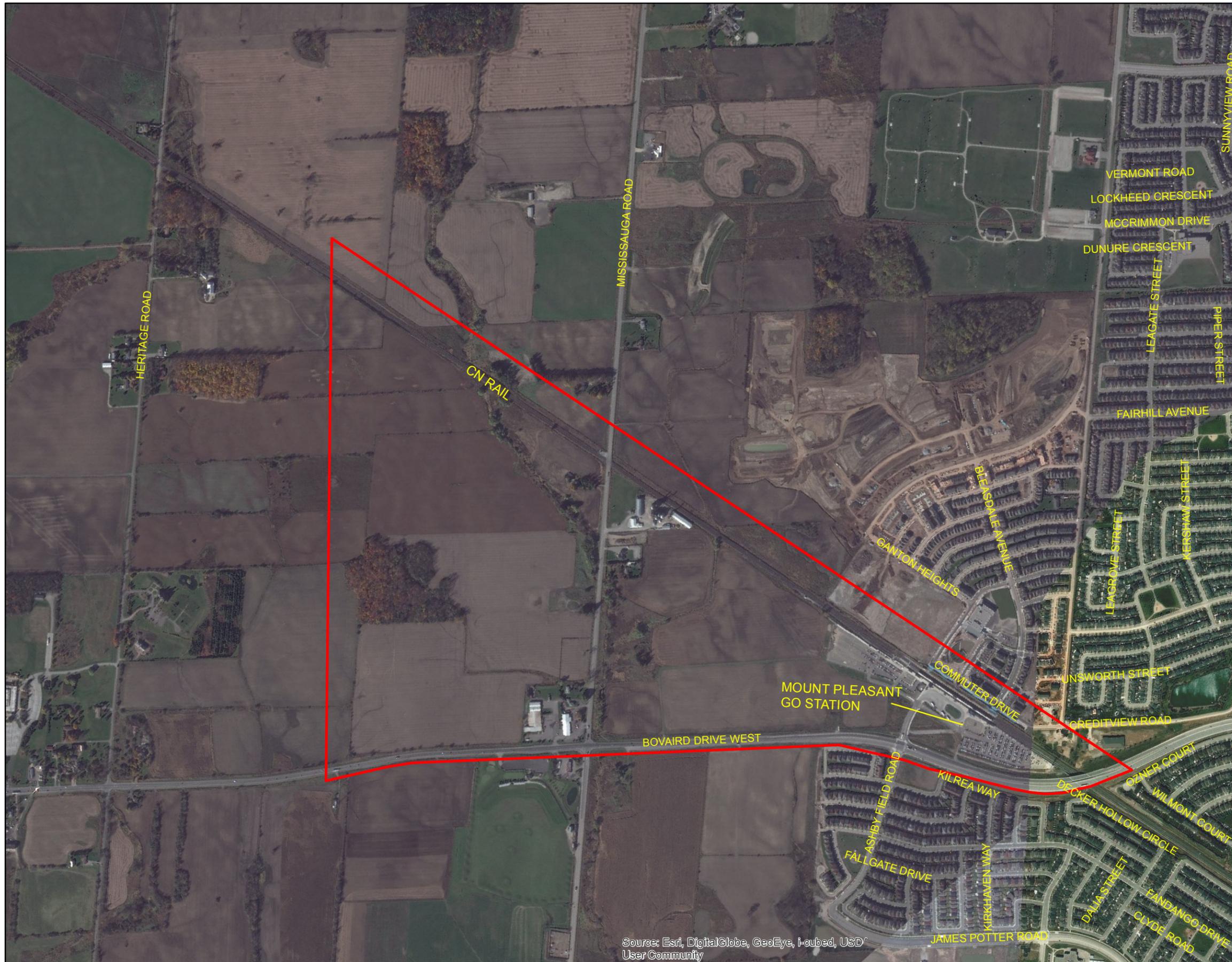


Image 22: Disturbed area



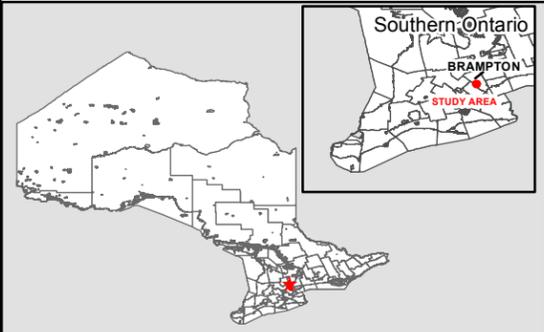
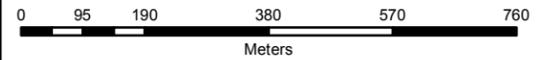
Image 23: Disturbance including modern debris

