

FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT
PARTS 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 14, REFERENCE PLAN 43R40005, AND
0 STAVEBANK ROAD,
PART 1, REFERENCE PLAN 43R40005,
MISSISSAUGA, REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO
(PART LOT 4, RANGE 2 CREDIT INDIAN RESERVE, GEOGRAPHIC
TORONTO TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF PEEL)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY, STAGE 2:
ASSESSMENT, STAGE 3: MONITORING & STAGE 3: TESTING OF
AjGv-4

**Final Report
(Revised)**

Stage 1 PIF No.: P115-0080-2021
Stage 2 PIF No.: P115-0086-2021
Stage 3 PIF No.: P115-0092-2021
13 February 2023



**1470 PINETREE CRESCENT
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TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF PEEL)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY, STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT,
STAGE 3: MONITORING & STAGE 3: TESTING OF AjGv-4**

REVISED FINAL REPORT

Property Location:

1470 Pinetree Crescent: Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R40005
0 Stavebank Road (temporary address): Part 1, Reference Plan 43R40005
City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario
(Part Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Toronto Township, County of Peel)

Submitted to:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

&

W.E. Oughtred & Associates Inc.
2140 Winston Park Drive
Oakville, Ontario
L6H 5V5
Telephone: (905) 822-5644

Prepared by:

Fisher Archaeological Consulting
452 Jackson Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4
Telephone: (905) 525-1240
Email: jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca

Archaeological Licence Number: P115, Jim Molnar, Ph.D.
Stage 1 PIF No.: P115-0080-2021
Stage 2 PIF No.: P115-0086-2021
Stage 3 PIF No.: P115-0092-2021
(PIFs are valid)

13 February 2023

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY, STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT,
STAGE 3: MONITORING & STAGE 3: TESTING OF AjGv-4**

REVISED REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by W.E. Oughtred & Associates Inc. on behalf of West Development Corp. to conduct the Stage 1: Archaeological Background Study & Stage 2: Assessment for the proposed severance at 1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario. Subsequently, FAC was contracted by West Development Corp. to conduct the Stage 3: Monitoring and Testing of site AjGv-4. The Stage 1-2 Study Area is confined to the original lot before the severance, situated on the southeast corner of Pinetree Crescent and Stavebank Road in a residential area. Its original legal description is Lot 2, Registered Plan 559, and Block A, Registered Plan 595, City of Mississauga, Peel Region, Ontario, and its historic description is Part of Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve (I.R.), Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel. The Stage 1-2 Study Area is roughly rectangular in shape, and is 0.28 hectares in size.

The archaeological condition was assigned by the City of Mississauga under the Planning Act, triggered by a need to obtain site plan approval. This applied to the entire lot, as the existing residence was to be demolished. FAC had permission from the proponent to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

The severance was completed during the course of the archaeological study and the Stage 3 Study Area (see below) is the severed lot, which is at the corner of Pinetree Crescent and Stavebank Road. It has a temporary civic address at this moment – 0 Stavebank Road, and its legal description is Part 1, Registered Plan 43R-40005, City of Mississauga. The retained lot at 1470 Pinetree Crescent has a new legal description: Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Registered Plan 43R-40005, City of Mississauga.

The Stage 1-2 Study Area is situated in a neighbourhood of single-family homes. At the commencement of Stage 1, the Study Area had an extant house with a driveway, in-ground pool, patio, landscaped gardens and lawn. The southwest edge of the Study Area is treed ravine slope.

The Stage 1: Background Study determined the Stage 1-2 Study Area has high potential for Indigenous archaeology based on the proximity to a tributary of the Credit River and to the Credit River itself, and to known archaeological sites, including AjGv-4. The Stage 1-2 Study Area has high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeology based on the previous environmental factors noted, and it is within 100 m of Stavebank Road, an early historic road. Documentary evidence from the 20th century and the results of the Stage 1 Property Inspection indicate that archaeological potential remains high within portions of the Study Area. Archaeological potential has been removed from much of the Study Area due to modern disturbances (construction and

landscaping). Finally, on the southwest edge of the Study Area, the archaeological potential is low due to steeply sloped ground.

The Stage 1-2 Study Area was systematically subjected to Stage 2 Assessment, except for the areas exhibiting low potential noted above. Some of the areas assessed were determined to have disturbed soils, although an intact “A” horizon was found in portions of the Study Area. Two positive test pits with Indigenous artifacts including a ceramic sherd from a topsoil (“A” horizon) context were identified during Stage 2. These artifacts are associated with site AjGv-4, which has been previously identified adjacent to the Study Area. Since one artifact is an Indigenous ceramic sherd from an intact context, and Indigenous lithics are also present, the site has further CHVI and should be subjected to Stage 3 Testing. It is located on the severed lot.

The brick residence that was present at the start of the archaeological process was demolished as one of the conditions of severing the original lot. This demolition was monitored by a licenced archaeologist and no archaeological objects or features were observed and no intact soil profiles were disturbed. No impact to AjGv-4 occurred during the demolition.

Stage 3 Testing was undertaken on site AjGv-4, which is confined to the lot that was severed – Part 1, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga. Fifteen test units were excavated on regular grids, with the addition of 4 infill units. An assemblage of Indigenous artifacts was recovered from lots with intact soils (cultural lots). This work demonstrated that AjGv-4 represents an Indigenous Woodland habitation, and it has further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Stage 3 Testing of the driveway demonstrated that construction of the driveway has stripped both the topsoil and the upper portion of subsoil from the footprint of the driveway. No Indigenous artifacts were found in the driveway test units.

At this point in the planning process, the severance has been completed, but an architectural plan for the new lot containing Site AjGv-4 has not yet been developed. Therefore, based on the results of the Stage 2: Assessment and Stage 3: Testing, Fisher Archaeological Consulting recommends the following:

Recommendations 1-5 apply to the severed lot (0 Stavebank Road, Part 1, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga), and Recommendation 6 applies to the lot that has been retained (1470 Pinetree Crescent, Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga).

- 1) **Mitigation:** That the portion of site AjGv-4, as identified with a red box on *Supplementary Figure 8* be subjected to Stage 4 Mitigation through hand excavation following **Section 4.2 Approach 2: Excavation** of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), particularly **Section 4.2.2 Excavation by Hand** and **Section 4.2.4 Woodland Archaeological Sites**.

The hand excavation will proceed stratigraphically with artifacts provenienced by unit, stratigraphic layer, or cultural feature. Complete hand excavation of all lots retaining CHVI (*i.e.* lots related to the buried undisturbed soil horizon) will take place down to subsoil. The subsoil will then be shovel shined or trowelled in order to look for evidence of structural remains and/or features. Any cultural features would then be investigated and documented.

- 2) **Avoidance:** That avoidance strategies be employed to protect the portion of AjGv-4 that is beyond the

area to be excavated, as indicated by the box with hatched lines on **Supplementary Figure 8**, as per **Standard 4.1.1 Avoidance**. No soil disturbance will be permitted within the area of the site that is to be protected (see the box with hatched lines on **Supplementary Figure 8**). The edges of the site that border the existing driveway will be Avoided and Protected in the event that the driveway is reconstructed or repaved.

Avoidance strategies also apply to the construction of the new residence. Conventional shoring to a depth of 1 metre below the footings of the new residence will be required as demarked on **Supplementary Figure 8**, dependent on the proximity of the foundation walls of the proposed dwelling. The specific locations of the shoring will be approved by a Licenced Archaeologist, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and/or the City of Mississauga. Additional hoarding similar to the existing tree protection hoarding will be added as necessary to keep construction crews and machines off the protected site.

The Construction Monitoring Contingency Plan (see text box below) outlines details of archaeological access and monitoring during construction, including both work on the driveway and the new residence. The **Supplementary Documentation** includes a letter from the proponent stating their awareness of the archaeological site and their commitment that alteration and soil disturbance will not take place within the site, and that instructions will be issued to construction crews to avoid going into any part of the property that is to be protected.

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING CONTINGENCY PLAN

As per **Sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.8 Standard 5a** of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

- 1) Prior to construction, protective fencing is to be installed around the protected site, and around the construction access, as *per Supplementary Figure 8*. Installation of the fencing is to be monitored by a licensed archaeologist;
- 2) Monitoring of construction activities has been recommended for the excavation related to realignment of the driveway and for the excavation related to the new residence. A licensed archaeologist must be on site during all excavation, and/or when heavy equipment is present, and must have access to the areas being excavated to monitor for cultural soil horizons or features with archaeological material.

If archaeological resources are identified, all construction activities must cease in that area, and the archaeologist(s) must have safe access to the construction area in which the resources are found in order to examine and document features, and find and remove associated artifacts;

- 3) The construction contractor and site foreman shall be made aware of the need for archaeological monitoring/excavation work and will inform the licensed archaeologist of the projected construction schedule, providing 48 hours notice prior to the actual construction excavation. The licensed archaeologist shall be made aware of any safety concerns associated with the construction work in order to meet site health and safety requirements;
- 4) Should archaeological material be discovered during construction outside of these monitored areas, the licensed archaeologist should be contacted to determine the significance of the material;
- 5) The licensed archaeologist will require access both during and after construction excavation has been completed to assess if any disturbance has occurred to the site AjGv-4. The archaeologist has the authority to halt construction activities should the integrity of the archaeological site be threatened.

The proponent will confirm scheduling with the licensed archaeologist prior to the commencement of construction activities. This shall be documented as *per* **Section 7.9.9 Standard 1c**, using the following table as a guideline.

Activity	Date (to be determined)
Pre-construction fence installation	
Monitoring/excavation, Day 1	
Monitoring, Day 2	
etc.	
Inspection and/or monitoring of site conditions during and upon completion of excavations and/or proposed addition construction	

- 3) **Protection:** That the portion of site AjGv-4 that is beyond the area to be excavated during the proposed Stage 4 Mitigation, as indicated by the box with hatched lines on **Supplementary Figure 8** is to be permanently protected under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, enacted through a municipal bylaw. Once the proposed construction has been completed a long-term protection plan will be implemented as described in the bylaw text. This approach is *per* **Section 4.1.4 Long-term**

protection and **Section 7.9.9 Documentation supporting a recommendation for avoidance and protection** in the *Standards and Guidelines*. In the event of a transfer of ownership, the new owner will have to agree to the protection strategy.

- 4) That the footprint of the house and pool that were demolished as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 8** were subjected to Stage 3: Monitoring, and no archaeological materials were found. No further archaeological work is required in this area;
- 5) That the remainder of the Stage 3 Study Area as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 8**, including the driveway, was subjected to Stage 3: Testing. This area has been found to have been stripped to subsoil and no archaeological materials were found underneath the driveway. However, the edges of the driveway do abut the protected archaeological site. The avoidance strategy described in **Recommendation 2** will come into effect should the driveway be reconstructed or repaved; and
- 6) That the lot to be retained (1470 Pinetree Crescent, Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga) as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 2** has been adequately assessed. Since no archaeological artifacts or sites were found on this lot, no further archaeological work is required.

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

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Jacqueline Fisher (P042)
Project Licensee:	Jim Molnar, Ph.D. (P115)
Field Director:	Jacqueline Fisher Jim Molnar
Field Crew:	Emily Anson (P482) Jacqueline Fisher Ruth Macdougall (P359) Mike McLean Julia Wither (R1055) Nicholas Williams Chiara Williamson
Background Research:	Julia Wither
Report Author:	Julia Wither Jim Molnar
Artifact Analysts:	Emily Anson - historic objects Jacqueline Fisher - lithics Keira McCartney - faunal Jim Molnar - Indigenous ceramics
Graphics:	Jim Molnar Nicholas Williams
Report Editor:	Jacqueline Fisher

1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Stages 1-3
Background, Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Final Report

W.E. Oughtred & Associates Inc.
& West Development Corp.

**NPD TABLE FOR 1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY, STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT,
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Permission was obtained to enter the properties described in the above report				Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project				Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities				
Fieldwork Dates	Stage	Weather	Ground Conditions	Principal Investigator
June 2, 2021	1	Sunny, 23C	Dry	JM
July 26, 2021	2	Sunny, 26C	Dry	JM
August 11, 2021	3 Monitoring	Cloudy in am, sunny in pm, 31C	Dry	JM
August 12, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sun and cloud, 27C	Dry	JM
August 13, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sunny, 23C in am	Dry	JM
August 16, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sunny, 19C in am	Dry	JM
August 17, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sun and high cloud, 21C in am	Dry	JM
August 18, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sunny, 28C	Dry	JM
August 19, 2021	3 Monitoring	Sunny, 31C	Dry	JM
November 25, 2021	3 Testing	Cloudy, drizzle, 6C	Damp	JM
November 26, 2021	3 Testing	Sun and cloud, 1C	Dry	JM
November 30, 2021	3 Testing	Flurries at late start, 10 am, then cloudy, 3C, 4 cm of snow at start, snow melted during the day	Dry under tarps	JM
December 1, 2021	3 Testing	Cloud with some sun, 5C	Dry	JM
December 3, 2021	3 Testing	Cloudy, 3C	Dry	JM
December 14, 2021	3 Testing	Cloudy, 7C	Dry	JM
March 29, 2022	3 Testing	Sunny, 2C	Dry	JM
April 4, 2022	3 Testing	Sun, high cloud, 8C	Dry	JM
April 5, 2022	3 Testing	Sunny, 7C	Dry	JM
August 11, 2022	2 Additional	Sunny, 26C	Dry	JF

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REVISED REPORT

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The following is a Stage 1-3 report prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MCM). Archaeological consultants, licensed by MCM, are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MCM. There are four stages for archaeological work – Stages 1 to 4.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stage 1 | Background research and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s). |
| Stage 2 | Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated. |
| Stage 3 | Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon. |
| Stage 4 | Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation). |

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant Stage 4 – either full excavation or preservation of the site.

The archaeological work was conducted under the Provincial archaeological licence number P115, pertaining to Stage 1 PIF # P115-0080-2021, Stage 2 PIF #P115-0086-2021, and Stage 3 PIF #P115-0092-2021.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by W.E. Oughtred & Associates Inc. on behalf of

West Development Corp. to conduct the Stage 1: Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2: Assessment for the proposed severance at 1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario (**Figures 1-2**). Subsequently, FAC was contracted by West Development Corp. to conduct the Stage 3: Monitoring and Testing of site AjGv-4. The Stage 1-2 Study Area is confined to the original lot before the severance, situated on the southeast corner of Pinetree Crescent and Stavebank Road in a residential area. Its original legal description at the time of the Stage 1 to 2 archaeological work was Lot 2, Registered Plan 559, and Block A, Registered Plan 595, City of Mississauga, Peel Region, Ontario, and its historic description is Part of Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve (I.R.), Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel. The Stage 1-2 Study Area is roughly rectangular in shape, and is 0.28 hectares in size. **Figure 3a** depicts the Stage 1-2 Study Area on a survey plan of existing conditions.

The archaeological condition was assigned by the City of Mississauga under the Planning Act, triggered by a need to obtain site plan approval. This applied to the entire lot, as the existing residence was to be demolished. FAC had permission from the proponent to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

An archaeological site was found in the course of the Stage 1-2 work, site AjGv-4. It is confined to the severed lot. The severance was completed during the course of the archaeological study and the Stage 3 Study Area pertains solely to the severed lot (**Figure 3b**). It has a temporary civic address at this moment – 0 Stavebank Road, and its legal description is Part 1, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga. The retained lot at 1470 Pinetree Crescent has a new legal description: Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga. Note that the title of this report reflects the updated legal designations, although for ease of reference, the header and figure titles have been shortened to 1470 Pinetree Crescent.

1.2 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1-2 Study Area is situated in a neighbourhood of single-family homes. At the commencement of Stage 1, the Study Area had an extant house with a driveway, in-ground pool, patio, landscaped gardens and lawn. The southwest edge of the Study Area is treed ravine slope (**Figure 2**).

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The Stage 1-2 Study Area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region, the former Lake Iroquois lake bed (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). Easy access to small ports along Lake Ontario meant that the Iroquois Plain was important for early historic mixed agriculture and grain production, transitioning to orchards and vegetable gardens in the early 20th century, and then urbanizing in the later 20th century (Chapman and Putnam 1984:191-192).

Lake Iroquois itself was a glacial lake in existence around 12,000 years ago, and has well-developed shorecliffs and valley mouth gravel bars (Karrow and Warner 1990:15). The lake's outlet was at Rome, New York, and drainage followed the Mohawk valley ice front (Karrow and Warner 1990:15). The lake grew as the Ontario lobe of the glacier receded but with isostatic rebound the drainage patterns changed, causing Lake Iroquois to drain abruptly to well below the level of the current Lake Ontario. This much lower water level is referred to as the Lake Admiralty phase (Eyles 2002:222). The height of Lake Iroquois is approximately 40 metres above the lake level in the Toronto area, but much higher in the northeast where at Kingston it is approximately 70 metres above the lake level (Eyles 2002:224). Isostatic rebound continues to influence Lake Ontario today. The

land is slowly up-lifting at about a rate of 23 centimetres per 100 years, and is more rapid at Kingston than at Toronto/Hamilton as the glacier receded in a northeasterly direction (Eyles 2002:225).

1.2.2 Soils and Bedrock Geology

The bedrock of the Stage 1-2 Study Area is Upper Ordovician Georgian Bay Formation shale, blue and grey in colour (Hewitt 1972:7; OGS 1991) with “interbedded dolomitic siltstone, and minor limestone” (Sharpe 1980). Soils in the vicinity of the Study Area are Fox Sand, a sandy soil of lacustrine origin deposited 13,000 to 22,000 years ago (Hoffman and Richards 1953; Sharpe 1980; **Figure 4**). Generally, a preference for Indigenous settlement sites would be on well-drained soils such as those which characterise the Study Area.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

Proximity to water sources is a key criterion for considering archaeological site potential. The availability of water is crucial to settlement viability, varied resource procurement, and transportation. A property located within 300 metres of a water source is considered to have high archaeological potential following **Section 1.4.1 Standard 1 cii** in the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011).

An unnamed tributary of the Credit River flows immediately southwest of the Stage 1-2 Study Area; it is a small permanent watercourse. The Credit River is 50 metres to the south and Lake Ontario is 2.5 km to the east.

Forest vegetation of southern Ontario has undergone considerable change since the last deglaciation. Change has been instigated by environmental factors, epidemics of plant diseases, and by the activities of people (MacDonald 1987:65). Immediate post-glacial ecosystems would have been tundra-like, supporting the growth of spruce parkland which would have greeted the first humans who moved into the region (EMCWTF 2002:17). Other species inhabiting this dense forest included jack pine, white fir, birch, oak, elm, maple, and ash (MacDonald 1987:75). Within 2,000 years of deglaciation there was a decrease in jack pine and an increase in white pine and hemlock (EMCWTF 2002:17; MacDonald 1987:75). Deciduous tree species became dominant in the region around 3,000 B.P., and the Study Area now lies within what is known as the Deciduous Forest Region (also sometimes referred to as the Carolinian Zone) (EMCWTF 2002:17). The Deciduous Forest Region, characterised by species such as oak, elm, maple, ash, beech, butternut, redbud, and tulip tree (among many others) is considered “one of the most biologically diverse regions of Canada” (EMCWTF 2002:17; Riley *et al.* 1996:3).

Deforestation in the region began on a small scale with the development of Indigenous horticulture based on the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash in the 14th century, and intensified with the influx of Euro-Canadian settlers drawn to the region for its agricultural and industrial potential. The development of mill sites and agricultural land was responsible for the general, though not complete deforestation in the vicinity of the Study Area; later urban development removed any remaining portions of undisturbed woodland. The trees present in the Study Area today are all recent growth.

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-Contact Indigenous peoples. There are no surficial outcrops of chert in the vicinity of the Stage 1-2 Study Area (Eley and von Bitter 1989). The closest primary chert sources are the Goat Island Member of the Lockport Formation

(Ancaster chert) found along the Niagara Escarpment at the west end of Lake Ontario, and the Onondaga Formation found along the northeast shore of Lake Erie (Eley and von Bitter 1989:4). Ancaster chert, found in the Lockport Formation, is of Middle Silurian Age (Eley and von Bitter 1989:20). The chert of the Goat Island member is located along the top of the Escarpment, and outcrops in a bed between 7-10 cm thick (Eley and von Bitter 1989:20). These, and other chert commonly used in tool production, would have been easily accessible in the wider Great Lakes region, especially considering the proximity of the Study Area to Lake Ontario, a major transportation route.

1.2.5 Registered Sites

FAC conducted a data request for registered archaeological sites listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), within a one kilometre radius of the Stage 1-2 Study Area. A total of 19 sites were identified within this radius (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Registered Sites within 1 km of the Stage 1-2 Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period and Affinity	Site Type and Comments
AjGv-1	Hare	Indigenous, Archaic, Middle Woodland	Other camp/ Campsite
AjGv-3	Hogsback	Indigenous, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	Camp/ Campsite, Scatter
AjGv-4	Stillmeadow	Indigenous, undetermined	Campsite
AjGv-5	Glenburny	Indigenous, Pre-Contact	Other camp/ Campsite
AjGv-9	Avonbridge	Indigenous, Archaic	Other camp/ Campsite
AjGv-10	Stavebank	Indigenous, undetermined	Campsite
AjGv-12	Pinewood Trail	Unknown	Identified in 1971
AjGv-17	Nunan	Indigenous, undetermined	Campsite
AjGv-27	Maracle	Indigenous, Woodland	Other camp/ Campsite
AjGv-32	Scott-O'Brien	Indigenous, Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Campsite
AjGv-46		Indigenous, Pre-Contact	Findspot
AjGv-47		Indigenous, Pre-Contact	Findspot
AjGv-48		Indigenous, Pre-Contact	Findspot
AjGv-50	Atoka	Indigenous, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Scatter
AjGv-57		Other	"Other burial"

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period and Affinity	Site Type and Comments
AjGv-73	AjGv-73	Indigenous, Middle Woodland, Pre-Contact	Scatter
AjGv-74	Stavebank Road	Indigenous, Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland	Campsite
AjGv-75	AjGv-75	Indigenous, Pre-Contact	Scatter
AjGv-84	Kane	Indigenous, Woodland, Post-Contact	Camp/ Campsite

The 19 sites represent both pre- and post-Contact use of the surrounding region, and reflect the types of archaeological resources which may also be present in the current Study Area. The Stillmeadow site, AjGv-4, is closest to the Study Area. It was registered in 1971 by Victor Konrad, with D.B. McKichan listed as the excavator. No other information about the site is on file at MCM, and no collection or report has been found at the University of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum, or the Canadian Museum of History. The Stavebank Road site, AjGv-74 is 50 metres southeast of the Stage 1-2 Study Area (see below).

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the MCM archaeological report database for previous work in the vicinity of the Stage 1-2 Study Area returned five results. The Search criteria were based on nearby Borden numbers, “Range 2,” “Toronto Township” and “Stavebank.”

- 1) Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI). 2011. *REVISED: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1448 Stavebank Road, Part of Lot 4, Range 2, Credit Indian Reserve, Former Geographic Township of Toronto, Now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel*. PIF#P347-048-2011 and P347-065-2011. Report on file at MCM.

A Stage 1-2 Assessment found site AjGv-74 in the front yard of a residential lot on the west side of Stavebank Road, and site AjGv-75 in the back yard of the same property (ASI 2011). Further work was recommended.

- 2) New Directions Archaeology (NDA). 2012. *REVISED: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AjGv-74 and AjGv-75 at 1448 Stavebank Road, Part of Lot 4 Range 2, Former Geographic Township of Toronto, Now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel*. PIF# P018-384-2012 Report on file at MCM.

Stage 3 Testing of AjGv-74 in front of the house, produced 897 artifacts from nine one metre units. Stage 4 mitigation was recommended for the area of proposed construction impact. Testing of AjGv-75 in the backyard of the house was also conducted. This latter site produced 1220 Indigenous artifacts, but due to extensive modern disturbance, this was judged not to have further CHVI. Further archaeological work was not recommended (NDA 2012a).

- 3) NDA. 2012. *Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the Stavebank Road Site (AjGv-74) at 1448 Stavebank Road, Part of Lot 4 Range 2, Former Geographic Township of Toronto, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. Preliminary Excavation Report*. PIF# P018-399-2012. Report on file at MCM.

This is a preliminary report that briefly details the results of the Stage 4 excavation of site AjGv-74 in the driveway in front of 1448 Stavebank Road. The Stage 4 Excavation of AjGv-74 resulted in the recovery of over 10,000 Indigenous artifacts, including diagnostic artifacts from the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland (NDA 2012a).

- 4) ASI 2020. *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1431 Stavebank Road, Part of Lot 3, Range 2, Credit Indian Reserve, Former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel*. PIF# P398-0030-2019. Report submitted to MCM.

This Stage 1-2 report (ASI 2020) resulted in the discovery of an extension to AjGv-74 on the opposite side of Stavebank Road. Indigenous artifacts dating from 500 CE to 800 CE were found, and Stage 3: Testing was recommended.

- 5) Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC). 2021. *Proposed Severance – 1459 Stavebank Road, Part of Block E, Registered Plan B-09, Part 3 (43R33283), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Toronto Township, County of Peel) Stage 1 and Stage 2: Archaeological Assessment*. Report submitted to MCM.

This Stage 1-2 report (FAC 2021) resulted in the discovery of another extension to AjGv-74 on the opposite side of Stavebank Road. Over 100 Indigenous artifacts were found and Stage 3: Testing was recommended.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous History¹

Indigenous peoples have been living in southern Ontario since time immemorial. Discussions in the Ontario archaeological community have started to recognize the sharp divide between Indigenous and archaeological understandings of the past, and to acknowledge the negative effect that certain archaeological terminology has on the ongoing process of reconciliation (Hazell 2019; Hinshelwood 2019; Sherratt 2019; Taylor-Hollings 2019). In light of this, FAC would like to discuss Indigenous history of southern Ontario using different nomenclature, in place of the standard terminology (Palaeo, Archaic).