7 FIGURES



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

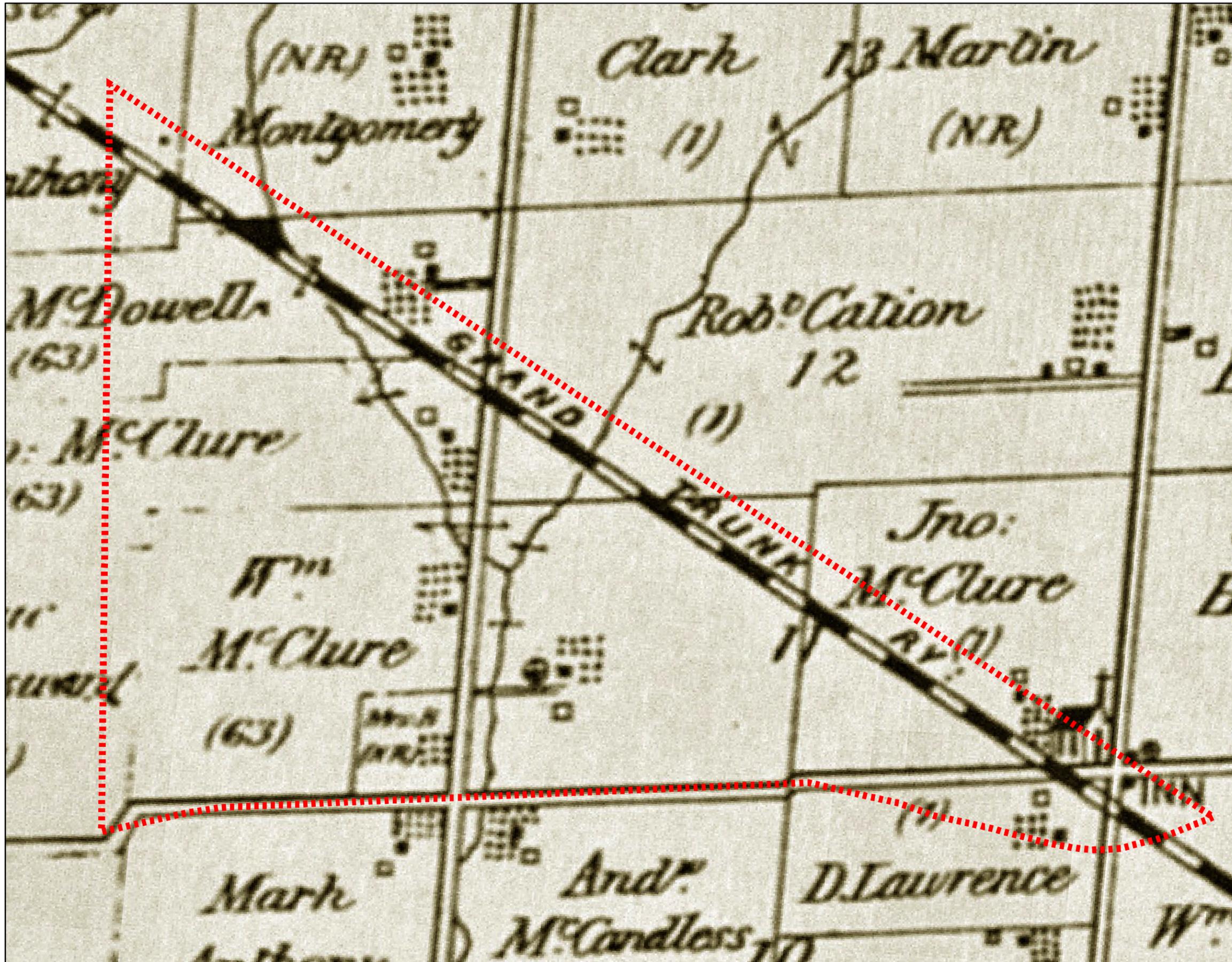


1269 Premier Way
 THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO CANADA P7B 0A3
 PHONE: 807 625-6724 - FAX 807 623-4491 - WWW.WSPGROUP.COM

**STUDY AREA MAP
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EAST-WEST CONNECTION
 MOUNT PLEASANT GO STATION TO
 WEST MISSISSAUGA**

SCALE:	1:11,034	DATE:	JULY 2014
DRAWN:	GR/CD	PROJECT:	141-15409-00
APPROVED:	DY	FIGURE:	1

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USD/ User Community



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



1269 Premier Way
 THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO CANADA P7B 0A3
 PHONE: 807 625-6724 - FAX 807 623-4491 - WWW.WSPGROUP.COM

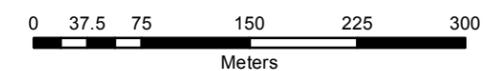
WALKER AND MILES 1877 ILLUSTRATED
 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF PEEL COUNTY, ONTARIO
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EAST-WEST CONNECTION
 MOUNT PLEASANT GO STATION TO
 WEST MISSISSAUGA

SCALE:	1:8,000	DATE:	JULY 2014
DRAWN:	GR	PROJECT:	141-15409-00
APPROVED:	DY	FIGURE:	2



LEGEND

-  STUDY AREA
-  PHOTO LOCATION



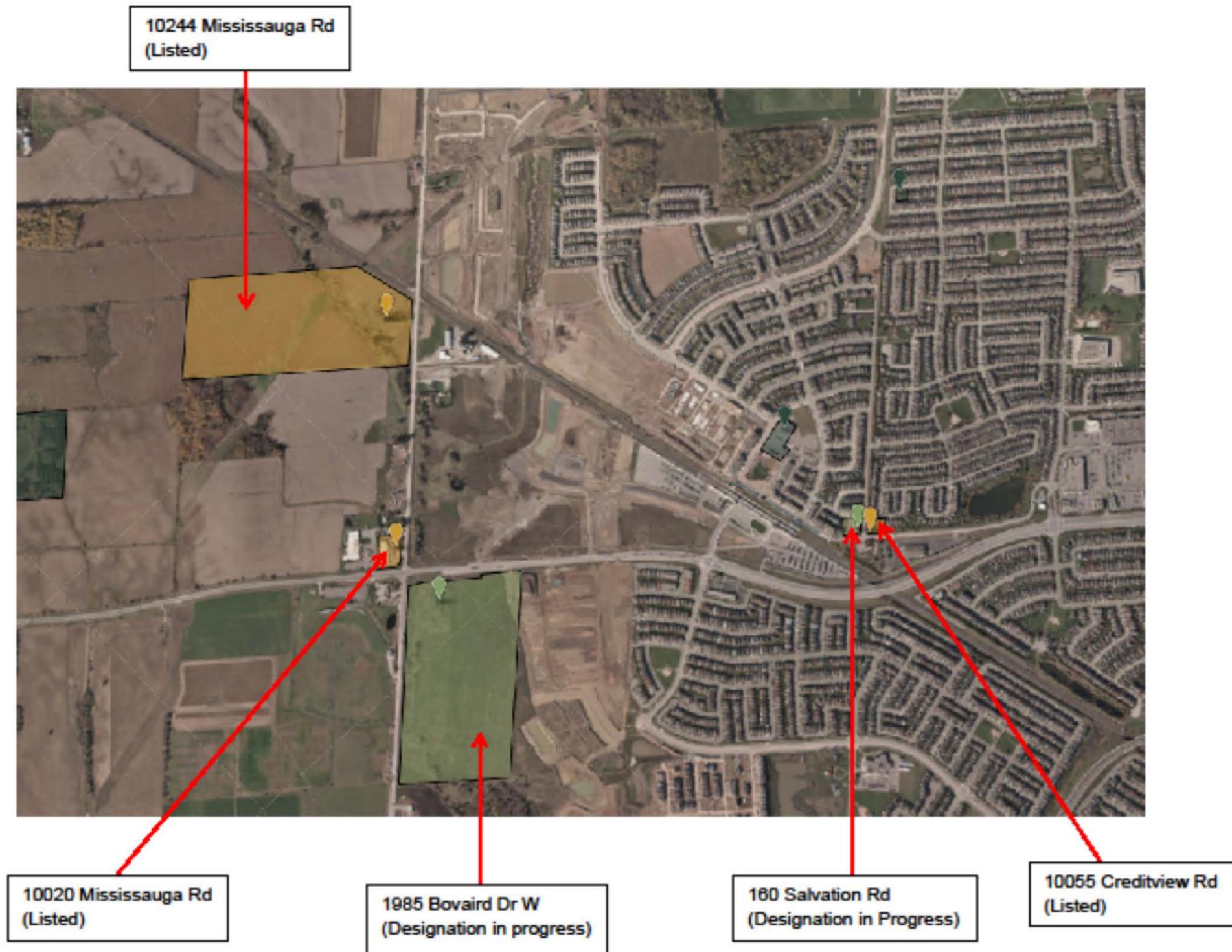
1269 Premier Way
 THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO CANADA P7B 0A3
 PHONE: 807 625-6724 - FAX 807 623-4491 - WWW.WSPGROUP.COM

PHOTO LOCATION
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EAST-WEST CONNECTION
 MOUNT PLEASANT GO STATION TO
 WEST OF MISSISSAUGA ROAD

SCALE:	1:5,000	DATE:	JULY 2014
DRAWN:	GR	PROJECT:	141-15409-00
APPROVED:	DY	FIGURE:	3

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 4: Identified Cultural Heritage Resources Within and Directly Adjacent to the Study Area



8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Photograph Locations

Appendix A – Photograph Locations

IMAGE	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	FACING
01	17	0595177	4836612	N
02	17	0595177	4836612	NW
03	17	0595171	4836648	NE
04	17	0595171	4836648	SW
05	17	0595135	4836667	S
06	17	0595136	4836634	E
07	17	0594285	4835605	S
08	17	0593707	4836181	S
09	17	0593815	4836037	SW
10	17	0593815	4836037	E
11	17	0593911	4836002	SW
12	17	0594032	4835864	W
13	17	0594072	4835817	W
14	17	0594171	4835731	W
15	17	0594446	4835639	S
16	17	0594465	4835667	SE
17	17	0594505	4836109	E
18	17	0594505	4836109	NE
19	17	0594505	4836109	W
20	17	0594505	4836109	SW
21	17	0594495	4836151	N
22	17	0594417	4836040	SW
23	17	0594417	4836040	S

Source: Garmin eTrex Legend H
 NAD 83