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The First Peoples began to move into what is now southwestern Ontario as the ice sheet retreated and water levels in the Great Lakes basins lowered. As populations increased in southeastern North America around 13,000 years ago, small groups of people gradually moved north into a newly-revealed land (Chaput *et al.* 2015; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). The landscape that greeted them would have been open and cold, sparsely vegetated with tundra plants such as lichens and sedges, with spruce and tamarack trees growing up over time (McCarthy *et al.* 2015; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). The spruce parkland was home to mammoth, mastodon, stag-moose, giant beaver, caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe hare, California condors, and many other arctic and boreal species which no longer call the area home (Ellis 2013; Stewart 2013; Storck and Speiss 1994). The First Peoples would have moved across this landscape in small groups, following herds of migrating animals and searching for food in a post-glacial landscape that was constantly changing (Roosa and Deller 1982). As they

¹ Aspects of this section are adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MCM.

moved across the landscape, they often followed the shoreline of Lake Algonquin or one of the waterways that shifted across the clay plains, camping close to the water's edge: gathering nearby stones to support a portable shelter, cooking meals prepared from animals hunted, trapped, or fished, resharpening large fluted spear points or remaking them into smaller tools for other uses (CARF 1992; Ellis and Deller 1990; Ellis 2013; Julig and Beaton 2015).

Middle Holocene

As time passed and the First Peoples became more familiar with the seasonal changes and the habits of local animals, they began to establish regular camps located close to important resources, returning to them on a seasonal basis (Ellis *et al.* 1990; Ellis 2013). As the climate warmed around 9,000 years ago, the land in southern Ontario became more hospitable and food resources more abundant. Some groups began to establish claims over specific areas of land and to follow the seasonal round within a more restricted territory, often within a particular watershed (Ellis 2013). One side effect was that access to the highest quality tool stone was no longer available to all groups (Fox 2013). Poorer quality local chert sources were sufficient for making everyday tools, but as a result the spear points and other lithic objects were never as finely made as those carried by earlier hunters (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Groundstone axes and adzes were added to the toolkit as coniferous forests established themselves in southern Ontario and people made wooden dugout canoes and cooking troughs; other new groundstone tools were used to process a diversifying array of plant resources, or as weights for fishing nets (CARF 1992; Ellis 2013; Kapches 2013).

Ways of life changed over the next few millennia, as deciduous woodlands replaced the coniferous forests, and the post-glacial tundra became a distant cultural memory. Warmer waters in the Great Lakes, and stable stream and river beds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. These were caught using fish hooks made of bone or antler, or copper transported by canoe from the western end of Lake Superior (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Increasingly, large groups of people gathered together during spring and autumn fish spawning runs to catch fish in nets and to cooperate in the cleaning and processing of large catches (Needs-Howarth 2013). In parts of Ontario, fish weirs were built at river narrows during this period, and subsequently used for thousands of years. Even when no longer used to harvest fish, the weirs still served as important gathering places for ceremonies and trading (Needs-Howarth 2013). More changes to food gathering came with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which allowed hunters to target smaller game with something other than traps and snares (Needs-Howarth 2013). A surplus of food, hides, or fur could be exchanged in trade or as gifts for exotic materials, allowing copper from Lake Superior, marine shells from the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and finely-made Onondaga chert bifaces that were traded amongst peoples living in diverse parts of eastern North America (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the seasonal round were being re-inhabited year after year, with some groups beginning to establish cemeteries for their dead, marking ritually and territorially important places on the landscape (Ellis 2013; Spence 2013; Stewart 2013).

Late Holocene

Around 3,000 years ago, people in southern Ontario began to make low-fired ceramics, a change in technology which would eventually have a profound impact on ways of life. Other changes that had begun on a small scale in earlier times were now more common, especially regarding treatment of the dead. Yearly gatherings for the spring resource harvest may have included burial ceremony involving feasting and the presentation of gifts to

the ancestors in the form of caches of tools and food which have been found archaeologically (CARF 1992; Spence 2013; Williamson 2013).

Cultural changes continued during the Late Period with new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms that first appeared around 800 CE. During the Late Period, the watersheds flowing into Lakes Erie and Ontario were inhabited by Iroquoian language speakers, including ancestors of the Huron-Wendat and the Neutral Confederacies, who developed a series of settlements on soils well-suited to maize horticulture, surrounded by a network of smaller sites situated to access other subsistence resources.

Contact Period

First contact with Europeans occurred after 1600 CE, initiating a cataclysmic series of changes in Indigenous lives and societies. At the time of Contact, the Five Nations Confederacy, the Haudenosaunee (also known as the Iroquois Confederacy), were centred south of Lake Ontario. Infectious diseases decimated populations within all First Nations in the early 1600s, and in response, the Five Nations sought replacement adoptees from other Iroquoian-speaking nations. European influences were also felt as the Dutch, British, and French vied for control over the fur trade with the Indigenous nations. The European nations sought allies in their North American conflicts, magnifying already present inter-Indigenous tensions. At this time, Jesuit religious proselytizing also strained relations. The Five Nations Confederacy, allied with the Dutch and then the English, launched a campaign of raids against the Huron-Wendat resulting in their dispersal to Quebec and locations north and west of the Great Lakes (EMCWTF 2002:39). The Five Nations Confederacy sought control of the fur trade and pressed into the former territories of the Huron-Wendat and their Ojibwa allies north of Lakes Ontario and Erie. In the early 1660s, the Seneca established a village called Teiaiagon on the Humber River at what would later become known as Baby Point, cementing control of the Toronto Carrying Place portage trail. While direct hostilities between the Mississauga and the Confederacy ceased from 1667 to the mid-1690s, in 1687 a French military expedition “regained control of the Toronto area for French fur traders” by driving the Seneca out of Teiaiagon (EMCWTF 2002:44; Fullerton *et al.* 2004:237; Konrad 1981). By 1695, the Ojibwa Peoples began a counter-offensive against the Iroquois Confederacy – partly to remove the Iroquois as the middlemen in trade with the English. This resulted in the Mississauga asserting control of the north shore of Lake Ontario by 1700:

“In exchange for the Confederacy’s recognition of the Mississaugas’ territorial control and an agreement to allow them direct access to English fur traders, the Mississaugas offered to cease hostilities. The offer of peace was accepted in June 1700, and as a result, the Mississaugas secured their control of the territory between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario” (Fullerton *et al.* 2004:238).

Peace and trade continued for the Mississauga until the outbreak of war between the British and French (Seven Years’ War) in 1756. Following the defeat of the French, the Mississauga treated with the British, who supplied the “presents” which cemented the ties of treaty. After the war, the British rethought the need to keep up alliances with allies, including the Mississaugas, and therefore the lavishness of the present giving was severely reduced (Fullerton *et al.* 2004:240). This led to conflict between the British and the Mississauga until the re-establishment of the wider alliance, in part reflected by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The proclamation recognised the existence of Indigenous title and stated that only the Crown could purchase lands in the “Indian Territory”, through formal and public councils between the Crown and Indigenous nations whose

lands were involved in the negotiations (Surtees 1994: 93). Once the land was acquired, the Crown could redistribute it either by sale or grant.

By the time of the American Revolution, the Mississauga and the British were again close allies (Fullerton *et al.* 2004:241). Heavy reliance on European goods and continued spread of infectious disease exacerbated the social disintegration of many First Nations, including the Mississauga. “As a consequence, the surrender of land in exchange for those goods would become an attractive option to the Mississauga in future years” (Fullerton *et al.* 2004:241). The Mississaugas agreed to the “Niagara Purchase” in 1781, pertaining to land on the west side of the Niagara River; this was understood as a “rental” agreement by the Mississauga in return for gifts in perpetuity, while the British thought that they had bought outright title to the lands (Duric 2017a; Smith 1987:26; Surtees 1994:97, 101-104). The subsequent Toronto Purchase, initially signed in 1787 and later renegotiated, highlighted the discrepancies in the understanding of the nature of these treaties between the Mississauga and the British, and the extra-legal methods used by the British in arranging them (EMCWTF 2002:47). The negotiations in 1805-06 for the Mississauga Tract between York (Toronto) and the Head of the Lake (Treaty 14) and the confirmation of the Toronto Purchase signified a shift in approach by the Mississauga in negotiating treaties with the British. Instead of surrendering the whole of the Mississauga Tract, the Mississauga spokesman, Golden Eagle, insisted that

“... they would sell only the coastal portion of the tract, retaining for themselves the interior section as well as small reserves and the fisheries at the mouths of Twelve Mile (Bronte) and Sixteen Mile (Oakville) creeks and along the Credit River. The government accepted these conditions” (Smith 1987:32).

The Study Area is located within one of the small parcels reserved from the Head of the Lake Purchase. The Credit River Reserve was purchased by the Crown in Treaty 22, concluded on the 8th of February 1820 (Duric 2017b). This Reserve was inhabited by the Mississauga until 1847, when the (New) Credit Reserve, located southeast of Brantford, was established as the territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MNCFN n.d.).

1.3.2 Settler History: Peel County and Toronto Township

In 1792, Governor Simcoe issued a proclamation dividing Upper Canada into nineteen counties: the Study Area was at this point part of the west riding of the County of York, later the County of Peel (Cooper 1967: 195). The section of Toronto Township south of Eglinton Avenue was originally surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor; this section was later referred to as “the Old Survey” (PAMA 2014; Pope 1877: 86). Wilmot conducted a second, smaller survey in 1810, and third smaller survey was completed in 1819 by Richard Bristol (Heidenreich 1973).

According to the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, the first European settler of Toronto Township was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll (Pope 1877: 86). The settler population of the township in 1808 consisted of seven families, all living along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased, with a brief lull following the outbreak of the War of 1812.

1.3.3 Lot History

The Study Area is within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (see **Section**

1.3.1 above). It is within the former Credit Indian Reserve, established in 1826 as a village and agricultural settlement for Mississauga members who converted to Christianity (Smith 1987). The main village was 1.2 km northwest of the Study Area, near the current intersection of Mississauga Road and the ramp to the QEW westbound. After the villagers relocated in 1847, the lot on which the Study Area is located was deeded to James Cotton, one of the founders of Port Credit (Ontario Archives 2021). Tremaine's Map of 1859 shows R. and J. Cotton as the owners of several lots that once formed part of the Credit Reserve including Lot 4, Range 2. The *Historical Atlas* of Peel County (1877) shows that Lot 4, Range 2 was part of a series of lots owned by Robert Cotton. The Land Abstract Index book for this lot (Lot 4, Range 2) has a Bill and Sale in 1868 to Robert Cotton for part of the lot with several other grantees, sold by the Bank of Upper Canada (Teranet and Service Ontario 2021). In 1884, the Will of Robert Cotton transfers ownership to Susan Cotton. There is no suggestion within the available records of 19th century Settler habitation within the Study Area itself.

1.3.4 Summary of Historical Context

The Stage 1-2 Study Area is within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Environmental factors such as the location near Lake Ontario and close to the Credit River would have made it ideal for habitation for Indigenous peoples going back millennia. Euro-Canadian settlement of the area began following the resettlement of the Mississauga Credit village in 1847. **Table 2** presents a summary of the visual records that were examined.

Table 2: Summary of Records Examined

Image	Document Type	Date	Comments
Toronto South Township Land Patent Map Ontario Archives, RG 1-100-0-0-3657.	Map	n.d.	Lot 4, Range 2 has been deeded to James Cotton
<i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West</i> George M. Tremaine (Figure 5a)	Map	1859	- Lot 4, Range 2 owned by R. and J. Cotton - Stavebank Road depicted - No structures shown near the Study Area
Toronto Township <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.</i> Walker & Miles Figure 5b	Map	1877	- Lot 4, Range 2 owned by James Cotton - No structures shown near the Study Area
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 Inch : 1 Mile Figure 6a	NTS Map	1909	- Stavebank Road depicted, nothing depicted in Study Area - Two structures shown beside Stavebank Road, east of the Study Area
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 Inch : 1 Mile Figure 6b	NTS Map	1929	- Residential structures and neighbourhood streets are being built near the Study Area - No structure present in the Study Area
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 Inch : 1 Mile Figure 6c	NTS Map	1942	- In-fill continues in wider neighbourhood - No structure present in the Study Area
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 Inch : 1 Mile	NTS Map	1951	- Nothing depicted in Study Area
Shot 435793 Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests Figure 7a	Aerial Photograph	1954/ 1955	- Study Area is a woodlot, covered in trees - Pinetree Crescent has not yet been built

Image	Document Type	Date	Comments
"1963 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1963	- Study Area covered in trees - Pinetree Cres. has been built, as has the house immediately south of the Study Area
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 : 50,000	NTS Map	1964	- Nothing depicted inside Study Area - The house immediately south of the Study Area is shown
"1966 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1966	- House has been built in the Study Area with a driveway - Southwest portion of Study Area covered in trees
<i>Toronto Area / Port Credit, Ontario 30M12A & 30M12B</i> Scale 1 : 25,000 Figure 6d	NTS Map	1974	- The Study Area is shaded pink as part of an urbanized area
"1975 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1975	- Trees have been cleared from southwest portion of Study Area
"1980 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1980	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
"1985 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1985	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
"1989 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1989	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
"1992 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1992	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
<i>Brampton, Ontario 30M/12</i> Scale 1 : 50,000, 7 th edition Figure 1	NTS Map	1994	- No changes from 1974 NTS map
"1997 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	1997	- Pool and patio have been constructed on southeast side of house
"2000 Aerial" City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	2000	- No changes from previous aerial photograph

Image	Document Type	Date	Comments
“2004 Aerial” City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	2002	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
Google Earth Image DigitalGlobe	Aerial Image	2005	- Study Area is similar to aerial photograph,
“2010 Aerial” City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	2010	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
“2015 Aerial” City of Mississauga	Aerial Photograph	2015	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
Google Earth Image DigitalGlobe	Aerial Image	2015	- No changes from previous Google Earth image
Google Earth Image DigitalGlobe	Aerial Image	2017	- No changes from previous Google Earth image
“2018 Aerial” City of Mississauga Figure 2	Aerial Photograph	2018	- No changes from previous aerial photograph
Google Earth Image DigitalGlobe	Aerial Image	2019	- No changes from previous Google Earth image
“2020 Aerial” City of Mississauga Figure 2	Aerial Photograph	2020	- No changes from previous aerial photograph

‡City of Mississauga aerial photographs were accessed through *Mississauga Maps*, the City’s Interactive Online Mapping Service (<https://www.mississauga.ca/portal/services/maps>).

Following settlement, the Study Area was part of a farm lot owned by member of the Cotton family. Stavebank Road has existed since the mid 19th century, but Pinetree Crescent was only built by 1963. Mapping and aerial photographs show that the Study Area was covered until trees until the present house was built by 1966. Discussion with Carlo Vairo of West Development Corp. indicates that this house had been built in 1961. Landscaping took place in the early 1970s, and by 1997, the pool and patio beside the house had been built.

1.3.5 Historic Plaques

A search for historical plaques returned one result close to the current Study Area that relates to the history of the surrounding area.

The plaque titled “Credit Indian Village 1826,” is located on the east side of Mississauga Road just north of Queen Elizabeth Way, west of Credit River. The text describes the establishment of a village for Christianized

Mississaugas in 1826, its growth, and then decline over the following two decades (Ontario's Historical Plaques 2019).

1.3.6 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Information about the archaeological potential of the Stage 1-2 Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for pre-Contact/historic Indigenous settlement has been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Historic Euro-Canadian site potential has been assessed using data from the OASD system, from primary sources such as the Land Registry records, historic maps, 20th century mapping and aerial photography, and from secondary historic sources.

The *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) **Sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1** indicate that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites ✓(close by)
- Water sources
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) ✓
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams/creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources
 - accessible or inaccessible shorelines
- Elevated topography (drumlins, plateaux, dunes)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil – (beach gravels)
- Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, caves)
- Resource areas
 - scarce raw materials (copper, chert outcrops)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting)
- Early historic transportation routes (roads, rail, portages) ✓
- Areas with food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas)
- Early Euro-Canadian settlement ✓
- 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, historical events, activities, or occupations

A number of resources were consulted to determine the historical archaeological potential of the Stage 1-2 Study Area and to identify any modern disturbances. Resources included historic maps, street maps, and government topographic series maps. See **Table 2** for a summary of visual records examined.

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources based on its proximity to the Credit River and Kenollie Creek, the local topography, and proximity to known site AjGv-4. Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources based on the previous environmental criteria for Indigenous archaeological resources as well as the proximity to historic roads.

Therefore, the Stage 1-2 Study Area has high potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential where it has not been extensively disturbed by modern activities. However, as indicated above in the detailed background research, much of the Study Area appears to have been extensively disturbed.

The Property Inspection conducted as part of the Stage 1: Background Study consisted of a visit to the Study Area to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current conditions, understanding that areas of low potential as a result of modern disturbance would require no further archaeological work, as indicated in **Section 1.2** of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011).

The Property Inspection was conducted on 2 June 2021. The weather was sunny and warm (see **NPD Table**); lighting and ground conditions were excellent. All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping. **Figure 7** presents the areas of low archaeological potential based on the property inspection. The photo log can be found in **Appendix A**.

The house, driveway, pool and patio all are on the northeast side of the Stage 1-2 Study Area. Small lawns and garden beds surround these areas of modern disturbance. The southwest side of the Study Area has been heavily landscaped. An area of lawn southwest of the house has been lowered below the grade of the surrounding area, and the edge of the ravine on the very westernmost edge has been filled in. A small shed is located on this fill. Large pieces of concrete were noted at the surface of this filled land. Beyond this, the land is steeply sloped down to the edge of the Study Area.

Modern disturbances have affected the archaeological potential of large portions of the Study Area based on the Property Inspection, and no further assessment is warranted in areas that are covered in hard surfaces (the house, driveways, pool, and patio), areas that are steeply sloped, or that have been landscaped or filled. Archaeological potential remains on the remainder of the Study Area. Thus, Stage 2 Assessment is recommended for these portions of the Study Area.

2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2: Assessment was conducted on 26 July 2021 in accordance with the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey** (MCM 2011). A shovel test pit survey was employed for all areas identified during the Stage 1 Property Inspection as retaining archaeological potential, as ploughing was not viable within the residential lot. The weather for fieldwork was sunny and hot (see **NPD Table** for details). Lighting and ground conditions were excellent throughout. All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping. Additional Stage 2: Assessment was undertaken on 11 August 2022 at the request of the MCM reviewer. **Figure 7** presents the Stage 2 methodology and **Supplementary Figure 1** presents the results.

Approximately 20% of the Study Area was shovel tested at five-metre intervals, 10 % was judgmentally tested, while the remaining 70% was not tested due to the steeply sloped ravine edge and to modern disturbances that include the extant house, hard surfaced driveway, patio, pool, landscaped yard, and ravine slope covered in fill. Shovel test pits were placed within one metre of the extant house in accordance with **Section 2.1.2 Standard 4** (MCM 2011).

Each shovel test pit (TP) was hand-excavated with shovels and trowels with a minimum diameter of 30 centimetres, and extended a minimum of five centimetres into subsoil or to a depth of fill beyond subsoil surface in nearby shovel tests. Soils were screened through six mm mesh. All shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically, with artifacts kept according to provenience. Lot numbers were assigned uniquely within each shovel test (*i.e.* Lot 2 in one shovel test pit may be subsoil, while in another test pit Lot 2 is a fill deposit). All artifacts, objects, and inclusions found during the Stage 2 shovel testing were kept, including obviously modern items. All shovel tests were backfilled and the sod cap tamped down to the original level of the manicured lawn surface.

Indigenous artifacts were recovered from two shovel tests in cultural contexts. The artifacts included an example of Indigenous ceramics, which is sufficient to recommend proceeding to Stage 3: Testing according to **Section 2.1.3 Standard 1** and **Section 2.2 Standard 1c** (MCM 2011). As a result, intensification around the positive shovel tests was not required, and so intensification was not undertaken during Stage 2.

3.0 STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- FAC 2021 Book 4, plus loose leaf field notes
Field photographs, digital	- see Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue (Stage 2)
Artifacts	- see Table 3: Artifact Catalogue
Maps based on field work	- On field map, and Results figure, in this report
GPS Data	- see Supplementary Documentation
Size of Packed Collection: Box FAC 2021-002, one standard banker's box (25 by 30 by 38 cm)	
- see the NPD Table for long-term storage plans	

3.1 Stage 2 Stratigraphy and Soils

Figure 8 illustrates the stratigraphy of the positive shovel test pits and selected negative test pits. Soil profiles in the tested portions of the Study Area were variable, although individual lots were often very consistent across the Study Area. For example, the "A" horizon layer was consistently a compact medium dark grey brown silt. In places, the "A" horizon had been buried by a layer of fill. Its thickness varied, according to whether it had been truncated before a fill layer had been placed on top. It varied between 4 and 12 cm thick.

In the southwest corner of the Study Area, two additional shovel tests were excavated to confirm that the lawn west of the brick house had been extensively landscaped in the past. The pit locations are presented on **Supplementary Figure 1**, their profiles are on **Figure 8** and they are illustrated on Plates 42-46. Both test pits have fills that extend down to a stripped subsoil at 52 and 69 cm below the level of the side yard. No artifacts or features were found in either pit. This portion of the lawn has been completely disturbed and any archaeological potential has been reduced to low by modern landscaping activities.

3.2 Stage 2 Recovered Material Summary

The Stage 2: Assessment resulted in the recovery of two Indigenous lithic debitage pieces and one Indigenous

ceramic sherd (**Table 3**). These were recovered from two positive shovel tests (TP 5 and TP 7). An analysis of the recovered items is provided in **Section 4.0**. See **Supplementary Figure 1** for locations of the test pits.

4.0 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

All areas identified through the Stage 1 research as retaining archaeological potential were assessed, resulting in the discovery of two lithic finds and one ceramic body sherd fragment. These are detailed below. A wire nail was also recovered from the buried “A” horizon of TP 5. This 20th century object has no further archaeological interest. No other 20th century objects were recovered in any of the test pits.

4.1 Stage 2 Indigenous Artifact Analysis

Two lithics and one ceramic sherd were recovered from the shovel testing. The two pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from the “A” horizon: a thinning flake on an unknown chert from TP 5, and a flake fragment of an unknown chert from TP 7. Neither of the lithics is diagnostic. See **Table 3** for the artifact catalogue and **Supplementary Figure 1** for the locations of the positive shovel test pits.

Table 3: Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue number	Artifact type	Comments
L001	Lithic debitage	TP 5, Lot 1, “A” horizon, thinning flake, unknown chert, not altered by heat
L002	Lithic debitage	TP 7, Lots 2/3, “buried “A” horizon or subsoil; flake fragment, unknown chert
P001	Ceramic body sherd fragment	TP 5, Lot 1, “A” horizon, fine dentate stamp decoration, hornblende temper

These finds confirm the presence of AjGv-4 within the Study Area. The ceramic sherd helps to assign a time period to the site, although in itself, this artifact is not diagnostic. The ceramic sherd dates within the Late Period in the chronology outlined above in **Section 3.1**, dating between 900 BCE and 1700 CE in calendar years (Kapches 2013, Williamson 2013). In the traditional archaeological nomenclature, it could belong to the Early, Middle, or Late Woodland periods.

4.2 Stage 2 Summary and Conclusions

In conclusion, the Stage 2: Assessment did confirm that an archaeological site with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) is still present within the portion of the Study Area that is to be severed. The Indigenous ceramic sherd from TP 5 indicates that the site dates to the Woodland Period, and that the portion of the Study Area to be severed should be recommended for Stage 3: Assessment in line with **Standard 2.2.1.b.i** (MCM 2011). The remainder of the Stage 1-2 Study Area has been adequately assessed.

5.0 STAGE 3: MONITORING

The City of Mississauga's planning process to complete the application for severance included a requirement that the existing brick house within the Study Area be demolished. Since the archaeological Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4 could not be undertaken before the deadline to complete the severance, permission was sought from MCM and the City of Mississauga heritage planners to allow the demolition. These parties agreed that the demolition could take place if precautions were taken to ensure that archaeological deposits would not be disturbed, and if a licenced archaeologist was present to monitor the demolition (See **Other Documents** for correspondence with MCM).

Previously, a series of plywood hoardings had been placed within the Study Area to protect standing trees from demolition equipment. These hoardings also served to protect much of the area that would be subjected to Stage 3: Testing. Caution tape was added to the top of the hoardings to act a visual aid that these areas were not to be impacted. In addition, a series of plywood sheets were laid in front of house (*i.e.* spaces not protected by hoarding) to protect the ground surface from the treads of the demolition equipment. The plywood sheets were moved about as necessary in advance of the machine moving across the Study Area. Demolition took place between 11 August and 19 August 2021, and a licenced archaeologist was present whenever there was potential to expose archaeological deposits or move the machines across areas that were to be tested.

A high hoe excavator was used to break down the structure of the brick house and then remove the debris. Demolition of each portion of the house started with the roof being crushed in, then the walls were tipped into the footprint of the structure. Debris was packed into the basement as demolition proceeded and then picked out and placed into bins and dump trucks for removal to landfill or recycling. Next, the cinder block walls of the basement were tipped in, exposing the builders' trenches that had been initially excavated during construction of the foundation. These trenches had been filled with clean fill, and no undisturbed soil stratigraphy was exposed during the foundation demolition. The foundation cinder blocks and basement floor were removed, and new clean fill was brought in to shore up the newly exposed surfaces as demolition progressed along the foundation. Finally, the pool that was located at the back of the house was demolished. The pool sat on a concrete pad at the level of the basement floor, and this was all removed. The concrete retaining wall at the back of the pool was left in place, as it is beside the boundary with the adjacent property and protected the roots of a row of trees that grew along the property line. This retaining wall cannot be disturbed during future construction as it so close to the property line. Clean fill was placed beside the retaining wall and more clean fill was brought to fill the cavity of basement up to the level of the surrounding lawns and driveway.

No archaeological objects or features were observed during the monitoring and no intact soil profiles were disturbed. No impact to AjGv-4 occurred during the demolition.

6.0 STAGE 3: TESTING OF AjGv-4

Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4 took place between 25 November and 3 December 2021, according to the Standards as set forth in the MCM (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. See the **NPD Table** for details of weather and ground conditions. Additional Stage 3 driveway test units (see below) were excavated

on 4 April 2022, with additional photos taken on 5 April 2022.

6.1 Stage 3 Testing Methodology

Two grids were laid out due to the presence of the wooden hoarding boards that line the driveway (**Supplementary Figure 4**). The hoardings were placed to protect the trees from the demolition equipment, but they had the effect of impeding the sight lines across the Study Area making it difficult to lay out a single standard grid. Each grid was laid out by triangulation with fibreglass tape measures, with wooden stakes placed every five metres, and different arbitrary datum points were assigned (50E 100N and 600E 200N). Grid north for each was oriented to be roughly parallel to Stavebank Road. Each grid was mapped with tape coordinates (C1, C2) to place one in relation to the other, and to situate them within the Study Area. The trees, driveway, and hoardings were also mapped with tape coordinates. Test units were labelled based on their southwest corner.

One by one metre test units were placed across the site at a five metre interval, with a 20% infill, as *per* **Table 3.1** of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011). All units were excavated stratigraphically by hand with shovels and trowels and all soils were screened through standard six millimetre mesh. Lot assignments were universal across the site, so that for example Lot 1 was always an “A” horizon topsoil and Lot 2 always a subsoil in whichever units they were found. The artifacts recovered were placed into re-sealable plastic bags with their coordinates and stratigraphic lot number. Some possible features were uncovered during the Stage 3 process (**Figure 9**). The surface each feature was documented, photographed, and covered with geotextile cloth prior to backfilling without excavation, as *per* the **Section 3.2.2 Standard 8** (MCM 2011). In units where features were absent, the Stage 3 units were excavated 5 cm into subsoil with all soil screened. If Indigenous artifacts were found in subsoil, additional 5 cm spits were excavated and screened until no more artifacts were recovered. If only one spit was excavated into subsoil without finding artifacts, a second 5 cm spit was excavated but not screened to search the floor of the unit for features or post moulds. All units were backfilled upon completion.

Not every unit could be placed directly on the five metre grid due to obstacles such as the hoardings, driveway, trees, and garden boulders. In these cases, units were placed as close to the grid as possible. A total of 15 grid units were excavated along with 4 infill units. Since Stage 3 Testing took place in late fall, units were laid out and covered with multiple tarps to keep the soil dry and prevent it from freezing in line with **Section 3.2 Standard 2** (MCM 2011) and the Winter Archaeology Technical Bulletin (MCM 2013).

Additional Stage 3: Testing of the driveway was undertaken after test units were found with buried “A” horizons adjacent to the driveway (195E 203N and 198E 203N). In addition, units with intact topsoil were found adjacent to the driveway on the north side (45E 95N, 50E 95N, and 53E 95N). To ensure that no buried “A” horizon or otherwise undisturbed soil was present beneath the driveway, a series of small Stage 3 test units were excavated at 5 m intervals across the driveway surface (See **Other Documents** for correspondence with MCM). These units were given letter designations (Unit A, Unit B...). A 50 by 50 cm template was made of plywood. This was placed on the driveway at the location of each unit and the outline of the asphalt was spray painted. A concrete cutter was used to cut through the asphalt at each unit following the spray painted lines, and the asphalt slabs were lifted. A total of 10 units were laid out and cut, although only eight were excavated.

A pickaxe was used to break up the packed granular base of the driveway in each unit and the gravel was

shovelled out. Obviously imported fill layers were likewise removed by shovelling. When subsoil was encountered, the surface of the unit was cleaned, photographed, and the first five centimetres of subsoil was screened through 6 mm mesh. Upon completion of excavation, each unit was recorded, photographed, and then backfilled.

The Stage 3 field work was documented through photographs, mapping and field notes, including plan and profile drawings. Coordinates were taken using a GNSS Bad Elf Surveyor (see **Supplementary Documentation**).

7.0 STAGE 3 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 3 Documentary Record

Field notes	- FAC 2021 Book 4 and in this report
Field photographs, digital	- see Appendix A Photographic Catalogue (Stage 3)
Maps based on field work	- On field map, and Supplementary Figures 4-7 , in this report
Artifact record	- see Appendix B - Recovered Material Catalogue (Stage 3)
GPS Information	- see Supplementary Documentation

Size of the Packed Artifact Collection: Box FAC 2021-002, one standard banker box (25 by 30 by 38 cm)
See **NPD Table** for the long-term storage plans

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) requires “a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified” and “a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in artifact density” (**Section 7.8.2 Standards 1a & 1b**). These Standards are met in the following sections and in **Appendix B - Recovered Material Catalogue** and on **Supplementary Figures 4 -7**. The Stage 3 Testing Study Area is approximately 30 by 35 metres in size, and includes only the severed lot, in contrast with the Stage 1-2 Study Area, which included both the severed lot and the lot that has been retained. See section 8.3 for a discussion of artifact cataloguing and the distinction between historic objects and inclusions.

7.1 Stage 3 Stratigraphy and Soils

Table 4 presents the lots that were identified during the Stage 3: Testing. The codes for each type of lot appear in the artifact catalogue. “C” is for cultural lots, either undisturbed “A” horizon topsoil, transition from topsoil to subsoil, sealed buried “A” horizon, or subsoil, and “W” are fill lots or lots redeposited from their original location.

Table 4: Lots Identified During Stage 3: Testing

Lot	Interpretation	Code	Description
Lot 1	Topsoil, “A” horizon	C	Dark grey brown silt loam
Lot 1a	Fill	W	Medium dark brown silt with small lighter grey mottles

Lot	Interpretation	Code	Description
Lot 1b	Garden Bed Fill	W	Dark grey brown silt loam
Lot 2	Subsoil	C	Light yellow to buff to orange brown silty sand
Lot 3	Fill	W	Olive grey friable clay, wi chunks of grey-blue clay
Lot 4	Fill	W	Medium grey brown silt loam wi lighter mottles
Lot 5	Fill	W	Yellow brown sandy silt, heavily mottled
Lot 6	Buried "A" horizon	C	Dark brown sandy silt
Lot 7	Transition	C	Medium grey brown silt with grey clay lumps,
Lot 8	Fill	W	Medium grey brown crumbly silty clay
Lot 9	Subsoil	C	Olive grey friable clay, often in chunks embedded in Lot 2 subsoil
Lot 10	Fill	W	Medium grey brown silt wi mottles of grey clay
Lot 11	Garden fill	W	Grey olive brown crumbly clay
Lot 12	Garden fill	W	Medium brown sandy silt
Lot 13	Buried "A" horizon	C	Very dark grey brown sandy silt
Lot 14	Fill	W	Dark grey brown silt
Lot 15	Fill - redeposited subsoil	W	Buff brown sand
Lot 16	Garbage pit fill	W	Mottled dark brown to black silt mixed with orange silt
Lot 17	Asphalt	W	Driveway surface
Lot 18	Granular fill	W	Gravel and crushed stone, base of driveway
Lot 19	Driveway fill	W	Mixed medium grey clay fill with broken brick, pieces of cinder block, asphalt chunks and iron scrap

Table 5 presents the lot descriptions, depths and summary of finds for each of the test units excavated on the two Stage 3 Grids. The Stage 3: Testing has caused a re-evaluation of some of the interpretations from the Stage 2: Assessment (Compare **Figures 8-10, Supplementary Figures 1, 4, and 8**, and the photographic plates). A test unit was placed at 50E 99N, overlapping TP 5, and the wider view of the soil profile afforded

by the test unit showed that the unit was entirely fill over stripped subsoil. Also, test units 50E 95N and 53E 95N showed an intact topsoil layer covering each unit. This contrasts with the Stage 2 shovel test pits (TP 2, TP 3), that were placed closer to the driveway, and that had been stripped of topsoil. The Stage 3 test unit at 599E 199N was found to have intact topsoil over subsoil, in contrast to the overlapping TP 7 from Stage 2 where a fill was identified above a buried “A” horizon. Finally, TP 4 (**Plate 8**) was originally interpreted to have a buried “A” horizon, but it is close to test unit 60E 94N (**Supplementary Plate 13**) and it seems to have similar soils with fills over stripped subsoil.

Table 5: Lots and Finds in Each Unit

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
50E 99N	0	Fill	W	11-21 cm	--	53 historic
	2	Subsoil	C	16-26 cm	--	1 historic
54E 99N	0	Fill	W	10-15 cm (south half)	--	4 historic
	8	Fill	W	28-30 cm (north half)	--	2 historic
	10	Fill	W	17-40 cm	1 ceramic	47 historic
	2	Subsoil	C	21-46 cm	--	1 chunk asphalt (D)
	--	Wall clean	W	--	--	5 historic
50E 95N	1	Topsoil	C	16-18 cm	--	--
	7	Transition	C	20-22 cm	1 ceramic	14 historic, 1 faunal, 1 brick (D)
	9	Subsoil	C	32 cm	--	--
	2	Subsoil	C	30-32 cm	--	--
	--	Wall clean	C	--	3 ceramic	--
47E 99N	0	Fill	W	13-17 cm	2 ceramic	26 historic
	2	Subsoil	C	18-23 cm	--	--
48E 97N	1	Topsoil	C	18 cm south 3/4	7 ceramic, 1 lithic	27 historic, 1 mortar (D), 3 stone (D)
	0	Fill	W	19-21 cm north 1/4	--	6 historic

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
	2	Subsoil	C	24-28 cm	--	1 historic
53E 95N	1	Topsoil	C	13-16 cm	3 ceramic, 1 lithic	53 historic, 2 FCR (D), 1 concrete (D), 1 stone (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	20-21 cm	--	--
41E 95N	0	Fill	W	10-16 cm	--	4 historic, 2 faunal
	3	Fill	W	11-17 cm	--	--
	2	Subsoil	C	15-26cm	--	--
49E 88N	0	Fill	W	not recorded	--	8 historic, 8 concrete (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	not recorded	--	--
43E 97N	0	Fill	W	14-22 cm	--	8 historic
	2	Subsoil	C	22-30 cm	--	--
45E 95N	1	Topsoil	W	18-30 cm	1 lithic	16 historic, 1 faunal
	2	Subsoil	C	28-47 cm	--	--
60E 94N	0	Fill	W	7 cm	--	3 historic
	8	Fill	W	15-25 cm	--	--
	10	Fill	W	20-30 cm	--	9 historic, 1 brick (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	28-39 cm	--	--
44E 88N	0	Fill	W	12-16 cm	--	3 historic, 1 asphalt (D), 2 concrete (D), 3 brick (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	17-21 cm	--	--
599E 199N	1	Topsoil	C	22-28 cm	8 lithic	--
	2	Subsoil	C	37-42 cm	5 ceramic, 4 lithic	5 FCR (D)

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
594E 199N	1b	Fill	W	13-16 cm	1 lithic	12 historic, 1 brick (D)
	3	Fill	W	23-24 cm	--	9 historic
	2	Subsoil*	C	26-29 cm	1 ceramic, 1 lithic	2 historic
597E 198N	1	Topsoil	C	20-21 cm	3 ceramic, 2 lithic	38 historic, 1 brick (D), 1 stone (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	35-36 cm	3 ceramic, 4 lithic	35 historic
598E 203N	1b	Fill	W	6-9 cm	--	4 historic
	4	Fill	W	13-16 cm	--	--
	5	Fill	W	17-22 cm	--	1 FCR (D), 8 historic
	3	Fill	W	23 cm (north half)	--	--
	6	Buried "A" horizon	C	34-36 cm	1 lithic	14 historic
	2	Subsoil	C	62-63 cm	7 lithic	1 historic
593E 195N	1b	Fill	W	6-9 cm	--	--
	11	Fill	W	29-38 cm	--	2 historic, 1 coal (D)
	12	Fill	W	40-48 cm	--	2 historic, 1 brick (D)
	13	Buried "A" horizon	C	48-53 cm	10 ceramic, 2 lithic	44 historic, 1 stone (D)
	2	Subsoil*	C	51-55 cm	--	--
591E 200N	1b	Fill	W	8-13 cm	1 lithic	2 historic
	11	Fill	W	18-26 cm	--	8 historic, 1 faunal
	12	Fill	W	25-33 cm	--	--
	14	Redeposited topsoil	W	33 cm (SW corner)	--	--

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
	15	Redeposited subsoil	W	42 cm (SW corner)	--	--
	16	Historic Refuse pit	W	34-44 cm	1 lithic	125 historic, 1 faunal, 1 brick (D), 1 stone (D)
595E 203N	1b	Fill	W	Excavated with Lot 4	--	--
	446 66	Fill	W	17-20 cm	--	16 historic
	3	Fill	W	27-32 cm	1 lithic	9 historic, 1 faunal, 2 plaster (D)
	6	Buried "A" horizon	C	36-37 cm (east side)	--	--
	2	Subsoil	C	39-45 cm	--	--

Note: * Denotes possible feature(s) present. Excavation was halted when the feature was detected.

Table 6 presents the lot descriptions, depths and summary of finds for selected Stage 3 driveway test units, since the results were so uniform. As noted above, the driveway testing was undertaken to determine whether intact soils and artifacts were present underneath the driveway. This data will help determine the limits of the site. No Indigenous artifacts or features were found during the driveway testing.

Table 6. Selected Stage 3 Driveway Test Unit Descriptions

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
A	17	Asphalt	W	5-6 cm	--	--
	18	Granular Fill	W	14-20 cm	--	--
	19	Driveway Fill	W	48-49 cm	--	gravel (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	53-57 cm	--	--
D	17	Asphalt	W	6-7cm	--	--
	18	Granular Fill	W	15-23 cm	--	--
	19	Driveway Fill	W	36-44 cm	--	3 brick pieces (D), 2 brick ties (D), 5 asphalt chunks (D), 1 blue moulded plastic (D)
	2	Subsoil	C	45-51 cm	--	--

Unit	Lot	Interpretation	Code	Closing Depth	Indigenous Artifacts	Objects/ Inclusions (D) - discarded
G	17	Asphalt	W	5 cm	--	--
	18	Granular Fill	W	18-20 cm	--	--
	2	Subsoil	C	23-26 cm	--	--
	9	Clay Subsoil	C	23-26 cm	--	--
J	17	Asphalt	W	5-7 cm	--	--
	18	Granular Fill	W	30-33 cm	--	--
	2	Subsoil	C	36-39 cm	--	--

The driveway units all showed that they had been stripped down to and into the subsoil during the installation of the driveway (**Supplementary Plates 16-29**). In the wide part of the driveway, northeast of the former garage, Units A-D had a heavy grey-olive mixed clay fill that contained pieces of brick, brick ties, chunks of asphalt, and pieces of cinder block (Lot 19, see **Figure 10** for the North profile of Unit D). The bricks were mostly cut in half and may have been discarded during the construction of the now demolished residence. The wide driveway would have been the access way during the construction of that house and the clay fill may have been laid down as a staging layer. Beneath the clay fill was stripped subsoil whose interface had been disturbed and swirled by the treads of vehicles building the house. A tree root was found in the subsoil floor of Unit C. A deeply buried iron bar was found in Unit B at a depth of 58 cm, below which was found the stripped subsoil. The driveway units that were placed on the narrow portion of the driveway were found to have been stripped of topsoil and a portion of subsoil during driveway construction. In these cases, the Lot 19 clay fill layer was lacking (see **Figure 10** Unit H North profile) and the granular aggregate layer was placed directly on the subsoil. There was none of the swirling disturbance in the subsoil that was noted in the wide portion of the driveway.

Figure 11 presents comparisons of the profiles of grid test units with those of nearby driveway test units. Each set of units begin at the same elevation, *i.e.* the ground surface is flat. In each case, the level where subsoil was encountered in the driveway is lower than in the nearby grid unit. Therefore, the topsoil, and upper layers of subsoil have been stripped away from the wide portion of the driveway.

Because the four test units in the wide driveway were so uniform, the excavation of a fifth unit in the driveway was not necessary. Therefore, Unit E was not excavated. Also, while excavation was begun on Unit F, it was noted that the buried gas line for the former house ran along the south edge of the unit (**Supplementary Plate 25**). For this reason, Unit F was not excavated.

As a result of the driveway Stage 3 Testing, it has been demonstrated that the layers of soil containing the site do not extend underneath the driveway. Any soils that may have contained artifacts belonging to the site have been stripped away along with the upper portion of the subsoil.

7.2 Features

Possible features were found in units 593E 195N, and 594E 199N. A 20th century refuse pit, containing pieces of a chamber pot and a polyethylene plastic bag was found in unit 519E 200N. This was treated as a feature and covered with geotextile fabric to protect soils in adjacent units. The floor of this unit was below a level where subsoil would be expected to be found if it were undisturbed. Feature plan drawings can be found on *Figure 9*.

7.3 Recovered Materials

The Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4 outside of the driveway, resulted in the recovery of a small Indigenous artifact assemblage, totalling 65 artifacts from cultural contexts and eight more from fill contexts (**Table 7**). Some 627 Euro-Canadian objects were also recovered, and these help to understand the context of each lot. Seven faunal specimens were also recovered.

Table 7. Summary of Materials Recovered During Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Artifact Type	Cultural Contexts	Disturbed Contexts	Total
Indigenous Lithics	32	4	36
Indigenous Ceramics	34	3	37
Euro-Canadian Objects	256	371	627
Faunal Specimens	2	5	7

8.0 STAGE 3 ANALYSIS

Site AjGv-4 is an Indigenous site that has been heavily impacted by 20th century development. The sections that follow provide an analysis of the Indigenous lithic and ceramic artifacts, as well as a discussion of the Euro-Canadian objects that were recovered.

8.1 Lithic Analysis

The lithic analysis began with a visual inspection of each artifact to determine whether it was a tool or debitage, whether it was exposed to heat, and its raw material type. An effort was made to classify raw material type only when it could be positively identified. Those pieces too small or burnt for positive identification were placed in the unknown category. Each piece of debitage was examined to determine its place in the lithic reduction sequence. Criteria considered (but not necessarily recorded) when categorizing the debitage include the presence or absence of striking platform, bulb of percussion, angle of the platform, dorsal scarring – including frequency and direction, and percentage of cortex (parent rock) present. Based on these criteria, flakes were categorized as primary decortication, secondary decortication, initial, thinning, trimming, shatter, and fragments.

Table 8: Stage 3 Lithic Artifacts from Cultural Contexts

Type	Sub-type	Freq.	Notes
Biface	PPO Tip	1	Onondaga, tip reworked into a scraper, discoloured by heat
Debitage	Primary	1	Onondaga
	Secondary	1	Haldimand
	Thinning	10	1 Onondaga, 1 Unknown
	Trimming	3	2 Haldimand, 1 Flint Ridge
	Fragment	15	11 Onondaga, 2 Haldimand, 1 Flint Ridge, 1 Unknown
	Shatter	1	Onondaga
Total		32	

Three distinct chert types were noted among the lithic artifacts from cultural contexts (see **Table 8**, *Supplementary Figure 5*), the Onondaga and Haldimand chert types are found on the north shore of Lake Erie, while Flint Ridge chert with its distinctive colouration and lustre outcrops in the Ohio River valley (Luedtke 1992: 132; Malcuit *et al.* 1975). The one tool is a tip of a projectile point that has been reworked into a scraper, an example of recycling one tool to create another. It is not diagnostic. The reworked point has a length of 29.7 mm, a width of 11.6 mm, and a thickness of 5.0 mm. There are no traces of a hafting element, so this artifact cannot help determine a date for the habitation of AjGv-4.

The remainder of the Indigenous lithic assemblage isdebitage. There is such a small amount ofdebitage present that little can be said about the production of stone tools that took place at the site, although the primary and secondary flakes suggest that more activity than minor tool repair or re-sharpening has taken place at the site.

8.2 Ceramic Analysis

In the lab, the ceramics from the Stage 3 Testing were separated out from the other artifact classes, dry or wet brushed and bagged with their provenience information. During cataloguing, each piece was examined to identify sherd type. Pieces larger than three centimetres in diameter and having both interior and exterior finished surfaces were classified as sherds, and their place of origin on the original vessel was determined (*i.e.* rim, neck, shoulder, body or base). Pieces smaller than three centimetres, or those missing one or both surfaces, were classified as sherd fragments. Some fragments could have come from anywhere on a vessel but they are too small to have any distinguishing characteristics. These were all classed as body sherd fragments by default. Decorative elements on the sherds were noted and described. No metrics were recorded on this collection because it is so fragmented. Seven rocks were discarded during the analysis, these had been identified as ceramics in the field, but were recognized in the lab as pieces of sandstone. One sherd had been identified as a rim in the field, but upon cleaning, it was seen to be a body sherd with a partially exfoliated exterior that made it appear that a collar was present.

Table 9: Stage 3 Ceramics from Cultural Contexts

Type	Sub-type	Freq.	Notes
Body	Sherd	12	6 sherds with coil breaks, 7 sherds with gneiss temper, 2 sherds with hornblende temper
	Fragment	22	4 fragments with coil breaks, 2 fragments with gneiss temper, 3 fragments with hornblende temper
Total		34	

A total of 34 ceramic artifacts were found from cultural contexts during the Stage 3 Testing (**Table 9, Supplementary Figure 6**). All are body sherds or fragments. No rims, neck, or shoulder sherds were present. Some sherds and fragments had decoration. Two body sherds had rows of rocker dentate stamping on their exterior surfaces (P0007 and P0011). Another body sherd had exterior dentate impressions while a third had an exterior surface that was corrugated by trailed lines crossed with transverse fingernail impressions (both P0009). One body sherd (P0010) and one sherd fragment (P0007) had dentate stamping on their exterior surfaces. Four body sherds (P0012) were decorated with an open grid of deep pseudo-scallop shell stamps. One sherd fragment from a fill lot (P0006) had the exact same decoration as those of P0012, demonstrating that at least some of the fills deposited in the Stage 3 Study Area had a nearby origin.

No blackening or encrustations were observed on any of the pieces in the assemblage. Six sherds and four fragments had coil breaks, demonstrating the method of construction. When temper was identifiable, it was either crushed gneiss or crushed hornblende, both metamorphic rocks that were commonly used as tempering in Indigenous ceramics. Only three body sherd fragments were found in the fill lots, and one of these fragments (P0006 noted above) was decorated on its exterior surface.

Discussion of the Indigenous ceramics is limited by the small and fragmentary assemblage that was recovered during the Stage 3 Testing of AjGv-4. Nevertheless, some conclusions may be made from drawn. The decorations, specifically the rocker dentate and pseudo-scallop shell stamping motifs, are characteristic of a narrow window of time, these were most common in the years 0-500 CE in this part of southern Ontario (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990; Curtis 2002). The inferred mend of the sherds with the open grid of pseudo-scallop shell stamps shows a link between the north and south grids of the site, and also between the intact “A” horizon lot and some of the fill lots, specifically the Lot 10 fill from 54E 99N.

8.3 Historic Object Analysis

The historic object assemblage was catalogued using the Parks Canada Database Artifact Inventory Guide. This guide divides the assemblage into functional classes intended to reflect related activities, *i.e.* the Architectural Class includes items such as window glass, nails, door and window hardware and construction materials, while the Foodways Class includes all items used for the preparation, consumption and storage of food. By “classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible” (Sluis 2005). The artifact catalogue, **Appendix B**, displays provenience, frequency, material, class, group, object, datable attribute, colour (ceramic decoration and glass), alteration (B=burnt), and comments. Brick, mortar, plaster, asphalt, concrete, building stone and coal are considered inclusions/samples and are not included in the cultural objects/artifact count. Inclusions are noted in the tables of field counts

(Tables 5 and 6). Most of these inclusions were counted for entry in tables of field counts and discarded in the field as *per Standards and Guidelines Section 6, Table 6.2* (MCM 2011), however occasional samples were kept and catalogued. The catalogue lists which samples have been discarded in the lab. As with the other artifact categories, the contexts of the lots in which inclusions are found are key to their interpretation. The brick and mortar will be discussed under the Architectural Class, and the charcoal, clinker, coal and slag under the Fuel Class. Some modern materials from the driveway testing, (eg, metal brick ties, plastic debris) were also sampled and discarded in the field – these are not considered to be artifacts with CHVI. Due to their modern nature and presence beneath the driveway, they are related to the mid-20th century construction of the brick house.

The historic assemblage on this site contains 627 cultural objects and 41 inclusions (40 architectural and 1 piece of coal), retrieved from a mix of cultural and fill lots (*Supplementary Figure 7*). The contents span the late 19th and 20th centuries, including refined white earthenware, vitrified white earthenware, and an 1885 Canadian five cent piece among the late-19th century objects, while 20th century objects include scrap plastic, machined glass, and 20th century coins. The bulk of material in this assemblage is 20th century in origin. Historic material (without inclusions) by class is displayed below in **Table 10**, with columns for material from cultural © lots and disturbed (W) lots.

Table 10: AjGv-4 Stage 3 Historic Material by Class and Burning

Class	C lots	C lots burnt	C % burnt	W lots	W lots burnt	W % burnt	Total Freq.	Total % of assemblage
Architectural	45	4	8.9	80	--	0	125	19.9
Arms/Military	1	--	0	--	--	--	1	0.2
Clothing	1	--	0	1	--	0	2	0.3
Foodways	103	77	74.6	117	98	83.8	220	35.1
Medical/Hygiene	--	--	--	26	26	100	26	4.1
Personal	1	--	0	4	1	25	5	0.8
Unassigned	105	53	50.5	143	67	46.9	248	39.6
Total	256	134	52.3	371	192	51.8	627	100

The Architectural Class consists of nails (65 wire and 18 unidentifiable), ceramic drainage pipe and tile (n=18), ceramic bathroom and flooring tile (n=13), plate glass (n=8), thick window pane glass (n=2), and a single electrical fuse. Architectural inclusions include 13 brick fragments, 11 pieces of concrete, seven pieces of cut stone, six pieces of asphalt, two plaster, one pieces of blue molded plastic sheet and one mortar.

The Arms/Military Class (n=1) consists of a single .22 short cartridge with a “U” headstamp, which could be attributed to either UMC or Remington arms manufacturers.

The Clothing Class (n=2) contains two plastic buttons: one 11 mm 2-holed shirt button, and one 25 mm 4-holed coat button.

The Foodways Class (n=220) consists of ceramic tableware (n=194), ceramic utilitarian ware (n=17), glass beverage containers (n=6, five of which are unidentifiable to manufacture and one which is identifiably machine made), a metal pull-tab from a can (n=1), a piece of a plastic drinking straw (n=1), and an aluminum food wrapper (n=1). Utilitarian wares include stoneware with an Albany slip interior (n=11) and assorted salt-glazed stoneware (n=6). Ceramic tableware types present in this assemblage include: porcelain/por (n=51), refined white earthenware/rwe (n=1), semi-porcelain (n=1), vitrified white earthenware/vwe (n=44), and white bodied tablewares too burnt to identify further (n=97). Decorative patterns observed on tablewares are: blue transfer (30 vwe, 8 por and one rwe), decal (17 on por), and painted with decal (2 on por), painted (3 on por and one on vwe), and moulded (3 on vwe). It should be noted that the hand painting observed on sherds in this assemblage is not representative of the classic floral hand painted designs ubiquitous in 19th century assemblages, but rather likely derive from vessels exhibiting later painting and/or a combination of patterns such as painted with decal, moulding, etcetera. Motifs include floral, scenic and Chinoiserie. One sherd of semi-porcelain bears an identifiable makers' mark reading: "DUNN BENNETT & Co./IMPERIAL SEMI-CHINA/ENGLAND" with an image of a beehive. This mark was utilized by the Dunn Bennett Staffordshire pottery out of Hanley and Burslem, on ceramics made between 1891 and 1907 (Birks 2022).

The Medical/Hygiene Class (n=26) consists of 26 sherds of chamber pot. It is likely these sherds come from the same vessel. All exhibit a green transfer print and decal floral and vine pattern, and all of these sherds show signs of burning or heat exposure.

The Personal Class (n=5) consists of currency (n=4) and a single large machine-made cat's eye glass marble. Of the currency recovered, one is too oxidised to identify, two are 20th century Canadian pennies (1981 and 1993 respectively), and one is an 1885 Canadian five cent piece.

The Unassigned Class (n=248) consists of unidentified container glass (86 sherds unidentifiable to manufacture, 34 machine made, and seven solarized), Ferrous scrap (n=42) and hardware (n=7), thick vitrified white earthenware that may belong to serving ware or to a chamber set (n=33), plastic (n=36 including moulded plastic and polyethylene), brass scrap (n=1), melted lead (n=1), indeterminate metal (n=1) and rubber (n=1).

Analysis and Conclusions

Of the 627 pieces of material recovered during Stage 3: Testing of the Pinetree site, 256 were retrieved from Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 13 that were deemed to be culturally significant (intact topsoil, transition, subsoil and buried "A" horizon). This collection contains largely architectural and domestic material, amongst which is a significant amount of 20th century material including bathroom and flooring tile, plate glass, wire nails, a variety of plastic objects and scrap, and machine made glass. The tableware ceramics in these lots are dominated by unidentifiable burnt white-bodied ware, porcelain, and vitrified white earthenware. The turn-of-the-century marked semi-porcelain sherd produced by Dunn Bennett & Co. was recovered from the culturally significant lots, as well as the 1885 five cent piece.

A number of fills (Lots 1a, 1b, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16) contained the bulk of historic material on the site (n=371), which have a similar composition to the material from the cultural lots: architectural material dominated by wire nails, flooring tile and plate glass, plastic scrap and other 20th century objects including a machined glass marble and two late-20th century coins, and a ceramic tableware assemblage dominated by burnt white-bodied wares, porcelain and vwe. Fill Lot 16 contained the remains of a chamber pot, featuring

green transfer and decals on burnt vitrified white earthenware and a piece of polyethylene wrap.

The material content of the cultural lots versus the fills seem to indicate that a domestic presence beginning at the end of the 19th century existed nearby. Percentage-wise, the cultural lots contain identical amounts of architectural material compared to the fill lots, while similar amounts of domestic foodways material were found in the cultural lots and fills. Cultural lots contain 10% more unassigned material which is dominated by ferrous scrap and hardware, while the Unassigned Class in fill lots contain more scrap plastic. Decorated tableware likely from the same set (based on patterns) was observed in both fill and cultural lots. Large amounts of materials from the cultural lots and the fill lots have been subjected to heat alteration (burning) in roughly equal amounts (**Table 10**). All of these observations taken together indicate that while some of the soils of the fill lots on the site were imported, the majority were displaced from nearby. It could be that a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling existed close by that was never depicted on the historical mapping.

As an assemblage, these objects do not meet the threshold for having CHVI. The late 20th century materials, including the 1981 and 1993 pennies relate to the time of the brick residence that was built in 1961. The refuse pit in unit 591E 200N contains polyethylene wrapping, as well as the pieces of chamber pot, and the wrap places this deposit within the modern era as well.

A large majority of the late 19th and early 20th century materials postdate 1870, and as such, they do not have CHVI, as *per* the *Standards and Guidelines* **Section 3.4.2 Site-specific criteria: Domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830** (MTC 2011). Standard 1 of this section states, “In southern Ontario: Most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870.”

8.4 Faunal Analysis

Faunal analysis was conducted using textual and online zooarchaeological resources (see **Identification Resources**). In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines*, Table 6.3 (MCM 2011), all faunal remains were assigned to the lowest identifiable taxon using available reference materials, with counts provided by excavation context. Counts were also provided for heat-altered specimens where applicable. Skeletal element and side (left/right), age indicators, bone modifications, gnaw marks, and indicators of post-depositional taphonomic processes were recorded when possible.

A total of seven faunal specimens were recovered during Stage 3 excavations at AjGv-4 (**Supplementary Figure 7**). Two pieces of unidentifiable mammal bone were from cultural lots and the remainder were found in fill lots. Due to these low numbers, meaningful patterns in faunal material cannot be discerned. Mammalian material dominated the assemblage, comprising six of the seven elements recovered. A single element showed evidence of rodent scavenging. None of the recovered specimens showed evidence of heat modification or particular taphonomic indicators.

Mammalia

Mammalian remains accounted for six of the seven elements recovered from Pinetree Crescent. Of these specimens, four were not identifiable below the level of Class using the current identification methodology. Those which could be identified to a lower taxonomic level belonged to Orders Artiodactyla and Rodentia, and to lower taxa within those Orders (see **Table 11**).

The sole identified Artiodactyla element was a butchered cattle radius. Domesticated cattle usually form a significant part of 19th century Settler faunal assemblages as well as pigs, sheep, goats, and deer in some cases (James 1997). A single rodent element was identified as grey squirrel from a fill context. This element is not reflective of dietary habits or lifeways in a meaningful way.

Table 11: Summary of Identified Taxa

Lowest Identifiable Taxon	Common Name	NISP	MNI	% of Class	% of Total
Mammalia	Mammals	4	1	66	57
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulates				
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cattle	1	1	17	14
Rodentia	Rodents				
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey squirrel	1	1	17	14
Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	1	1	100	14
Total		7			

Butchery and Modifications

Three mammalian elements showed clear marks of butchery, in the form of sawing. Due to the low numbers of recovered elements, little can be said of butchery patterns beyond the presence of sawn elements which could be evidence of butchery at the site or use of barreled meats (Tourigny 2016). Of the three elements, only one was identified below class. This was a sawn medial cow radius, which is common in terms of a 19th century Settler faunal assemblage (Tourigny 2016).

Animal Scavenging

The one identified cow bone was highly gnawed by rodents, the size of gnaw marks were indicative of squirrel or similarly sized rodents.

Indeterminate Element

A single element could not be identified conclusively to any taxonomic group. While definitive identification of the element was not possible, it was likely mammalian or avian bone.

Faunal Conclusions

Identified taxa represent a butchered domestic cattle element as well as a potentially intrusive rodent element. Five of the seven elements identified were not identifiable below the level of class. Three mammalian elements showed evidence of butchery. The cattle and butchered elements are consistent with the assemblage of late 19th to 20th century objects that was recovered. The faunal assemblage does not relate to the Indigenous habitation of AjGv-4. Limited faunal material from the Stage 3 Testing of AjGv-4 prevents meaningful patterns from

being discerned from the assemblage. This report should be read as descriptive, rather than providing meaningful insight into practices at the site due to low numbers of recovered faunal material.

8.5 Site Discussion and Summary

Three areas of AjGv-4 were subjected to Stage 3: Testing. These are the North and South grids, and the hard surfaced driveway. This driveway will be considered later in the discussion. Units with cultural lots, including those with an “A” horizon at grade level (*i.e.* intact topsoils), those with buried “A” horizons, and those with intact artifact bearing subsoils) were found within each grid. The artifacts found were a mix of Indigenous ceramics and lithics. The ceramics date to the period 0-500 CE, based on their decoration, and this is called the Middle Woodland period.

While extensive disturbed layers were found in the North and South grids, these disturbances were not uniform. Areas with soils undisturbed by modern construction were noted in each grid, including topsoils at surface (“A” horizon, Lot 1), the buried “A” horizon, transition, and subsoil layers. For the purposes of this report, these are referred to as units with cultural lots. In the north grid, there is an area of cultural lots without disturbance, surrounded by fills that have been placed on stripped subsoil. In the south grid, there are both units with an intact topsoil at grade and those with a buried “A” horizon. Possible features were also identified at the interface with subsoil in two units in the south grid. Fill on stripped subsoil, or fill below the level where subsoil should have been found, was present closer to the demolished house.

Contents of most of the fill lots are very similar to contents of cultural lots, indicating that fills were redeposited from nearby. It is likely that when the recently demolished house was constructed in 1961, soils from the foundation excavation were simply spread around the margins of the property, rather than being carried away. This would account for the ceramic body sherds found with similar decoration between the cultural and fill lots as well as the similarity in the historic objects (late 19th and early 20th century items) between the cultural and fill lots.

Stage 3 Testing of the driveway demonstrated that construction of the driveway has stripped both topsoil and the upper portion of subsoil from the foot print of the driveway. No Indigenous artifacts or features were found in the driveway test units. As a result, there is no need for either further work or protection in the driveway footprint.

In sum, AjGv-4 represents a Middle Woodland Indigenous habitation, it has further Cultural and Historic Value or Interest (CHVI) according to the *Standards and Guidelines* **Section 3.4 Standard 1.e**. It will be necessary to proceed to Stage 4 of the archaeological process, either Avoidance and Protection, or Mitigation, or a combination of these two approaches. When considering how to formulate recommendations for Stage 4, a number of factors should be considered. These factors can be used to create the Stage 4 strategy as described below.

Artifact counts must be considered when recommending the extent of Stage 4 hand excavation. On a Woodland era site, such as AjGv-4, Stage 4 hand excavation extends into adjacent units when artifact counts

from cultural soil layers, such as “A” horizon, transition to subsoil, or subsoil, are above 10 artifacts, or when two pieces of pottery, or two pieces of fire cracked rock, or two burnt artifact are recovered (**Section 4.3 Determining the Extent of Excavations**, MCM 2011:85-86). When these criteria are applied, seven of the Stage 3 Test Units have sufficient artifacts to recommend that adjacent units be excavated if the entire site within the Study Area were to be subjected to Stage 4 excavation. These seven units are depicted with yellow shading on **Supplementary Figure 8**. However, other factors must be considered first before deciding which parts of the site should be recommended for Stage 4 hand excavation.

A two part approach is proposed, partial excavation of the portion of the site that will fall within the allowable building envelope on this lot and protection of the remainder of site. The area to be excavated is shown on **Supplementary Figure 8**. In this case, avoidance is not possible, because of the limitations that protection of this area would place upon the size of the allowable building envelope within the severance. Stage 4 hand excavation of this area should be undertaken starting at the east edge of the marked area and continue west where sufficient artifacts from intact soil contexts are found. At some point, this area of hand excavation will meet the disturbance from the footprint of the demolished house and pool, whereupon hand excavation can conclude. **Supplementary Plates 30-32** show the area where hand excavation is recommended.

Long term protection of the remaining unexcavated portions of the site will be achieved by designating the part of the site that is to be protected under a municipal by-law, following Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, with appropriate Avoidance strategies as outlined in the recommendations.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1: Background Study determined the Stage 1-2 Study Area has high potential for Indigenous archaeology based on the proximity to a tributary of the Credit River and to the Credit River itself, and to known archaeological sites, including AjGv-4. The Stage 1-2 Study Area has high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeology based on the previous environmental factors noted, and it is within 100 m of Stavebank Road, an early historic road. Documentary evidence from the 20th century and the results of the Stage 1 Property Inspection indicate that archaeological potential remains high within portions of the Study Area. Archaeological potential has been removed from much of the Study Area due to modern disturbances (construction and landscaping). Finally, on the southwest edge of the Study Area, the archaeological potential is low due to steeply sloped ground.

The Stage 1-2 Study Area was systematically subjected to Stage 2 Assessment, except for the areas exhibiting low potential noted above. Some of the areas assessed were determined to have disturbed soils, although an intact “A” horizon was found in portions of the Study Area. Two positive test pits with Indigenous artifacts including a ceramic sherd from a topsoil (“A” horizon) context were identified during Stage 2. These artifacts are associated with site AjGv-4, which has been previously identified adjacent to the Study Area. Since one artifact is an Indigenous ceramic sherd from an intact context, and Indigenous lithics are also present, the site has further CHVI and it was subjected to Stage 3 Testing. AjGv-4 is located on the severed lot.

The brick residence that was present at the start of the archaeological process was demolished as part of the conditions for severing the original lot. This demolition was monitored by a licenced archaeologist and no archaeological objects or features were observed and no intact soil profiles were disturbed. No impact to AjGv-4 occurred during the demolition.

Stage 3 Testing was undertaken on site AjGv-4, which is confined to the lot that was severed – Part 1, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga. Fifteen test units were excavated on two regular grids, with the addition of 4 infill units. An assemblage of Indigenous artifacts was recovered from lots with intact soils (cultural lots). This work demonstrated that AjGv-4 represents an Indigenous Woodland habitation and it has further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Stage 3 Testing of the driveway demonstrated that construction of the driveway has stripped both the topsoil and the upper portion of subsoil from the foot print of the driveway. No Indigenous artifacts were found in the driveway test units. As a result, there is no need for either further work or protection in the driveway footprint.

At this point in the planning process, the severance has been completed, but an architectural plan for the new lot containing Site AjGv-4 has not yet been developed. Therefore, based on the results of the Stage 2: Assessment and Stage 3: Testing, Fisher Archaeological Consulting recommends the following:

Recommendations 1-5 apply to the severed lot (0 Stavebank Road, Part 1, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga), and Recommendation 6 applies to the lot that has been retained (1470 Pinetree Crescent, Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga).

- 1) **Mitigation:** That the portion of site AjGv-4, as identified with a red box on *Supplementary Figure 8* be subjected to Stage 4 Mitigation through hand excavation following **Section 4.2 Approach 2: Excavation** of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), particularly **Section 4.2.2 Excavation by Hand** and **Section 4.2.4 Woodland Archaeological Sites**.

The hand excavation will proceed stratigraphically with artifacts provenienced by unit, stratigraphic layer, or cultural feature. Complete hand excavation of all lots retaining CHVI (*i.e.* lots related to the buried undisturbed soil horizon) will take place down to subsoil. The subsoil will then be shovel shined or trowelled in order to look for evidence of structural remains and/or features. Any cultural features would then be investigated and documented.

- 2) **Avoidance:** That avoidance strategies be employed to protect the portion of AjGv-4 that is beyond the area to be excavated, as indicated by the box with hatched lines on *Supplementary Figure 8*, as *per Standard 4.1.1 Avoidance*. No soil disturbance will be permitted within the area of the site that is to be protected (see the box with hatched lines on *Supplementary Figure 8*). The edges of the site that border the existing driveway will be Avoided and Protected in the event that the driveway is reconstructed or repaved.

Avoidance strategies also apply to the construction of the new residence. Conventional shoring to a depth of 1 metre below the footings of the new residence will be required as demarked on

Supplementary Figure 8, dependent on the proximity of the foundation walls of the proposed dwelling. The specific locations of the shoring will be approved by a Licenced Archaeologist, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and/or the City of Mississauga. Additional hoarding similar to the existing tree protection hoarding will be added as necessary to keep construction crews and machines off the protected site.

The Construction Monitoring Contingency Plan (see below) outlines details of archaeological access and monitoring during construction, including both work on the driveway and the new residence. The **Supplementary Documentation** includes a letter from the proponent stating their awareness of the archaeological site and their commitment that alteration and soil disturbance will not take place within the site, and that instructions will be issued to construction crews to avoid going into any part of the property that is to be protected.

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING CONTINGENCY PLAN

As per **Sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.8 Standard 5a** of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

- 1) Prior to construction, protective fencing is to be installed around the protected site, and around the construction access, as per **Supplementary Figure 8**. Installation of the fencing is to be monitored by a licensed archaeologist;
- 2) Monitoring of construction activities has been recommended for the excavation related to realignment of the driveway and for the excavation related to the new residence. A licensed archaeologist must be on site during all excavation, and/or when heavy equipment is present, and must have access to the areas being excavated to monitor for cultural soil horizons or features with archaeological material.

If archaeological resources are identified, all construction activities must cease in that area, and the archaeologist(s) must have safe access to the construction area in which the resources are found in order to examine and document features, and find and remove associated artifacts;

- 3) The construction contractor and site foreman shall be made aware of the need for archaeological monitoring/excavation work and will inform the licensed archaeologist of the projected construction schedule, providing 48 hours notice prior to the actual construction excavation. The licensed archaeologist shall be made aware of any safety concerns associated with the construction work in order to meet site health and safety requirements;
- 4) Should archaeological material be discovered during construction outside of these monitored areas, the licensed archaeologist should be contacted to determine the significance of the material;

- 5) The licensed archaeologist will require access both during and after construction excavation has been completed to assess if any disturbance has occurred to the site AjGv-4. The archaeologist has the authority to halt construction activities should the integrity of the archaeological site be threatened.

The proponent will confirm scheduling with the licensed archaeologist prior to the commencement of construction activities. This shall be documented as *per* **Section 7.9.9 Standard 1c**, using the following table as a guideline.

Activity	Date (to be determined)
Pre-construction fence installation	
Monitoring/excavation, Day 1	
Monitoring, Day 2	
etc.	
Inspection and/or monitoring of site conditions during and upon completion of excavations and/or proposed addition construction	

- 3) **Protection:** That the portion of site AjGv-4 that is beyond the area to be excavated during the proposed Stage 4 Mitigation, as indicated by the box with hatched lines on **Supplementary Figure 8** is to be permanently protected under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, enacted through a municipal bylaw. Once the proposed construction has been completed a long-term protection plan will be implemented as described in the bylaw text. This approach is *per* **Section 4.1.4 Long-term protection** and **Section 7.9.9 Documentation supporting a recommendation for avoidance and protection** in the *Standards and Guidelines*. In the event of a transfer of ownership, the new owner will have to agree to the protection strategy.
- 4) That the footprint of the house and pool that were demolished as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 8** were subjected to Stage 3: Monitoring, and no archaeological materials were found. No further archaeological work is required in this area;
- 5) That the remainder of the Stage 3 Study Area as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 8**, including the driveway, was subjected to Stage 3: Testing. This area has been found to have been stripped to subsoil and no archaeological materials were found underneath the driveway. However, the edges of the

driveway do about the protected archaeological site. The avoidance strategy described in **Recommendation 2** will come into effect should the driveway be reconstructed or repaved; and

- 6) That the lot to be retained (1470 Pinetree Crescent, Parts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Reference Plan 43R0005, City of Mississauga) as depicted on **Supplementary Figure 2** has been adequately assessed. Since no archaeological artifacts or sites were found on this lot, no further archaeological work is required.

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

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 2) 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 complete 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- 4) The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

- 1) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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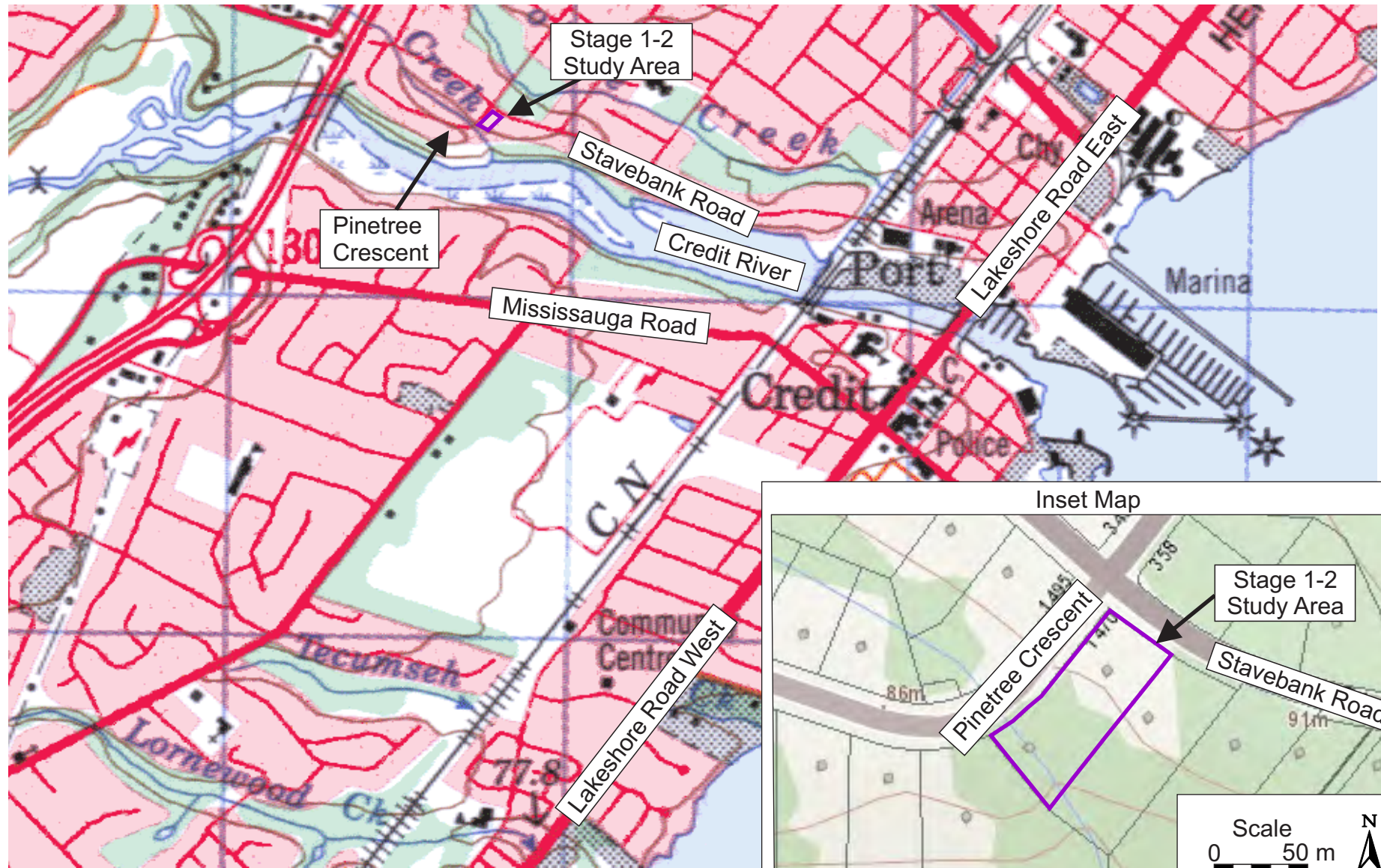
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FAC

Date: 16/06/21
 Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

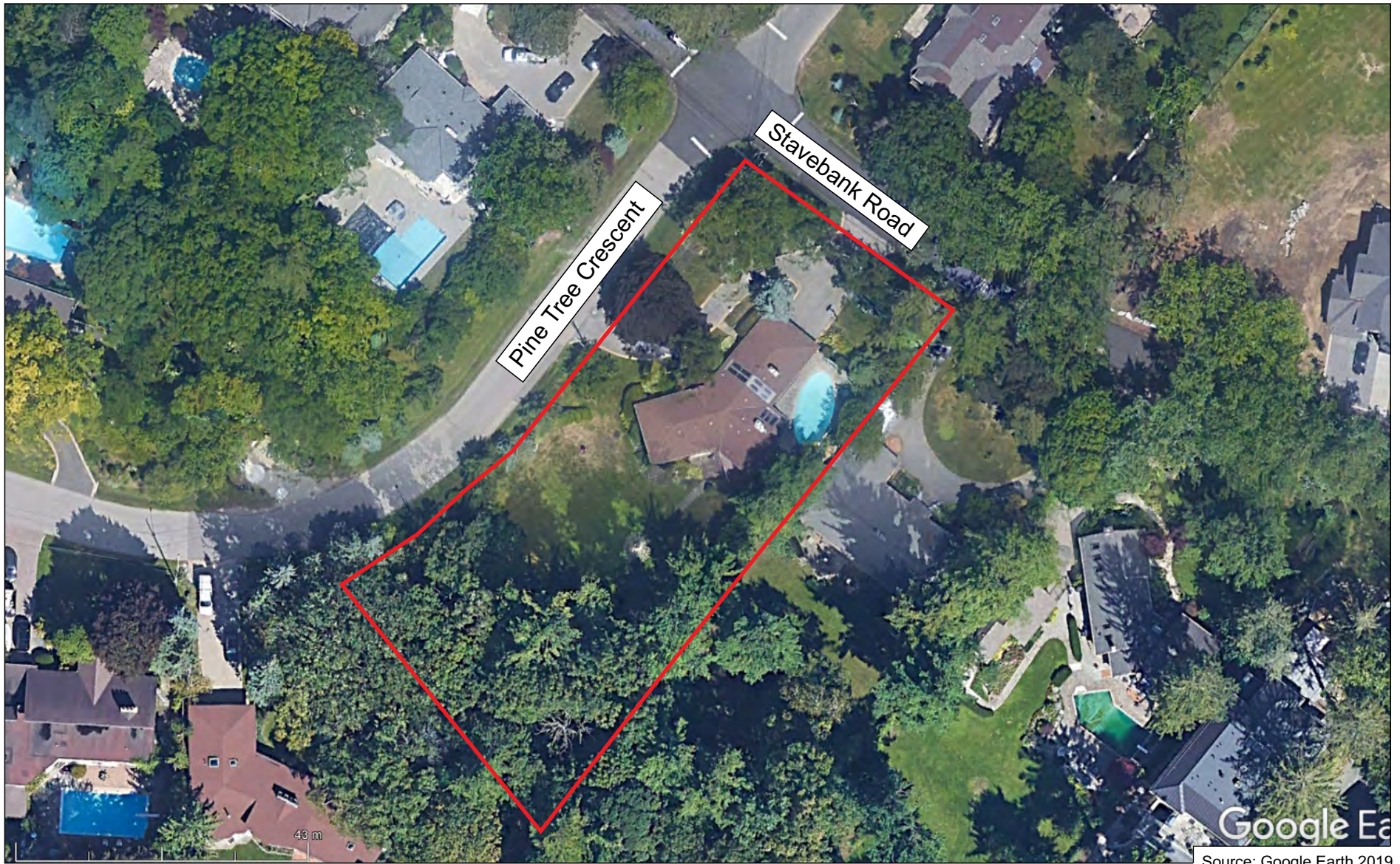


Scale

0 1 km

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
 Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
 Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography



Source: Google Earth 2019



FAC

Date: 16/06/21

Designer: JM

KEY

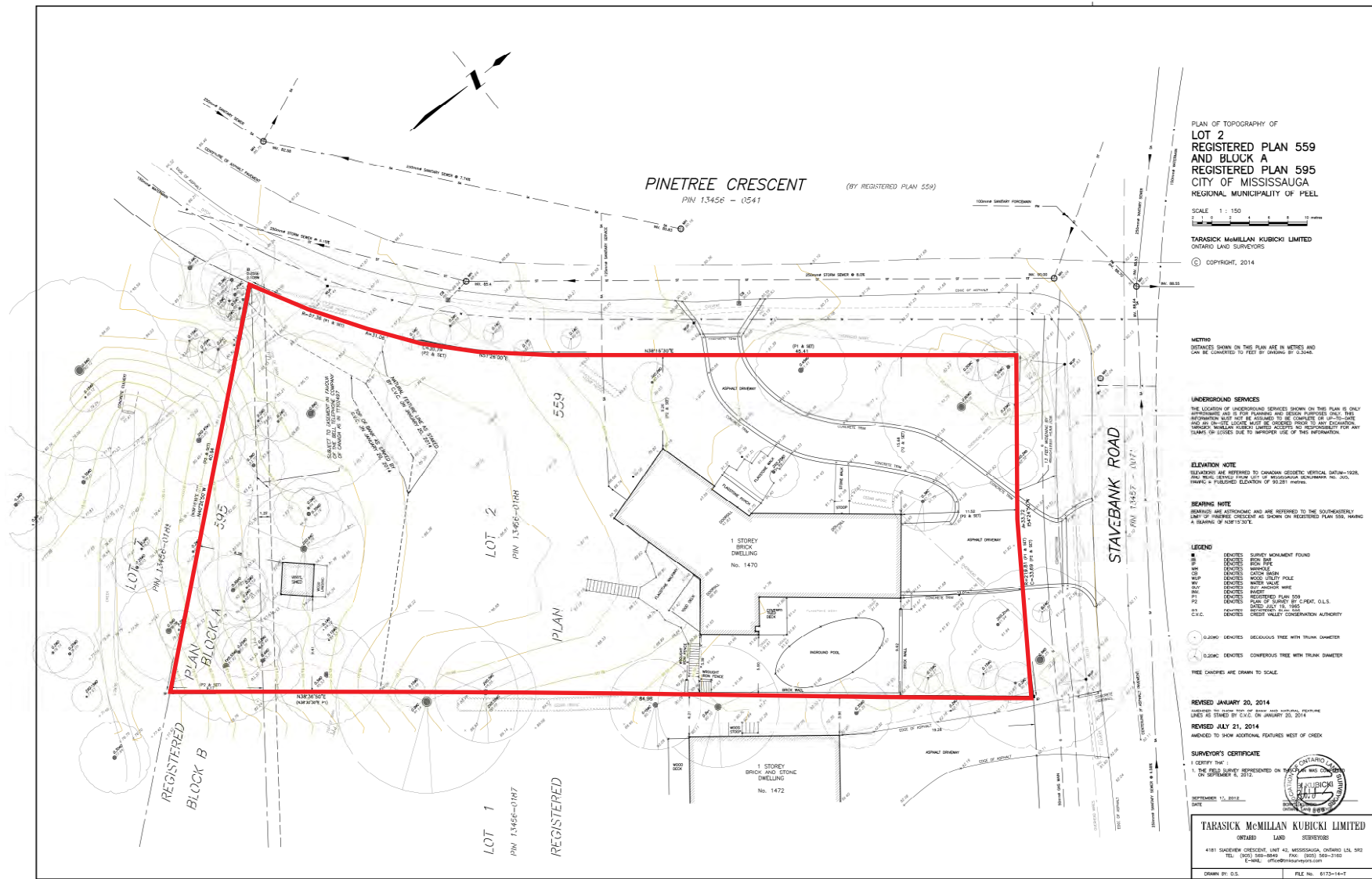
— Stage 2 Study Area



0 Scale 50 m

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 2: Aerial View of Stage 2 Study Area



FAC

Date: 16/06/21

Designer: JM

KEY

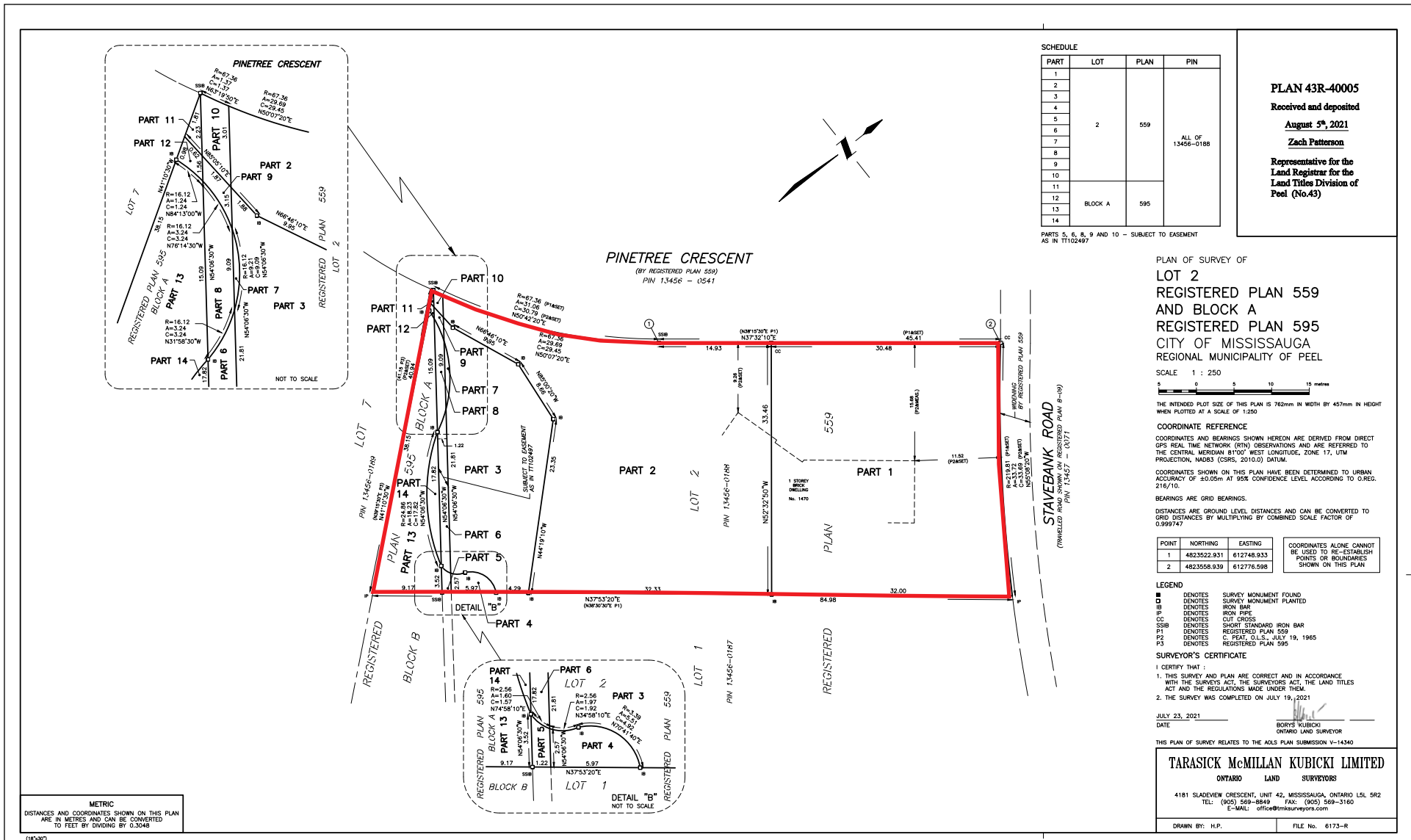
— Stage 2 Study Area



0 Scale 25 m

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 3a: Survey Plan of Stage 2 Study Area



FAC

Date: 02/03/22

Designer: JM

KEY

Stage 2 Study Area

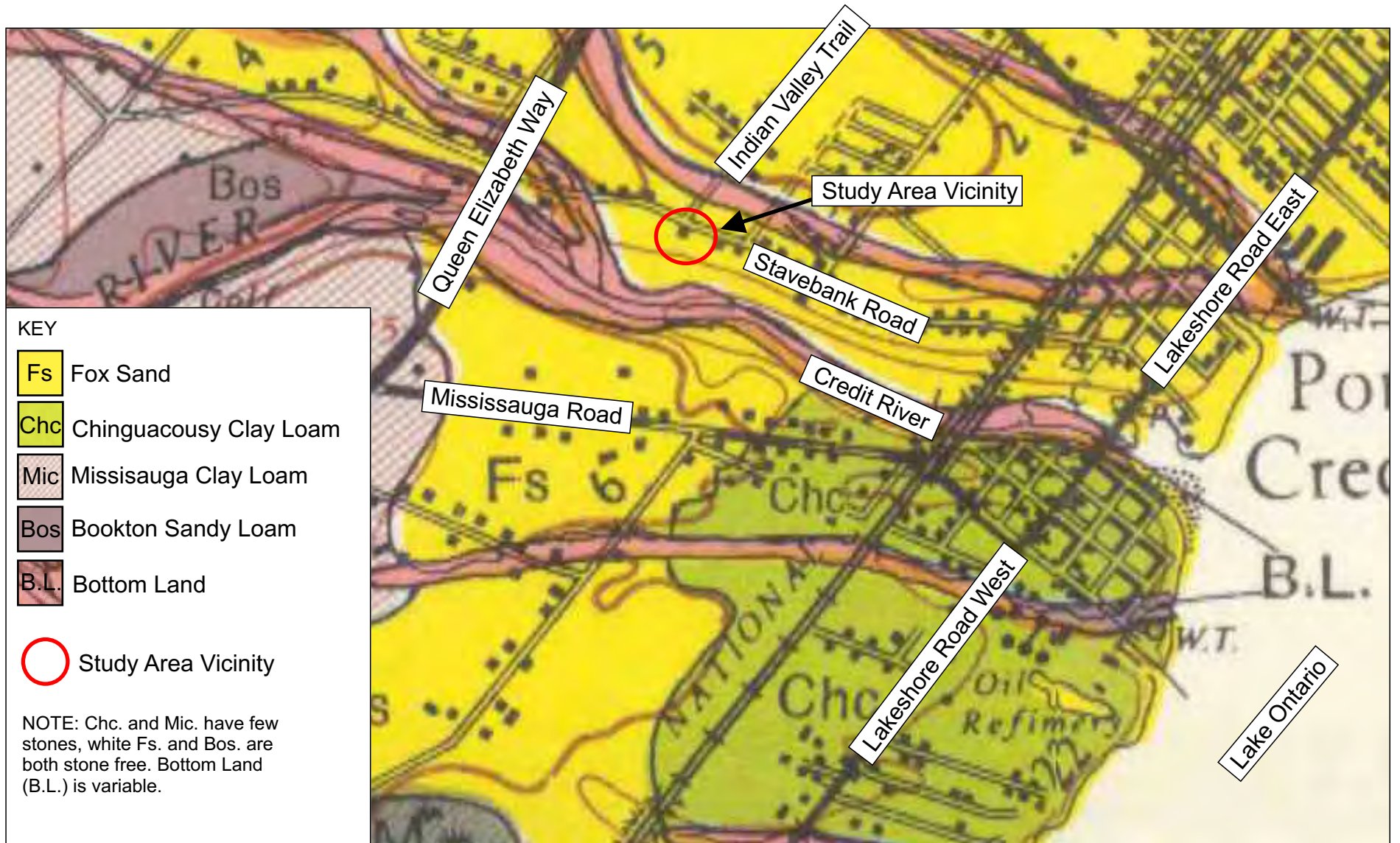


Scale

0 25 m

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 3b: Plan of Severance with the Stage 2
Study Area



Soil Map of Peel County, Ontario. Soil Survey Report No. 18. Experimental Farm Service, Ottawa, Ontario



FAC

Date: 16/06/21

Designer: JM

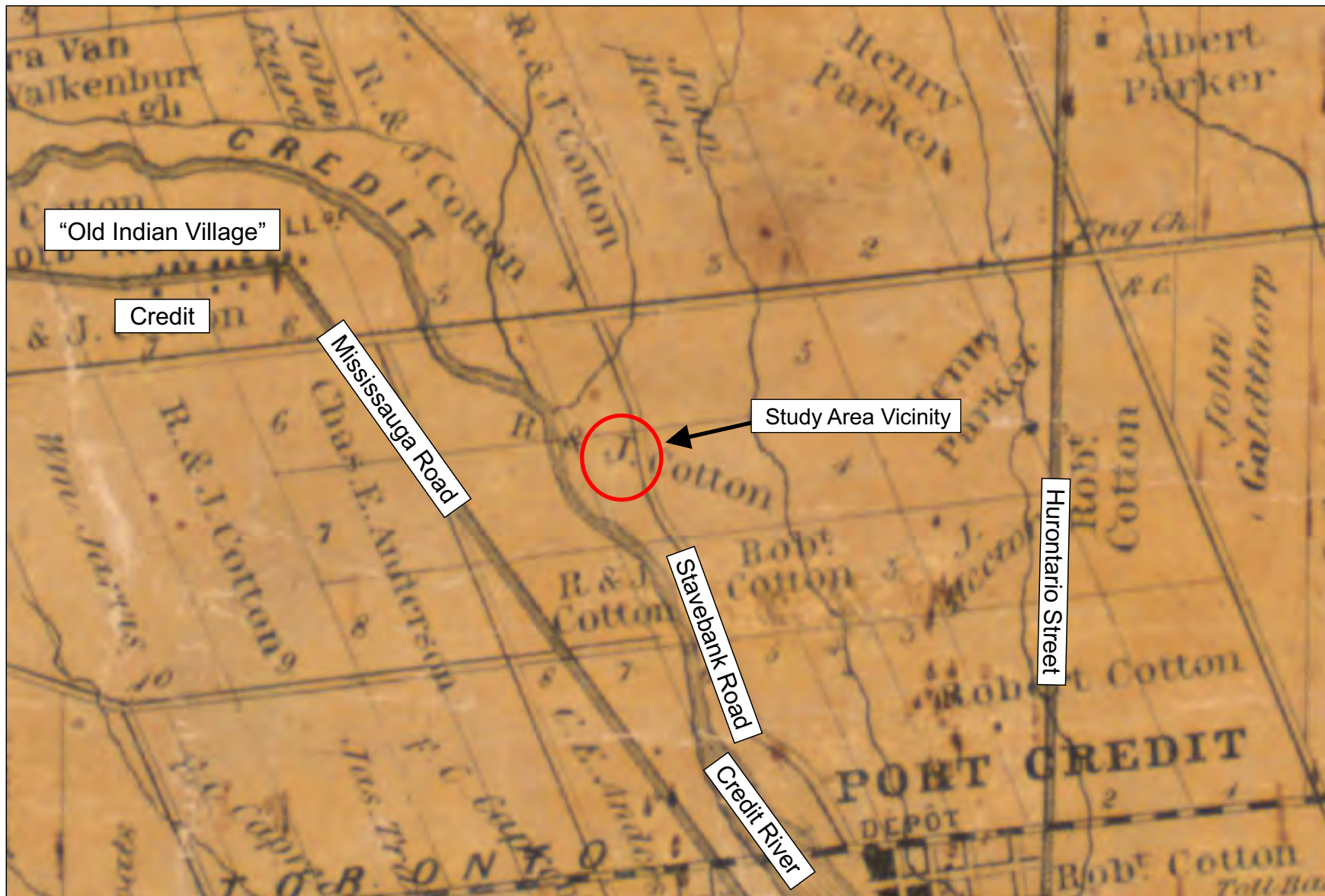


Scale



1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 4: Soils in Vicinity of Study Area



FAC

Date: 16/06/21

Designer: JM

KEY



Study Area Vicinity

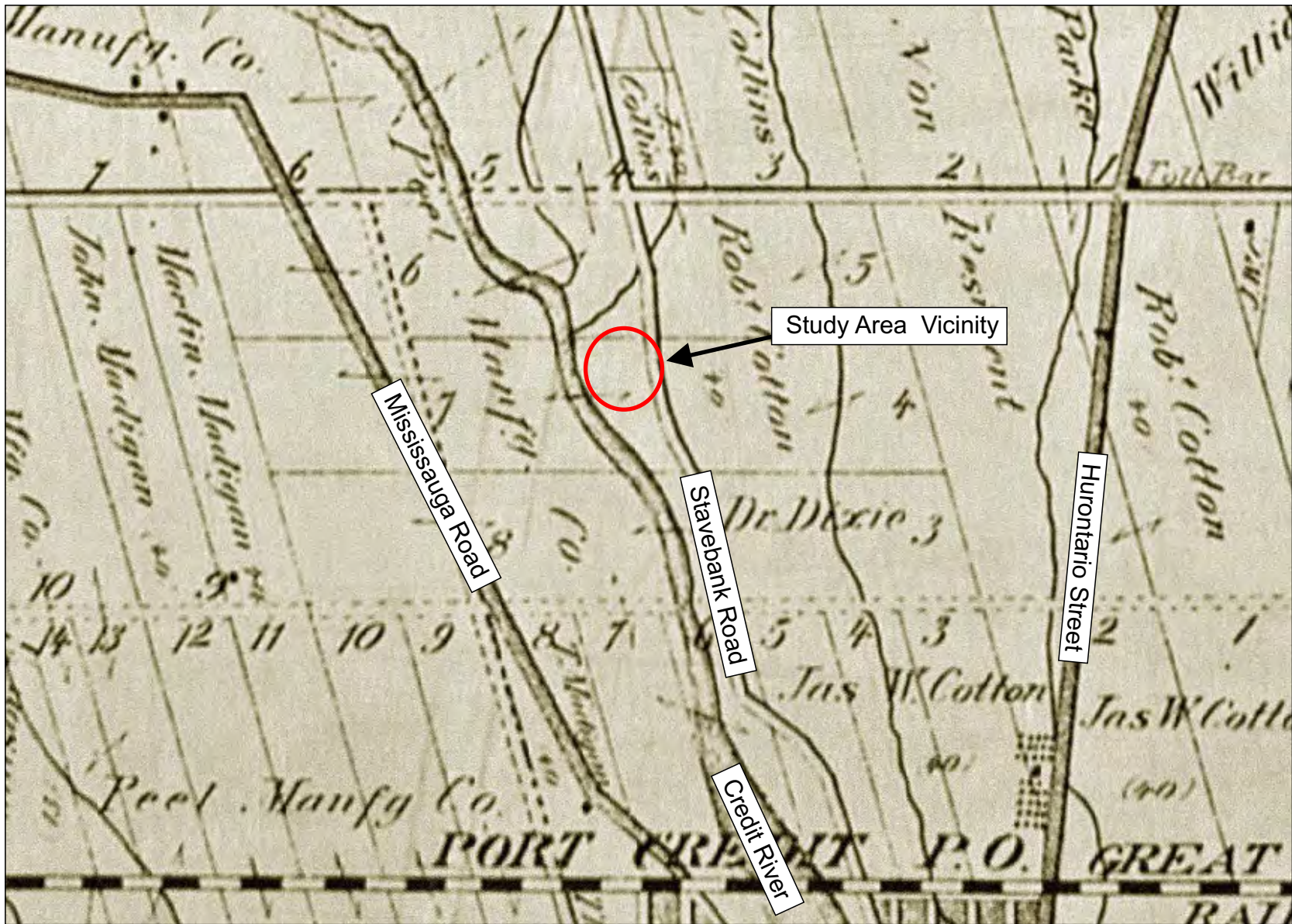


Scale



1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 5a: Tremaine's Map of Peel, Canada West
(1859)



FAC

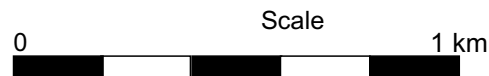
Date: 16/06/21

Designer: JM

KEY



Study Area Vicinity



1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 5b: Map of Toronto Township, Ontario, 1878
Historic Atlas

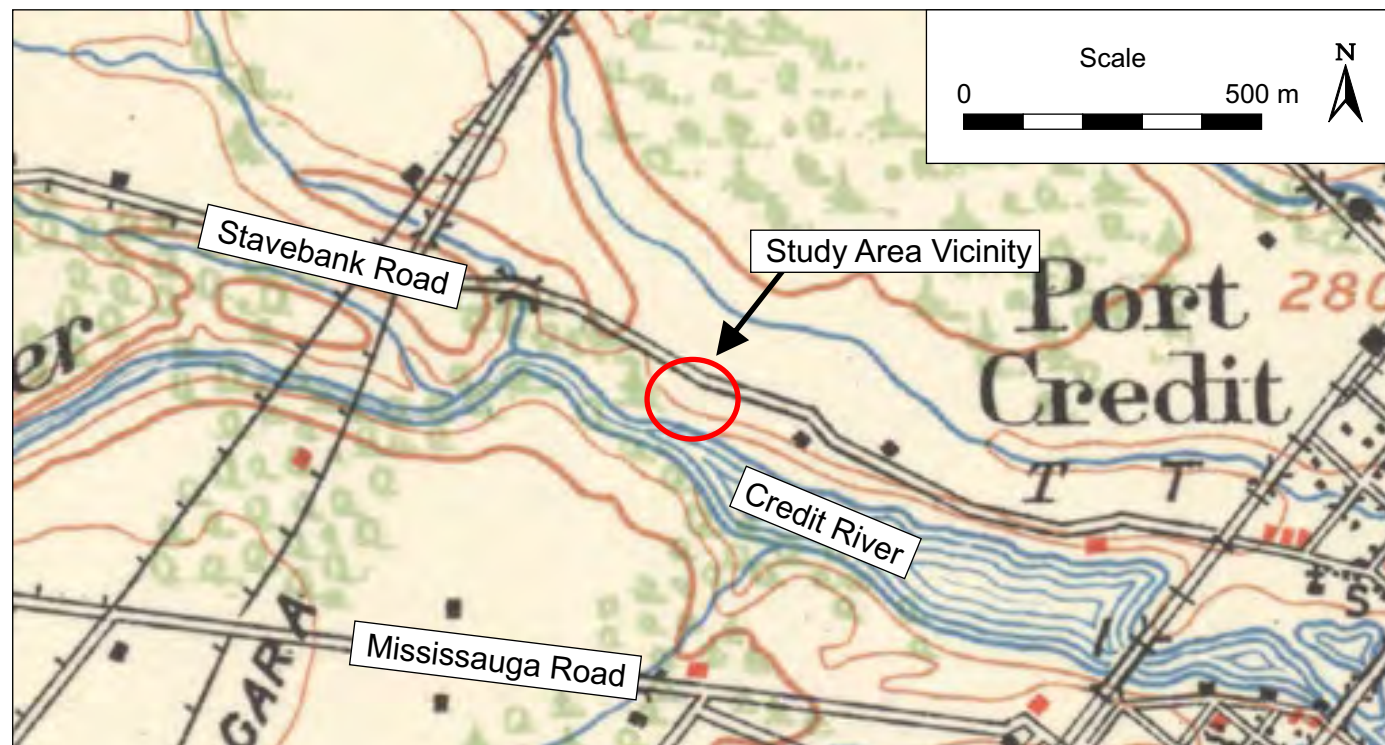


Fig. 6a: NTS 30M/12, 1909; Scale 1:63.360

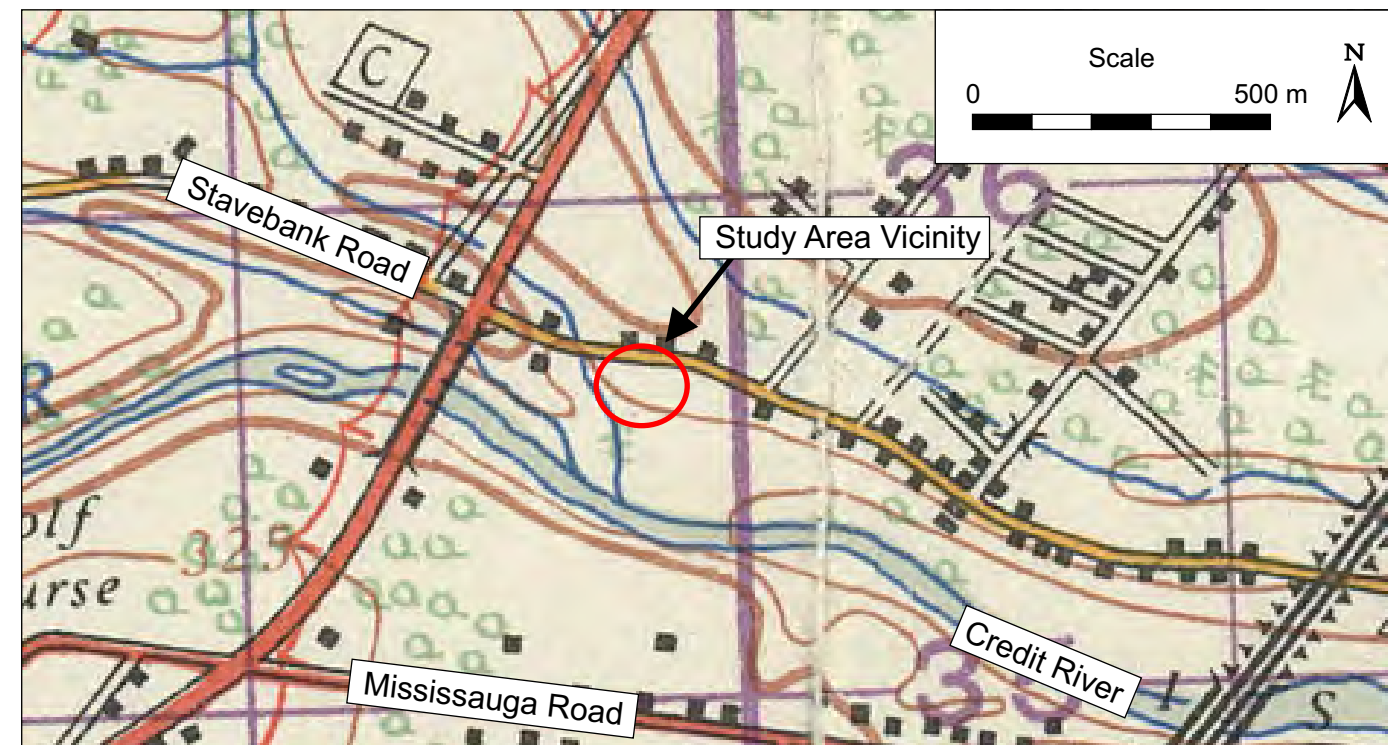


Fig. 6c: NTS 30 M/12, 1942; Scale 1:63.360



Fig 6b: NTS 30 M/12, 1929; Scale 1:63.360



Fig. 6d: NTS 30 M/12, 1974; Scale 1:25,000



FAC

Date: 16/06/21
Designer: JM

KEY



Study Area Vicinity

1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 6: Superseded Topographic Maps and Study Area



FAC

Date: 22/09/22

Designer: JM

KEY

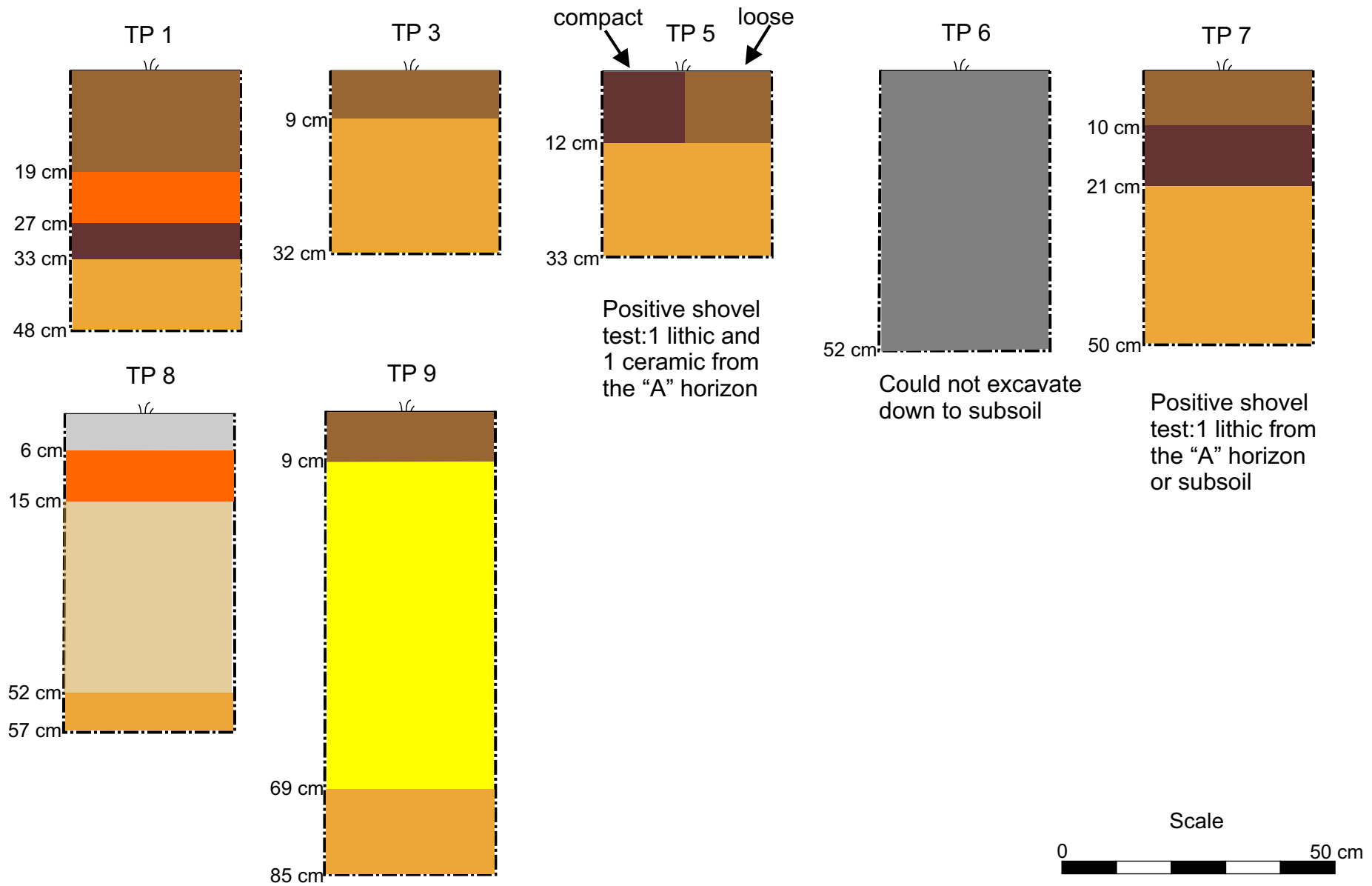
- Stage 2 Study Area
- Shovel Tested at 5 m Intervals
- Shovel Tested Judgementally
- Low Potential, Not Tested
- Hard Surface, Not assessed
- ➔ Photo Location and Direction
- Direction of slope

0 Scale 50 m



1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 7: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



FAC

Date: 17/09/21

Designer: JM

KEY

Fill - medium grey brown silt

Fill - medium yellow brown silt with gravel

Fill - medium grey brown silty clay with rocks

"A" horizon - medium grey brown silt

Fill - white sand

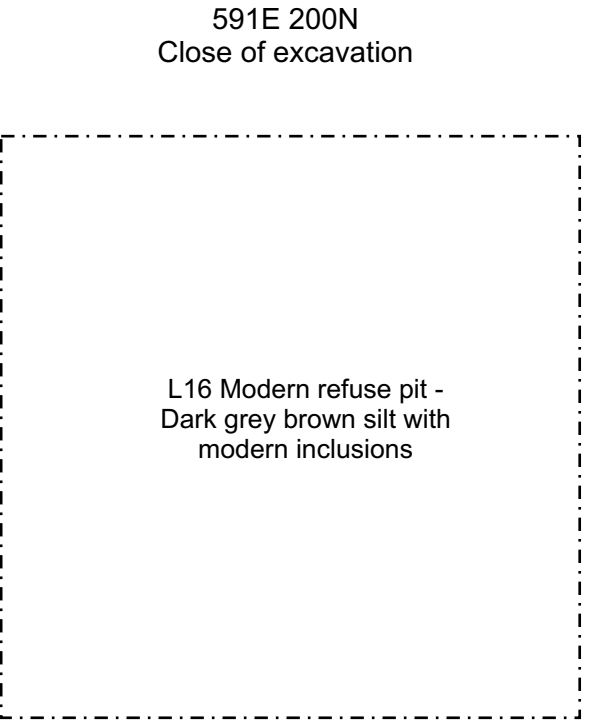
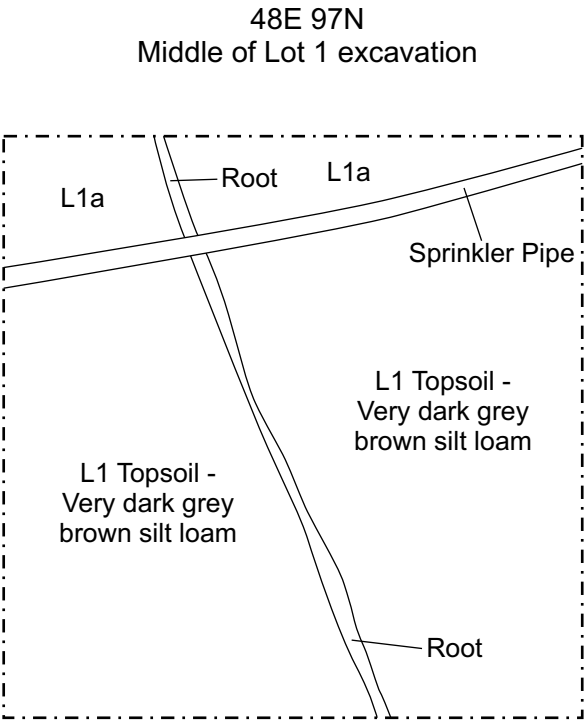
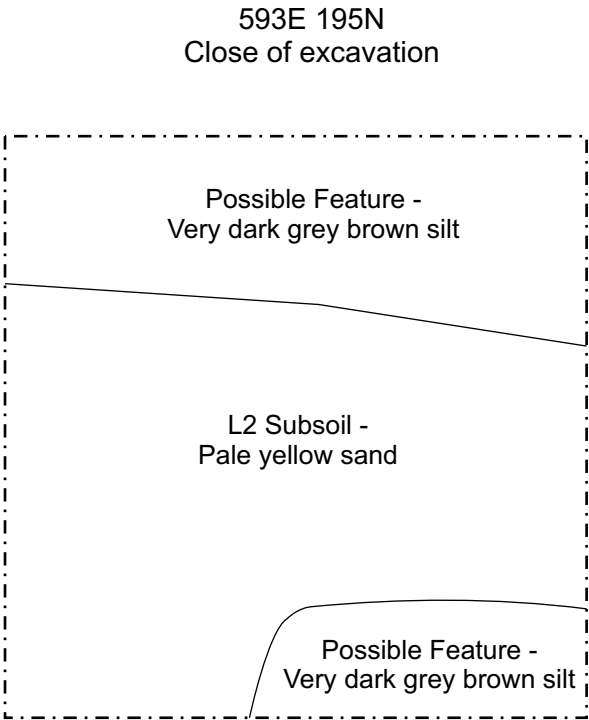
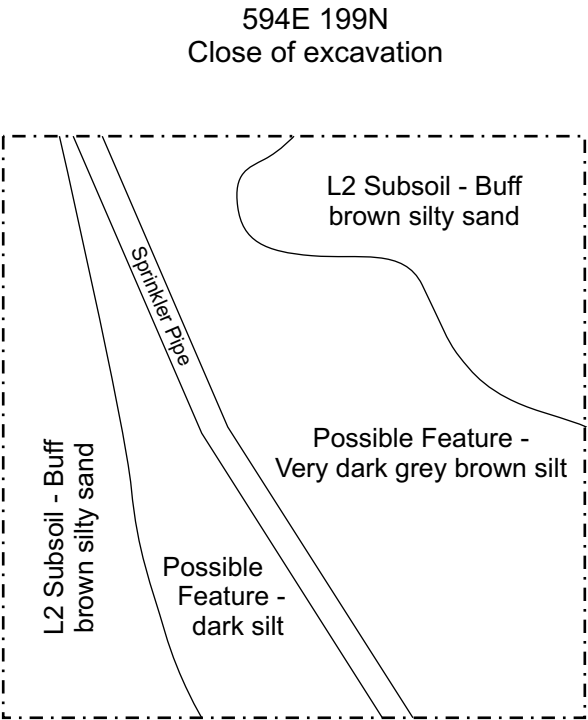
Fill - mixed buff sand w/ crushed rock

Fill - yellow brown sand

Subsoil - light yellow brown silt

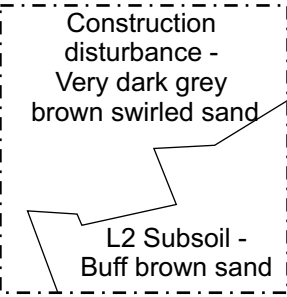
1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 8: Selected Stage 2 Test Pit Profiles

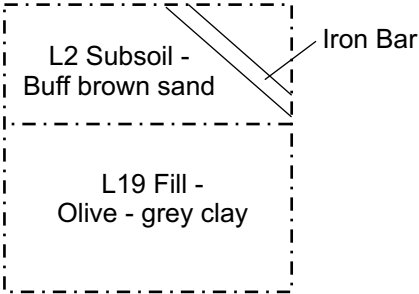


L1a Fill - Mottled medium grey brown silt

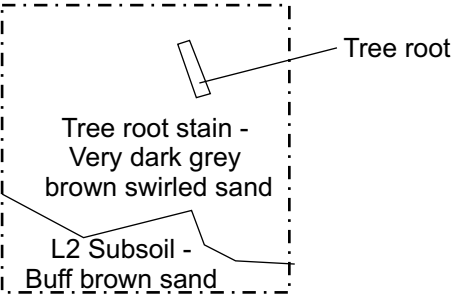
Driveway Unit A
Close of excavation



Driveway Unit B
Close of excavation



Driveway Unit C
Close of excavation



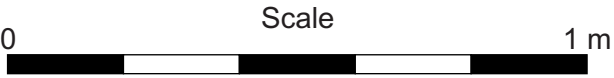
Driveway Unit J
Close of excavation



FAC

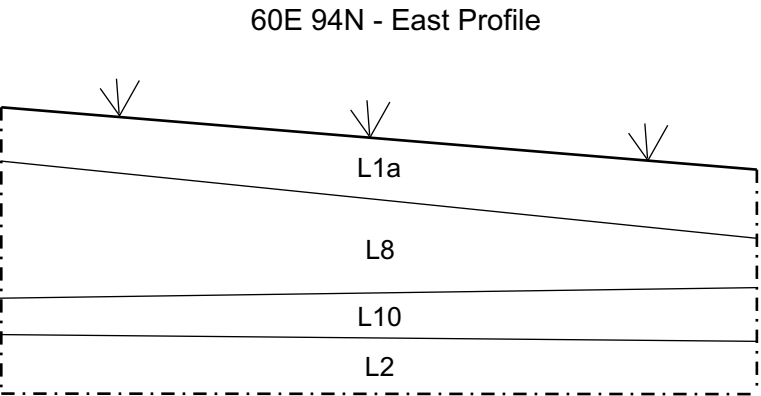
Date: 23/02/22
Designer: NJW

KEY

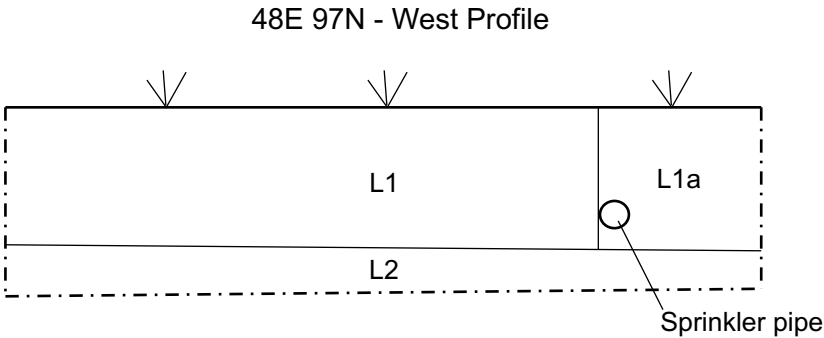


1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

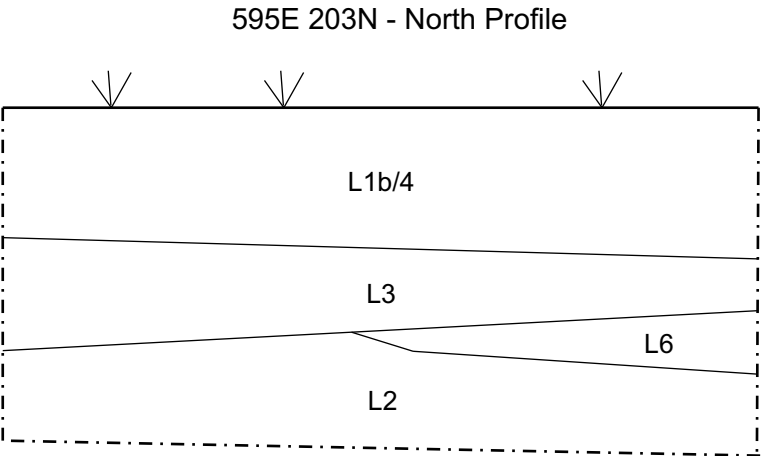
Figure 9: Selected Stage 3 Unit Plans



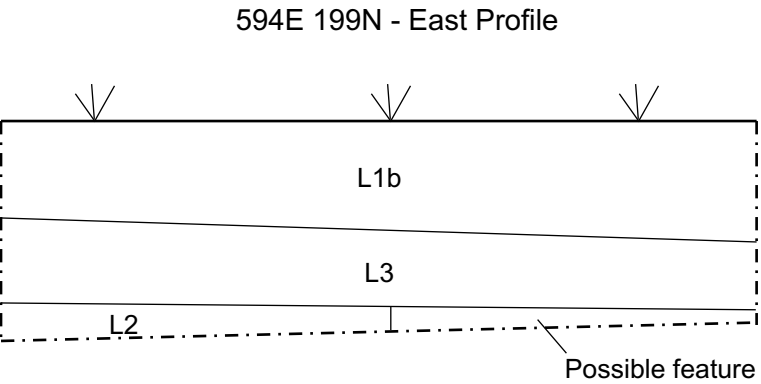
L1a Fill - Mottled medium grey brown silt
L8 Fill - Medium grey brown silt loam
L10 Fill - Medium dark grey brown silt
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand



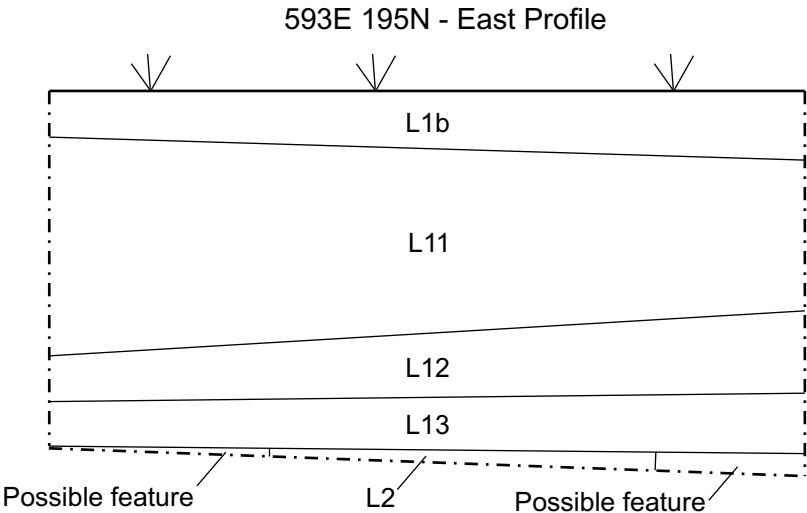
L1 Topsoil -Very dark grey brown silt loam
L1a Fill - Mottled medium grey brown silt
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand



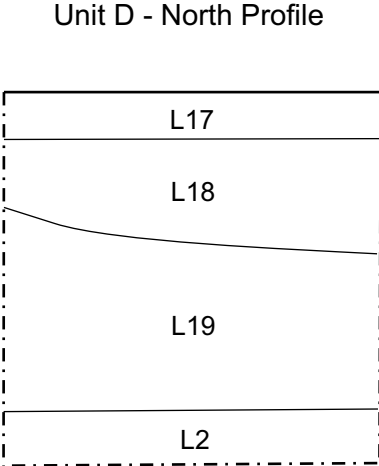
L1b Garden bed fill - Dark grey brown silt loam
L4 Fill - Medium grey brown silt loam with lighter mottles
L3 Fill - Olive grey friable clay, with chunks of grey blue clay
L6 Buried “A” horizon - Dark brown sandy silt
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand



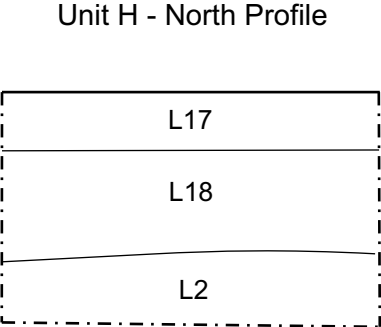
L1b Garden bed fill - Dark grey brown silt loam
L3 Fill - Olive grey friable clay, with chunks of grey blue clay
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand
Possible feature - Very dark grey brown silt (Excavation halted when possible feature was identified)



L1b Garden bed fill - Dark grey brown silt loam
L11 Fill - Grey olive brown crumbly clay
L12 Fill - Medium brown sandy silt
L13 Buried “A” horizon - Very dark grey brown sandy silt
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand
Possible features - Very dark grey brown silt (Excavation halted when possible features were identified)



L17 Asphalt
L18 Fill - Granular layer
L19 Fill - Mixed medium grey and olive clay wi brick pieces, brick ties and asphalt chunks
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand



L17 Asphalt
L18 Fill - Granular layer
L2 Subsoil - Buff brown sand

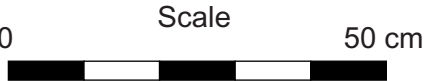


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Date: 7/04/22
Designer: NW JM

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1470 PINETREE CRESCENT, MISSISSAUGA
Archaeological Stages 1-3: Background Study,
Assessment, Monitoring & Testing of AjGv-4

Figure 10: Selected Stage 3 Unit Profiles

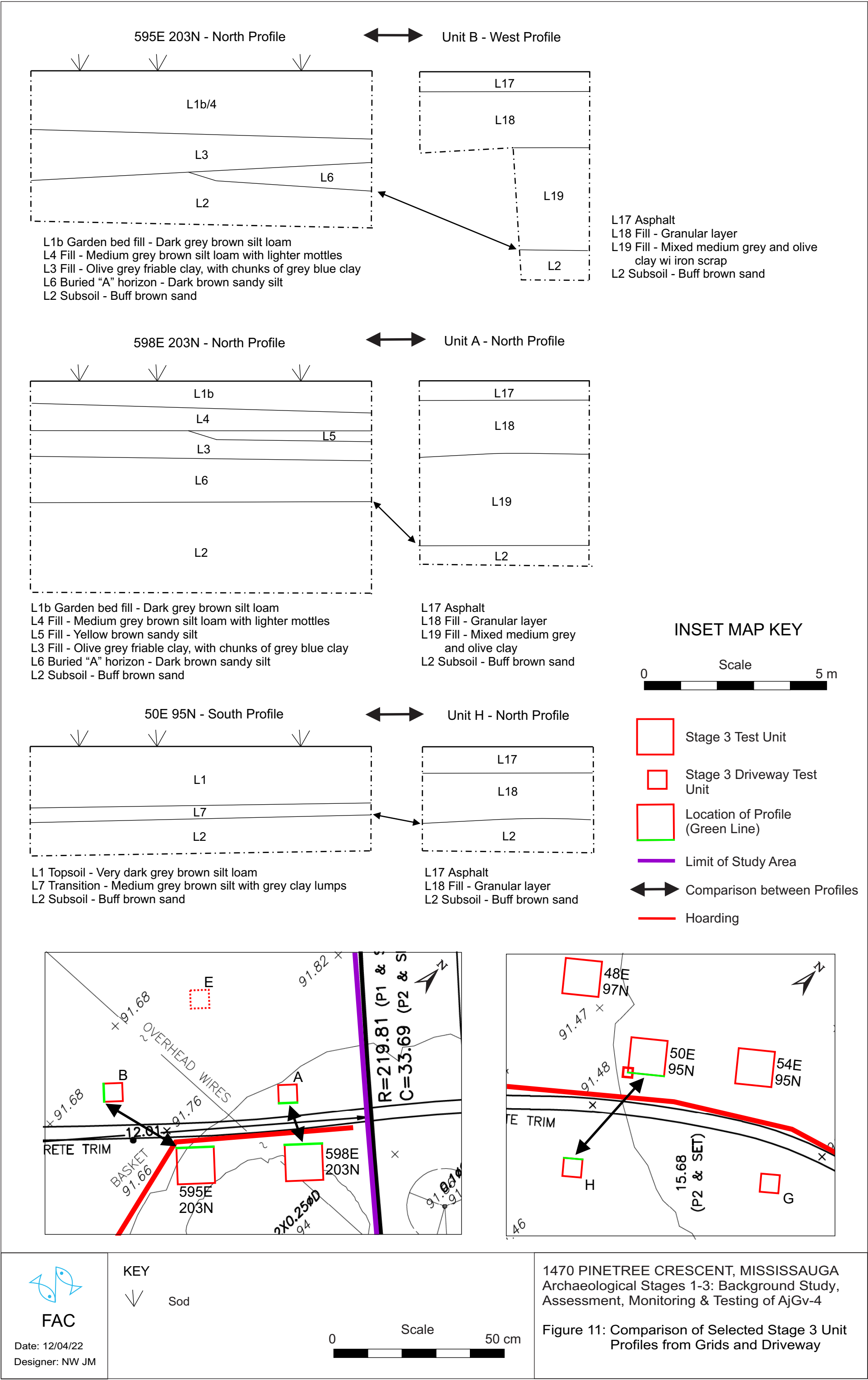




Plate 1: Overview of lawn between driveway and Pinetree Crescent, with built-up garden beds; facing NE (Photo 8716).

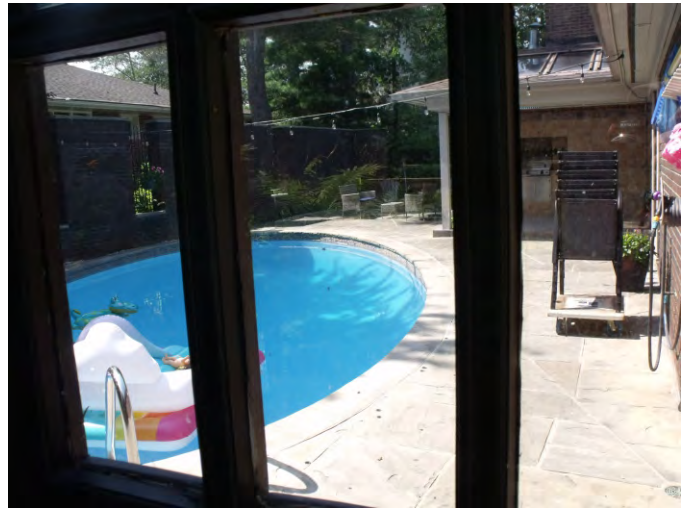


Plate 2: Pool and patio on southeast side of house; facing SSW (Photo 9022).



Plate 3: Overview of lawn from Pinetree Crescent, showing landscape alteration in the backyard and close to the house; facing E (Photo 8728).



Plate 4: Steep slope behind the shed. View is facing Pinetree Crescent, and water course is off to the left. The shed is to the right. Concrete pieces are in foreground; facing NW (Photo 8730).



Plate 5: TP 1, buried "A" horizon below garden fill; facing N (Photo 8970).



Plate 6: Context shot of TP 2; facing E (Photo 8967).



Plate 7: TP 3, fill over stripped subsoil; facing N (Photo 8973).



Plate 8: Test pit 4, buried "A" horizon below fill; facing NE (Photo 8979).



Plate 9: Test pit 6 in context, with crew working in area of lawn on southwest side of the driveway; facing SE (Photo 8993).



Plate 10: Crew test pitting within one metre of the house, beside construction disturbance; facing SE (Photo 8999).



Plate 11: Stage 2 TP 5 (left to right): L0001 thinning flake, P001 body sherd fragment, wire nail (not an artifact, does not possess CHVI).



Plate 12: Stage 2 TP7: L002, flake fragment.



Plate 13: Driveway in front of house with hoarding and caution tape; facing W (Photo 8709).



Plate 14: Plywood protecting lawn beside front of house; facing S (Photo 8714).



Plate 15: Demolition starting with garage roof; facing S (Photo 8718).



Plate 16: Demolition of western portion of house; facing SE (Photo 8735).



Plate 17: Excavator travelling on plywood slabs; facing NE (Photo 8738).



Plate 18: Stacking debris in basement of house; facing E (Photo 8766).



Plate 19: Excavator demolishing basement wall beside front door of house; facing N (Photo 8829).



Plate 20: Demolishing concrete patio adjacent to pool; facing SW (Photo 8840).



Plate 21: Demolishing cinderblock basement wall underneath front door of house; facing NNW (Photo 8845).



Plate 22: Backfill placed against old foundation wall beside pool on edge of Study Area. The old foundation on the property line has been left in place and buried; facing NE (Photo 8894).



Plate 23: Backfill placed against fills exposed when basement wall at front of house was removed; facing W (Photo 8896).



Plate 24: Excavator backfilling edge of foundation pit; facing E (Photo 8925).



Plate 25: Stage 3 Indigenous Lithics 1-PPO tip, L0018; 2-Thinning flake, Onondaga, L00016; 3- Thinning flake, Haldimand, L0016; 4-Flake fragment, Onondaga, L0016; 5-Trimming flake, Onondaga, L0017; 6-Trimming flake, Onondaga, L0017.



Plate 26: Stage 3 Indigenous Ceramic Decorations 1-Rocker dentate stamped, P007; 2-Rocker dentate stamped, P011; 3- pseudo scallop shell stamped, P0012; 4- shallow fingernail impressions, P0009; 5-Dentate stamp, P009.



Plate 27: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Ironstone crock, H0004; 2-Ironstone chamber pot; H0002.



Plate 28: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Burnt vitrified white earthenware, H0001; 2-Salt glazed stoneware, H0027.

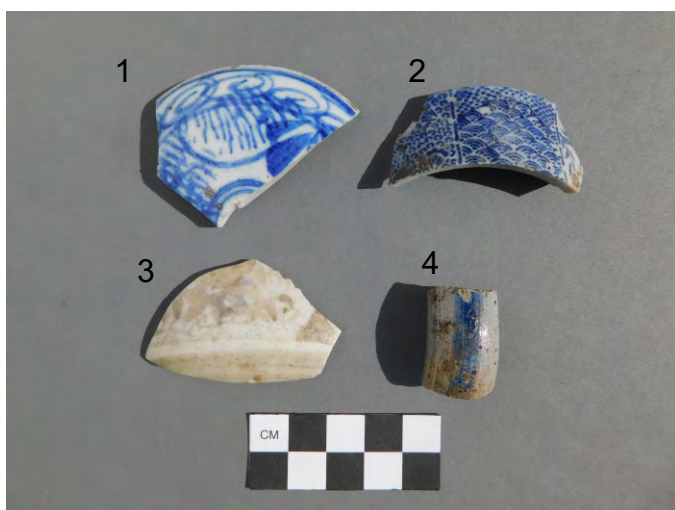


Plate 29: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Hand painted porcelain, H0205; 2-Blue transfer porcelain, H0138; 3-Decal porcelain, H0039; 4-Salt glaze stoneware, H0243.



Plate 30: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Handpainted vwe, H0003; 2-Painted and decal porcelain, H0026 3-Blue transfer vwe, H0134; 4-Blue transfer rwe, H0060; 5-Semi-Porcelain, H0161.



Plate 31: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Solarized glass, H0055; Blue transfer porcelain, H0044; 3- Amber glass, H0021.



Plate 32:Test Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Two hole button, H0022; 2-Four hole button, H0072.



Plate 33: Stage 3 Historic object 1885 Canada 5 cent coin, H0203.



Plate 34: Stage 3 Historic objects 1-Pull tab, H0023; 2-Marble, H0254; 3-1981 Canada penny, H0257; 4-.22 Shell casing, H0220, 5-Electrical fuse, P0073.



Plate 35: Stage 3 Historic Objects 1-Wire nail, H0011; 2-Screw, H0237.



Plate 36: Overview of back lawn, with large area of landscaped lawn below level of adjacent yard; facing SE (Photo 8726).



Plate 37: Looking along north edge of backyard towards Credit River tributary. Showing landscaped area sloping down to flattened lawn (left); facing SW (Photo 8727).



Plate 38: Shed at the south corner of the property sitting on fill; steeply-sloped bank of the tributary ravine is behind the shed; facing SW (Photo 8729).



Plate 39: Overview of backyard facing the house, showing landscape modification; facing NE (Photo 8732).



Plate 40: South edge of Study Area close to southeast corner, showing landscaping below the level of the adjacent yard; facing SE (Photo 8933).



Plate 41: Overview of backyard looking from the south edge of the property in the direction of the Credit River tributary, showing landscape modification; facing W (Photo 8734).



Plate 42: Test pit 8, showing fills over stripped subsoil; facing W (Photo 1621).



Plate 43: Context of Test pit 8; facing SW (Photo 1624).



Plate 44: Test pit 9, showing fills over stripped subsoil; facing N (Photo 1633).



Plate 45: Context of Test pit 9; facing NE (Photo 1636).



Plate 46: Context of Test pit 9; facing NW (Photo 1637).

APPENDIX A1: PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent,
Lot 2, Registered Plan 559 and Block A, Registered Plan 595, Mississauga, Ontario
(Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Toronto Township, County of Peel)
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study and Assessment

Note: All directions are to true north.

Photo No. (DSCF)	Description	Direction	Date (2021)
Stage 1			
8716	Overview of lawn between driveway and Pinetree Crescent, with built-up garden beds	NE	2 June
8717	Looking along north edge of property from the driveway, with sloping backyard visible in the background	SW	2 June
8718	Probable stripped area between older tree and garden bed in northeast corner of the property beside the intersection of Pinetree Crescent and Stavebank Road	W	2 June
8719	East edge of property looking towards intersection of Stavebank Road and Pinetree Crescent, showing drainage ditch beside road and probable minimally-altered lawn between ditch and garden bed	NW	2 June
8720	East edge of property looking south along Stavebank Road, showing drainage ditch beside road and landscaping in garden beds	SE	2 June
8721	North edge of property looking west along Pinetree Crescent, showing drainage ditch beside road and landscaping in garden beds	SW	2 June
8722	Part of lawn fronting Stavebank Road, looking towards the pool. Showing minimally-altered lawn and garden beds beside driveway	SW	2 June
8723	View of south part of lawn from the driveway, looking towards Stavebank Road and showing minimally-altered lawn and landscaping	E	2 June
8724	View of pool area through door in the fence	SW	2 June
8725	Southwest part of property, looking toward shed in the south corner. Person is standing on a tree stump indicating possible limit of landscaping	S	2 June
8726	Overview of back lawn, with large area of landscaped lawn below level of adjacent yard	SE	2 June
8727	Looking along north edge of backyard towards Credit River tributary. Showing landscaped area sloping down to flattened lawn (left)	SW	2 June
8728	Overview of lawn from Pinetree Crescent, showing landscape alteration in the backyard and close to the house	E	2 June
8729	Shed at the south corner of the property sitting on fill; steeply-sloped bank of the tributary ravine is behind the shed	SW	2 June

8730	Steep slope behind the shed. View is facing Pinetree Crescent, and water course is off to the left. The shed is to the right. Concrete pieces are in foreground	NW	2 June
8731	View of opposite bank of Credit River tributary, showing high banks on both sides	SW	2 June
8732	Overview of backyard facing the house, showing landscape modification	NE	2 June
8733	South edge of Study Area close to southeast corner, showing landscaping below the level of the adjacent yard	SE	2 June
8734	Overview of backyard looking from the south edge of the property in the direction of the Credit River tributary, showing landscape modification	W	2 June
Stage 2			
8960	Excavating TP 1. Note markings for gas line in foreground. The gas line in the street ROW.	S	26 July
8961	Raised and landscaped garden bed facing Stavebank Road.	WSW	26 July
8962	Location of TP 2	E	26 July
8963	Excavating a shovel test pit between the large tree and the raised garden bed.	N	26 July
8964-8965	TP 2, fill over stripped subsoil	N	26 July
8966	Context shot of TP 2	NE	26 July
8967	Context shot of TP 2	E	26 July
8968	Context shot of TP 2	NW	26 July
8969-8670	TP 1, buried "A" horizon below garden fill	N	26 July
8971	Context shot of TP 1	W	26 July
8972	Context shot of TP 1	S	26 July
8973	TP 3, fill over stripped subsoil	N	26 July
8974	TP 3, fill over stripped subsoil	NNE	26 July
8975	Context shot of TP 3	NE	26 July
8976	Context shot of TP 3	W	26 July
8977-79	Test pit 4, buried "A" horizon below fill	NE	26 July
8980	Test pit 4 in context, in garden bed beside Pinetree Crescent	N	26 July
8981	Test pit 4 in context, with Pinetree Crescent visible on the right	W	26 July
8982-86	Test pit 5, "A" horizon on right, garden fill on left, both over subsoil	N	26 July

8987	Test pit 5 in context in garden bed, with Pinetree Crescent visible in the background	N	26 July
8988	Test pit 5 in context, with garden beds and plywood fence along driveway visible in the background	E	26 July
8989-91	Test pit 6, fill with slatey slabs at the bottom	N	26 July
8992	Test pit 6 in context, one metre southwest of the driveway	NE	26 July
8993	Test pit 6 in context, with crew working in area of lawn on southwest side of the driveway	SE	26 July
8994	Crew test pitting beside walkway to front door	S	26 July
8995	View along the wall of the house looking towards front door, showing substantial construction disturbance	SW	26 July
8996	Crew test pitting beside driveway outside of one-metre buffer for gas line	NE	26 July
8997	Crew test pitting within one metre of the house	S	26 July
8998	Crew test pitting within one metre of the house, beside construction disturbance	W	26 July
8999-01	Crew test pitting within one metre of the house	SE	26 July
9002	Crew test pitting in lawn beside Stavebank Drive	N	26 July
9003	Crew test pitting in lawn beside Stavebank Drive	S	26 July
9004	Crew test pitting in lawn beside Stavebank Drive	W	26 July
9005	Lawn along Stavebank Drive beside driveway, with markings for gas line	NW	26 July
9006	Driveway connected to Stavebank Drive, with markings for gas line	NW	26 July
9007	Driveway connected to Stavebank Drive, with markings for gas line in the foreground	SW	26 July
9008	Lawn and garden beds along Stavebank Drive, with markings for gas line	W	26 July
9009	Lawn and garden beds at north corner of the property	W	26 July
9010	Lawn and garden beds at north corner of the house beside the garage, with markings for gas line	SW	26 July
9011	Overview of lawn on south side of driveway, beside Pinetree Crescent, in shovel tested area of fill over subsoil	W	26 July
9012	Overview of west edge of backyard, showing significant landscape modification	SW	26 July
9013	Overview of backyard showing significant landscape modification	S	26 July

9014	Overview of lawn beside house and driveway, in a shovel tested area of fill over subsoil	NE	26 July
9015	Overview of lawn beside house and driveway, in a shovel tested area of fill over subsoil	ENE	26 July
9016	Overview of lawn and garden beds beside Pinetree Crescent	NNE	26 July
9017	Overview of lawn and garden beds beside Pinetree Crescent, showing area with positive test pit	NE	26 July
9018	Overview of lawn and garden beds beside Pinetree Crescent, showing area with positive test pit	W	26 July
9019	Overview of lawn and garden beds beside Pinetree Crescent, showing area with positive test pit	NE	26 July
9020	Overview of intersection of Stavebank Road and Pinetree Crescent, with 1470 Pinetree visible in the background	S	26 July
9021	Crew test pitting in area of lawn beside driveway and Stavebank Road	SE	26 July
9022	Pool and patio on southeast side of house	SSW	26 July
9023	Test pit 7 in context, close to east corner of the property	SE	26 July
9024-27	Test pit 7	N	26 July
Additional Stage 2			(2022)
1621-1622	Test pit 8, showing fills over stripped subsoil	W	11 Aug.
1623	Test pit 8, showing fills over stripped subsoil	N	11 Aug.
1624	Context of Test pit 8	SW	11 Aug.
1625	Context of Test pit 8	NW	11 Aug.
1632-1634	Test pit 9, showing fills over stripped subsoil	N	11 Aug.
1635	Context of Test pit 9	SW	11 Aug.
1636	Context of Test pit 9	NE	11 Aug.
1637	Context of Test pit 9	NW	11 Aug.

APPENDIX A2: PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent,
Lot 2, Registered Plan 559 and Block A, Registered Plan 595, Mississauga, Ontario
(Lot 4, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Toronto Township, County of Peel)
Archaeological Stage 3: Monitoring and Testing

Note: All directions are to magnetic north.

Photo No. (DSCF)	Description	Direction	Date
Stage 3: Monitoring			
8708	Excavator parked in front of garage prior to demolition	S	11 Aug 2021
8709	Driveway in front of house with hoarding and caution tape	W	11 Aug 2021
8710	Location of TP 5 in Pinetree lawn behind hoarding and caution tape	NW	11 Aug 2021
8711	Location of TP 7 in Stavebank lawn behind hoarding and caution tape	E	11 Aug 2021
8712	Plywood protecting lawn beside front of house	ENE	11 Aug 2021
8713	Plywood protecting lawn beside front of house	E	11 Aug 2021
8714-8715	Plywood protecting lawn beside front of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8716-8718	Demolition starting with garage roof	S	11 Aug 2021
8720	Demolition of front roof of house (video clip)	SW	11 Aug 2021
8721-8722	Demolition of front roof of house (video clip). Note plywood in front of house to protect ground surface	E	11 Aug 2021
8723-8724	Demolition of front of house	ESE	11 Aug 2021
8725	Plywood protecting lawn beside front of house	E	11 Aug 2021
8726	Demolition of wall between garage and house	E	11 Aug 2021
8727	Demolition of front of house	ENE	11 Aug 2021
8728	Demolition of central portion of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8729	- mistake -	-	11 Aug 2021
8730	Demolition of central portion of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8731	Demolition of central portion of house	SE	11 Aug 2021
8732-8733	Demolition of roof on west side of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8734-8736	Demolition of western portion of house	SE	11 Aug 2021
8737	Demolition of western portion of house	SW	11 Aug 2021
8738	Excavator travelling on plywood slabs	NE	11 Aug 2021

8750	Demolition of central portion of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8751	- mistake -	-	11 Aug 2021
8752	Excavator sitting on plywood in front of house	E	11 Aug 2021
8753	Excavator loading cinder block debris into bin	E	11 Aug 2021
8754	Excavator sitting on debris pile in basement, demolishing back wall of house	E	11 Aug 2021
8755	Pool beside demolished house	SSW	11 Aug 2021
8756-8757	Cut yew shrubs beside wall surrounding pool	SE	11 Aug 2021
8758	Wall on Stavebank side of pool	S	11 Aug 2021
8759	Cut yew shrubs beside wall surrounding pool	SE	11 Aug 2021
8760	Pool and demolished back wall of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8761	- mistake -	-	11 Aug 2021
8762	Basement and walkout wall during demolition	SE	11 Aug 2021
8763	Cinderblock debris on front step of house	S	11 Aug 2021
8764-8765	Plywood slabs set to allow excavator to access basement walkout	S	11 Aug 2021
8766	Stacking debris in basement of house	E	11 Aug 2021
8767	Excavator working in basement of house beside walkout	SE	12 Aug 2021
8768	Excavator working in basement of house beside walkout	ESE	12 Aug 2021
8769	Excavator demolishing interior cinder block walls in basement of house	E	12 Aug 2021
8770	Excavator demolishing interior cinder block walls in basement of house	NE	12 Aug 2021
8816	Excavator loading debris into bin	E	12 Aug 2021
8817	Basement fireplace and first floor fireplace yet to be demolished	NE	12 Aug 2021
8818, 8820	Basement wall and cinderblock room underneath front entrance to house	NW	12 Aug 2021
8819	Basement floor with cinderblock debris, landscaped backyard in background	W	12 Aug 2021
8821	Excavator loading debris into bin	NE	12 Aug 2021
8822	Void where septic tank is present	SE	12 Aug 2021
8823	Excavator loading debris into bin from floor of garage	SE	12 Aug 2021
8824-8825	Excavator demolishing basement wall at front of house	N	13 Aug 2021

8826-8827	Fills behind demolished cinderblock basement wall	N	13 Aug 2021
8828-8829	Excavator demolishing basement wall beside front door of house	N	13 Aug 2021
8830	Front step of house has been removed	NE	13 Aug 2021
8831	Front step of house has been removed	SE	13 Aug 2021
8832	Excavator gathering cinderblock debris into a pile for removal	E	13 Aug 2021
8833	Basement on garage side of the house before final demolition	E	16 Aug 2021
8834	Excavator gathering cinderblock debris into a pile for removal	SE	16 Aug 2021
8835	Basement floor on near walkout after walls have been demolished and debris removed	SSE	16 Aug 2021
8836-8837	Exposed fills beside removed basement wall	NW	16 Aug 2021
8838-8839	Demolishing foundation adjacent to pool	ENE	16 Aug 2021
8840	Demolishing concrete patio adjacent to pool	SW	16 Aug 2021
8841	Demolishing foundation adjacent to pool	S	16 Aug 2021
8842	Demolishing cinderblock basement wall underneath front door of house	NNW	17 Aug 2021
8843	Exposed fills beside removed basement wall, basement floor has been removed	NW	17 Aug 2021
8844-8845	Demolishing cinderblock basement wall underneath front door of house	NNW	17 Aug 2021
8846-8847	Exposed fills beside removed basement wall, basement floor has been removed	N	17 Aug 2021
8889	Basement floor and pool have been removed, backfill has been placed along the southeast edge of the Study Area	SE	18 Aug 2021
8890	Excavator shifting backfill in the former area of the pool	E	18 Aug 2021
8891-8892	Backfill placed against fills exposed when basement wall at front of house was removed	NW	18 Aug 2021
8893	Exposed fills beside removed basement wall, remaining basement cinderblock wall has yet to be removed	N	18 Aug 2021
8894,8897	Backfill placed against old foundation wall beside pool on edge of Study Area. The old foundation on the property line has been left in place and will be buried	NE	18 Aug 2021
8895, 8898	Exposed fills beside removed basement wall, remaining basement cinderblock wall has yet to be removed	WNW	18 Aug 2021
8896	Backfill placed against fills exposed when basement wall at front of house was removed	W	18 Aug 2021

8899-8900	Location of former shed on fill beside small creek at southwest edge of the Study Area	SW	18 Aug 2021
8901	Location of former shed on fill beside small creek at southwest edge of the Study Area	SE	18 Aug 2021
8902-8903	Excavator removing remaining cinderblock basement wall at front of house	NW	19 Aug 2021
8904	Exposed fills where cinderblock basement wall has been removed	N	19 Aug 2021
8905-8906	Removing lower edge of basement cinder block wall from front of house	NW	19 Aug 2021
8907-8908	Removing lower edge of basement cinder block wall from front of house	N	19 Aug 2021
8909	Front entrance to house after steps and pavers have been removed	S	19 Aug 2021
8910	Excavator sitting on mound of backdirt where garage had been	E	19 Aug 2021
8911	Excavator removing last row of basement cinder blocks at front of house	SW	19 Aug 2021
8912	Excavator removing last row of basement cinder blocks at front of house	NE	19 Aug 2021
8913-8914	Cinderblocks at garage curtain wall before removal	E	19 Aug 2021
8915	Excavator sitting on mound of backdirt where garage had been	SE	19 Aug 2021
8916-8918	Excavator removing cinder blocks from garage curtain wall foundation	SE	19 Aug 2021
8919	Excavator removing cinder blocks from garage curtain wall foundation	N	19 Aug 2021
8920	Excavator removing cinder blocks from garage curtain wall foundation	SE	19 Aug 2021
8921-8922	Garage foundation during cinder block removal	SE	19 Aug 2021
8923	Excavator removing cinder blocks from south wall of garage curtain wall foundation	SE	19 Aug 2021
8924-8925	Excavator backfilling edge of foundation pit	E	19 Aug 2021
Stage 3: Testing			
9283	Lawn and garden beds beside Pinetree Crescent with grid stakes and tarps placed to keep units from freezing	SW	25 Nov 2021
9284	Lawn and garden beds beside Stavebank Road with grid stakes and tarps placed to keep units from freezing	SW	25 Nov 2021
9285	50E 99N during excavation	NW	26 Nov 2021
9286	50E 99N during excavation	N	26 Nov 2021

9287	50E 99N during excavation	NE	26 Nov 2021
9288	50E 99N during excavation	SE	26 Nov 2021
9289	50E 99N during excavation	WNW	26 Nov 2021
9290-9291	599E 199N at start of excavation	SW	26 Nov 2021
9292	50E 99N at close of excavation	NW	26 Nov 2021
9293	50E 99N at close of excavation in context	NW	26 Nov 2021
9294	50E 99N at close of excavation	NE	26 Nov 2021
9295	50E 99N at close of excavation in context	NE	26 Nov 2021
9296-9297	50E 99N at close of excavation	NW	26 Nov 2021
9298	50E 99N N profile	NW	26 Nov 2021
9299	50E 99N E profile	NE	26 Nov 2021
9300	50E 99N S profile	SE	26 Nov 2021
9301	50E 99N W profile	SW	26 Nov 2021
9302	TP 5 in NW corner of 50E 99N	NW	26 Nov 2021
9303	599E 199N at open of Lot 2 subsoil	SW	26 Nov 2021
9304	599E 199N at open of Lot 2 subsoil, TP 7 at lower right of unit	NE	26 Nov 2021
9305	Grid stake for 600E 200N	NE	26 Nov 2021
9306	Excavating 594E 199N	NE	26 Nov 2021
9307	Excavating 594E 199N	S	26 Nov 2021
9308-9309	594E 199N at open of Lot 3, fill layer, note sprinkler pipe crossing unit	NW	26 Nov 2021
9310	594E 199N at open of Lot 3 in context	NW	26 Nov 2021
9311	594E 199N at open of Lot 3 in context	NE	26 Nov 2021
9312	594E 199N at open of Lot 3 in context	SE	26 Nov 2021
9313	599E 199N during excavation of Lot 2	NE	26 Nov 2021
9314	599E 199N at close of unit, at 15 cm deep in Lot 2	NE	26 Nov 2021
9315	599E 199N S profile, note TP7 on right	SE	26 Nov 2021
9316	599E 199N W profile, note TP7 beside S wall	SW	26 Nov 2021
9317	599E 199N N profile	NW	26 Nov 2021
9318	599E 199N E profile	NE	26 Nov 2021

9319	Grid stake for 600E 200N	NE	26 Nov 2021
9320-9321	594E 199N at close of unit, subsoil has been cleaned off	NW	26 Nov 2021
9322	594E 199N at close of unit, context photo	N	26 Nov 2021
9323	594E 199N at close of unit, subsoil has been cleaned off	NE	26 Nov 2021
9324	594E 199N N profile	NW	26 Nov 2021
9325	594E 199N W profile	SW	26 Nov 2021
9326	594E 199N S profile	SE	26 Nov 2021
9327-9328	594E 199N E profile	NE	26 Nov 2021
9329	Excavating 598E 203N	SW	30 Nov 2021
9330	Excavating 597E 198N	SSW	30 Nov 2021
9331	Excavating 597E 198N	NE	30 Nov 2021
9332	598E 203N at the open of Lot 5	N	30 Nov 2021
9333	597E 198N during excavation of Lot 2	SE	30 Nov 2021
9334	597E 198N at close of Lot 2	SE	30 Nov 2021
9335	Context of 597E 198N at close of Lot 2	E	30 Nov 2021
9336	Context of 597E 198N at close of Lot 2	S	30 Nov 2021
9337	Context of 597E 198N at close of Lot 2, 595E 203N and 598E 203N in background	NW	30 Nov 2021
9338	597E 198N S profile	SE	30 Nov 2021
9339	597E 198N W profile	SW	30 Nov 2021
9340	597E 198N N profile	NW	30 Nov 2021
9341	597E 198N S plan view	NW	30 Nov 2021
9342	597E 198N E profile	NE	30 Nov 2021
9343	Excavating 595E 203N	W	30 Nov 2021
9344	598E 203N S profile	SE	30 Nov 2021
9345	598E 203N W profile	SW	30 Nov 2021
9346	598E 203N N profile	SW	30 Nov 2021
9347	598E 203N E profile	NE	30 Nov 2021
9348	Context of 598E 203N with hoarding beyond	NW	30 Nov 2021
9349	Context of 598E 203N with hoarding beside	SW	30 Nov 2021

9350	595E 203N plan view	NW	30 Nov 2021
9351	Context of 595E 203N	WSW	30 Nov 2021
9352	Context of 595E 203N	NW	30 Nov 2021
9353	595E 203N S profile	SE	30 Nov 2021
9354	595E 203N E profile	NE	30 Nov 2021
9355	595E 203N N profile	NW	30 Nov 2021
9356	595E 203N W profile	SW	30 Nov 2021
9357	Beginning excavation of 50E 95N	E	30 Nov 2021
9358	Beginning excavation of 50E 95N	N	30 Nov 2021
9359	Plan view of 50E 95N after sod has been removed	NE	30 Nov 2021
9360	Plan view of 54E 99N at open of Lot 8 (north) Lot 10 (middle) and Lot 2 (southwest corner), trowel points NE	NW	1 Dec 2021
9361	Plan view of 54E 99N at open of Lot 8 (north) Lot 10 (middle) and Lot 2 (southwest corner), trowel points NE	NE	1 Dec 2021
9362	Stake at 55E 100N, mistakenly labelled	SW	1 Dec 2021
9363	Stake at 55E 100N	SW	1 Dec 2021
9364	Excavating 54E 99N	SW	1 Dec 2021
9365	Plan view of 50E 95N at close of Lot 2	NW	1 Dec 2021
9366	Context of 50E 95N	N	1 Dec 2021
9367	Context of 50E 95N	SE	1 Dec 2021
9368, 9370	50E 95N N profile	NW	1 Dec 2021
9369	50E 95N E profile	NE	1 Dec 2021
9371	50E 95N W profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9372	50E 95N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021
9373	Plan view of 50E 95N at close of Lot 2	SE	1 Dec 2021
9374	Close up of south half of 50E 95N at close of Lot 2, Lot 9 subsoil clay has been excavated out	SE	1 Dec 2021
9375	Excavating 54E 99N in Lot 2	W	1 Dec 2021
9376	Excavating 54E 99N in Lot 2	SW	1 Dec 2021
9377, 9381	Stake at 55W 100N	SW	1 Dec 2021
9378-9380	Plan of 54E 99N at close of Lot 2, trowel points NW	NW	1 Dec 2021

9382-9383	54E 99N N profile	NW	1 Dec 2021
9384-9385	54E 99N E profile	NE	1 Dec 2021
9386-9387	54E 99N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021
9388-9390	54E 99N W profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9391	Artifact bag for 47E 99N	--	1 Dec 2021
9392	Plan view of 47E 99N at close of Lot 2	NW	1 Dec 2021
9393	47E 99N N profile	NW	1 Dec 2021
9394	47E 99N E profile, trowel points NE	NE	1 Dec 2021
9395	47E 99N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021
9396	47E 99N W profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9397	Context of 45E 95N at close of Lot 2	E	1 Dec 2021
9398	Context of 45E 95N at close of Lot 2	N	1 Dec 2021
9399	45E 95N N profile, trowel points NW	NW	1 Dec 2021
9400	45E 95N E profile	NE	1 Dec 2021
9401	45E 95N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021
9402	45E 95NW profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9403	Artifact bag for 47E 99N	--	1 Dec 2021
9404	47E 99N N profile, trowel points NW	NW	1 Dec 2021
9405	47E 99N E profile	NE	1 Dec 2021
9406	47E 99N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021
9407	47E 99N W profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9408	Context of 47E 99N, 45E 95N in background	S	1 Dec 2021
9409	Context of 45E 95N, 47E 99N in background	NE	1 Dec 2021
9410	Context of 47E 99N	N	1 Dec 2021
9411	Excavating 593E 195N	S	1 Dec 2021
9412	Excavating 593E 195N	E	1 Dec 2021
9413	Artifact bag for 53E 95N	--	1 Dec 2021
9414	53E 95N N profile, trowel points NW	NW	1 Dec 2021
9515	53E 95N E profile	NE	1 Dec 2021
9516	53E 95N S profile	SE	1 Dec 2021

9517	53E 95N W profile	SW	1 Dec 2021
9518	Context of 53E 95N at close of Lot 2	W	1 Dec 2021
9519	Context of 53E 95N at close of Lot 2	NE	1 Dec 2021
9520-9522	593E 195N S profile, possible feature visible	SE	1 Dec 2021
9523-9525	593E 195N W profile, possible feature visible	SW	1 Dec 2021
9526-9428	593E 195N N profile, possible feature visible	NW	1 Dec 2021
9429-9431	593E 195N E profile, possible feature visible	NE	1 Dec 2021
9432-9435	Plan view of 593E 195N	NW	1 Dec 2021
9436	Excavating 60E 94N	N	3 Dec 2021
9437	Excavating 47E 99N	W	3 Dec 2021
9438	Excavating 41E 95N	S	3 Dec 2021
9439	Excavating 41E 95N	NE	3 Dec 2021
9440	Excavating 60E 94N	NW	3 Dec 2021
9441-9442	Plan view of 60E 94N	NW	3 Dec 2021
9443	Context of 60E 94N	NW	3 Dec 2021
9444	60E 94N N Profile	NW	3 Dec 2021
9445	60E 94N E Profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9446	60E 94N S Profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9447	60E 94N W Profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9448	Unit form for 41E 95N	--	3 Dec 2021
9449	41E 95N E profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9450	41E 95N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9451	41E 95N W profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9452	41E 95N N profile, trowel points NW	NW	3 Dec 2021
9453-9455	Plan view of 49E 88N, tree root stain visible	NE	3 Dec 2021
9456-9457	49E 88N E profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9458-9459	49E 88N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9460-9461	49E 88N W profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9462-9463	49E 88N N profile	NW	3 Dec 2021
9464	Artifact bag for 48E 97N	--	3 Dec 2021

9465	Plan view of 48E 97N, note sprinkler pipe	NW	3 Dec 2021
9466	48E 97N E profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9467	48E 97N N profile	NW	3 Dec 2021
9468	48E 97N W profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9469	48E 97N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9470	Context of 48E 97N at close of Lot 2	SE	3 Dec 2021
9471	Context of 48E 97N at close of Lot 2	SW	3 Dec 2021
9472	Excavating 43E 97N	W	3 Dec 2021
9473	Excavating 44E 88N	E	3 Dec 2021
9474	Excavating 44E 88N	SW	3 Dec 2021
9475	Excavating 591E 200N	SE	3 Dec 2021
9476	Excavating 591E 200N	NE	3 Dec 2021
9477-9478	591E 200N at open Lot 16, the refuse pit	SW	3 Dec 2021
9479	Context of 591E 200N	SE	3 Dec 2021
9480	Context of 591E 200N	NE	3 Dec 2021
9481	591E 200N W profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9482	591E 200N N profile	NW	3 Dec 2021
9483	591E 200N E profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9484-9485	591E 200N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9486	Context of 44E 88N at close of Lot 2	SW	3 Dec 2021
9487	Context of 44E 88N at close of Lot 2	SE	3 Dec 2021
9488	Plan view of 44E 88N	NW	3 Dec 2021
9489	44E 88N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
9490	44E 88N W profile	SW	3 Dec 2021
9491	44E 88N E profile	NE	3 Dec 2021
9492	44E 88N N profile	NW	3 Dec 2021
9493	Plan view of 43E 97N at close of Lot 2	NW	3 Dec 2021
9494-9496	43E 97N S profile	SE	3 Dec 2021
0820-0822	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units, north of former brick house	NE	29 Mar 2022

0823	Spray painted location of Test Unit K	SW	29 Mar 2022
0824	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units north of former garage	ENE	29 Mar 2022
0825	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units between former garage with Stavebank Road in background	NE	29 Mar 2022
0826-0827	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units looking towards former garage	SW	29 Mar 2022
0828	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units looking down narrow driveway	W	29 Mar 2022
0829-0830	Spray painted locations of 50 cm driveway test units viewed from Pinetree Crescent	E	29 Mar 2022
0726	Crew member using a hand pick to dislodge packed gravel beneath asphalt, Test Unit A	SE	4 Apr 2022
0727	Driveway test units after asphalt layer has been cut and lifted	S	4 Apr 2022
0728	Driveway test units after asphalt layer has been cut and lifted	SSE	4 Apr 2022
0729	Driveway test units in narrow driveway after asphalt layer has been cut and lifted	WSW	4 Apr 2022
0730	Driveway test units in narrow driveway after asphalt layer has been cut and lifted	W	4 Apr 2022
0731	Shovelling gravel out of Test Unit A	SSW	4 Apr 2022
0732	Shovelling gravel out of Test Unit C	N	4 Apr 2022
0733-0736	Test Unit B at open of Lot 19, clay fill	NW	4 Apr 2022
0737	Oblique view of Test Unit B at open of Lot 19, clay fill	N	4 Apr 2022
0738	Test Unit B in foreground	NE	4 Apr 2022
0739	Excavating Test Unit D	W	4 Apr 2022
0740-0742	Test Unit D at open of Lot 2, subsoil	NW	4 Apr 2022
0743	Test Unit D in foreground	NE	4 Apr 2022
0744	Test Unit A at open of Lot 2, subsoil, note disturbance in subsoil	NW	4 Apr 2022
0745	Test Unit A context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0746-0747	Test Unit A at close of Lot 2, note disturbance in subsoil	NW	4 Apr 2022
0748	Test Unit A, North profile	NW	4 Apr 2022
0749	Test Unit A, East profile	NE	4 Apr 2022
0750	Test Unit A, South profile	SE	4 Apr 2022

0751	Test Unit A, West profile	SW	4 Apr 2022
0752, 0755	Test Unit D context	S	4 Apr 2022
0753-0754	Test Unit D at open of Lot 2, note disturbance in subsoil	NW	4 Apr 2022
0756-0757	Test Unit A at close of Lot 2, note disturbance in subsoil	NW	4 Apr 2022
0758	Test Unit A, North profile	NW	4 Apr 2022
0759-0760	Test Unit A, East profile	NE	4 Apr 2022
0761	Test Unit A, South profile	SE	4 Apr 2022
0762	Test Unit A, West profile	SW	4 Apr 2022
0763	Test Unit A context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0764-0765	Test Unit C at close of Lot 2, note tree root disturbance	NW	4 Apr 2022
0766	Test Unit C, North profile, note tree root disturbance in floor	NW	4 Apr 2022
0767	Test Unit C, North profile, note tree root disturbance in floor	NE	4 Apr 2022
0768	Test Unit C context	S	4 Apr 2022
0769-0771	Test Unit B at close of Lot 2 sondage	NW	4 Apr 2022
0772-0773	Test Unit B, North profile	NW	4 Apr 2022
0774-0776	Test Unit B, South profile of sondage	SE	4 Apr 2022
0777	Test Unit B at close of Lot 2 sondage	NE	4 Apr 2022
0778	Test Unit B context	NNE	4 Apr 2022
0779-0780	Test Unit G at open of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0781	Test Unit G context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0782	Test Unit F, note yellow marks for buried gas line	NE	4 Apr 2022
0783	Test Unit F, note yellow marks for buried gas line	NW	4 Apr 2022
0784-0785	Test Unit G at close of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0786	Test Unit G, North profile	NW	4 Apr 2022
0787-0788	Test Unit G, East profile	NE	4 Apr 2022
0789	Test Unit G context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0790-0791	Test Unit H at open of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0792	Test Unit H, N profile at open of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0793	Test Unit H at close of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0794	Test Unit H, N profile at close of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022

0795-0796	Test Unit H at close of Lot 2	SE	4 Apr 2022
0797-0798	Test Unit H context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0799-0800	Test Unit J at open of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0801-0802	Test Unit J at open of Lot 2	SW	4 Apr 2022
0803-0804	Test Unit J at open of Lot 2	SE	4 Apr 2022
0805-0806	Test Unit J context, Test Unit K in background	SW	4 Apr 2022
0807	Narrow driveway after test units have been backfilled	NE	4 Apr 2022
0808	Test Unit J at close of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0809	Test Unit J, East profile	NE	4 Apr 2022
0810-0811	Test Unit J, South profile	SE	4 Apr 2022
0812-0813	Test Unit J context	SW	4 Apr 2022
0814	Test Unit K at open of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0815	Test Unit K context	NNW	4 Apr 2022
0816-0817	Test Unit K at close of Lot 2	NW	4 Apr 2022
0818-0819	Test Unit K, North profile	NW	4 Apr 2022
0820	Test Unit K context	ENE	4 Apr 2022
0866	Garden boulders beside area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	E	5 Apr 2022
0867	Hoarding crossing area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	ESE	5 Apr 2022
0868	Large stump in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	S	5 Apr 2022
0869	Large stump and hoarding in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	N	5 Apr 2022
0870	Garden bed in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	N	5 Apr 2022
0871	Garden boulders beside area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	NNE	5 Apr 2022
0872	Garden boulders beside area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	E	5 Apr 2022
0873	Lawn in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	SW	5 Apr 2022
0874-0875	Lawn in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	NW	5 Apr 2022
0876	Large stump in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	SW	5 Apr 2022
0877-0878	Large stump in area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	NW	5 Apr 2022
0879	Garden boulders beside area of proposed Stage 4 excavation	E	5 Apr 2022

APPENDIX B1: LITHIC CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Codes used in the Catalogue:

Material

FR - Flint Ridge chert
 Ha - Haldimand chert
 On - Onondaga chert
 Unk - Unknown chert variety

Heat

0 - no evidence of heat alteration
 1 - surficial colour change
 2 - dorsal pottid(s) present
 4 - ventral pottid(s) present
 6 - pottids present on both faces
 12 - pottids present on broken sides
 14 - side and dorsal pottids present
 16 - side and ventral pottids present
 18 - pottids present on side and both faces

APPENDIX B1: PRE-CONTACT LITHIC CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2:
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Cat #	Date	Easting	Northing	Lev	Interp	Art Type	Art Subty	Freq	Material	Heat	Comments
L0001	1Dec2021	45	95	1	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	Ha	0.00	small, flat
L0002	1Dec2021	53	95	1	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	small
L0002	1Dec2021	53	95	1	C	Debitage	primary	1.00	On	0.00	small, planar dorsal
L0003	3Dec2021	591	200	1b	W	Debitage	fragment	1.00	Ha	1.00	
L0004	3Dec2021	591	200	16	W	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	large erailleur scar
L0005	1Dec2021	593	195	13	C	Debitage	trimming	1.00	Ha	0.00	
L0005	1Dec2021	593	195	13	C	Debitage	trimming	1.00	FR	0.00	translucent, pale
L0006	26Nov2021	594	199	1b	W	Debitage	shatter	1.00	On	0.00	looks dubious; possible gravel inclusion
L0007	26Nov2021	594	199	2floorcl	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	Ha	0.00	could also be pale On
L0008	30Nov21	595	203	3	W	Debitage	thinning	1.00	On	1.00	buff, rounded dorsal
L0009	30Nov21	597	198	1	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	platform area all cortex
L0009	30Nov21	597	198	1	C	Debitage	shatter	1.00	On	0.00	some crushing; grav inclus?
L0010	30Nov21	597	198	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	FR	0.00	huge chap de gendarme
L0010	30Nov21	597	198	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	On	0.00	large platform
L0010	30Nov21	597	198	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	secondary	1.00	Ha	0.00	small, expanding
L0010	30Nov21	597	198	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	Ha	1.00	platform crushed
L0011	30Nov21	598	203	6	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	buff and grey
L0012	30Nov21	598	203	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	Ha	0.00	small, crushed platform
L0012	30Nov21	598	203	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	
L0012	30Nov21	598	203	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	4.00	grey
L0013	30Nov21	598	203	2(5-10)	C	Debitage	trimming	1.00	Ha	0.00	
L0013	30Nov21	598	203	2(5-10)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	4.00	very crushed platform edge
L0014	30Nov21	598	203	2(10-15)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	6.00	surface cratered by potlids
L0015	30Nov21	598	203	2(15-20)	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	On	0.00	buff, small platform; small
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	On	0.00	buff
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	On	1.00	buff
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	Ha	0.00	small platform; small
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	thinning	1.00	Unk	1.00	drk, very smooth
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	fragment	2.00	On	0.00	1 grey, 1 buff
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	2.00	
L0016	26Nov21	599	199	1	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	Unk	1.00	too dull and burnt to id
L0017	26Nov21	599	199	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	thinning	2.00	On	0.00	both small
L0017	26Nov21	599	199	2(0-5)	C	Debitage	fragment	1.00	On	0.00	
L0018	26Nov21	599	199	2(0-5)	C	Biface	PPO tip	1.00	On	1.00	tip re-worked into scraper

APPENDIX B2: PRE-CONTACT CERAMIC CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Cat #	Site	Stage	Date	East	Nort	Lot	Interpretation	Artifact Type	Art Subtype	Freq	Comments
P0001	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	47	99.00	1a	W	body	fragment	1.00	exterior very eroded, possibly dentate stamped, gneiss temper
P0001	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	47	99.00	1a	W	body	fragment	1.00	
P0002	AjGv-4	3.00	3Dec2021	48	97.00	1	C	body	fragment	2.00	one side exfoliated
P0002	AjGv-4	3.00	3Dec2021	48	97.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	interior exfoliated, exterior stamped with pseudo scallop shell or push pull
P0002	AjGv-4	3.00	3Dec2021	48	97.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	gneiss temper
P0002	AjGv-4	3.00	3Dec2021	48	97.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	thick sherd, coil break, one surface exfoliated
P0002	AjGv-4	3.00	3Dec2021	48	97.00	1	C	discard		1.00	sandstone
P0003	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	50	95.00	7	C	body	sherd	1.00	gneiss temper, coil break
P0004	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	50	95.00	wallclear	C	body	fragment	1.00	one side exfoliated, hornblende temper
P0004	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	50	95.00	wallclear	C	body	fragment	2.00	both sides exfoliated
P0005	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	53	95.00	1	C	body	sherd	1.00	hornblende temper, dentate impressions, coil break
P0005	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	53	95.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	hornblende temper, exterior exfoliated, interior irregularly impressed
P0005	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	53	95.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	hornblende temper, both sides exfoliated
P0005	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	53	95.00	1	C	discard		1.00	sandstone
P0006	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	54	99.00	10	W	body	fragment	1.00	open grid of pseudo scallop shell stamps, coil break, gneiss temper, same vessel as P0012 sherds
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	body	sherd	1.00	rows of rocker dentate stamp on exterior, interior badly eroded, gneiss temper
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	body	sherd	1.00	surfaces badly eroded, gneiss temper
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	body	fragment	1.00	dentate stamping on one surface, other surface exfoliated
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	body	fragment	1.00	coil break, shallow dentate stamping on one surface, other surface exfoliated
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	body	fragment	6.00	one side exfoliated
P0007	AjGv-4	3.00	1Dec2021	593	195.00	13	C	discard		4.00	sandstone
P0008	AjGv-4	3.00	26Nov202	594	199.00	2 floorcl	C	body	sherd	1.00	hornblende temper, both surfaces eroded
P0009	AjGv-4	3.00	30Nov202	597	198.00	1	C	body	sherd	1.00	exterior shallowly corrugated crossed with transverse fingernail impressions, gneiss temper
P0009	AjGv-4	3.00	30Nov202	597	198.00	1	C	body	sherd	1.00	shallow left oblique dentate stamps on exterior, gneiss temper
P0009	AjGv-4	3.00	30Nov202	597	198.00	1	C	body	fragment	1.00	one side exfoliated, coil break
P0010	AjGv-4	3.00	30Nov202	597	198.00	2 0-5 cm	C	body	sherd	1.00	widely spaced rows of dentate stamp on exterior, much of exterior exfoliated, recent break into two pieces, gneiss temper
P0011	AjGv-4	3.00	30Nov202	597	198.00	2 5-10 cr	C	body	sherd	2.00	rocker dentate stamp on exterior, over shallow corrugated surface, coil break, fine temper
P0012	AjGv-4	3.00	26Nov202	599	199.00	2 0-5 cm	C	body	sherd	2.00	grid of dentate stamps on exterior, gneiss temper, coil break, same vessel as P0006 sherd
P0012	AjGv-4	3.00	26Nov202	599	199.00	2 0-5 cm	C	body	fragment	2.00	grid of dentate stamps on exterior, gneiss temper, coil break, interior exfoliated, same vessel as P0006 sherd
P0012	AjGv-4	3.00	26Nov202	599	199.00	2 0-5 cm	C	body	fragment	1.00	one side exfoliated
P0012	AjGv-4	3.00	26Nov202	599	199.00	2 0-5 cm	C	discard		1.00	sandstone

APPENDIX B3: HISTORIC CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Historic Object Glossary

Ceramic Tablewares - British potters in the 18th and 19th centuries were seeking to duplicate the appearance of the expensive Chinese export porcelains. It was through these efforts that the general tablewares of the period developed.

- Porcelain was utilized throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and is more indicative of social-economic status (it is a more expensive ware type than rwe), than a specific time period.
- Refined white earthenwares, having achieved a glazed surface colour “whiter than white”, supplanted pearlwares in popularity in the 1830s. The transition period from pearlware to rwe continued to *ca* 1840. Refined white earthenwares continued to be utilized throughout the 19th century and are still produced today.
- Vitrified white earthenwares, primarily semi-porcelaineous wares, became popular in the late 19th century, and were frequently decorated with applied colour decorations (in contrast to the popularity of the plain or moulded ironstone). These wares are still produced today.

Ceramic Decoration Techniques/Styles -

Decorative techniques and patterns are used alongside ware type in the process of dating ceramics and determining social-economic status.

- Decal - Decal printed or Decalomania refers to patterns or clusters of detailed underglaze decals on late English white-bodied wares, a technique first utilized in 1908 (Miller et. al. 2000:10).
- Moulding - Moulding as a technique is not diagnostic, although moulded patterns, such as were popular on Ironstone, are sometimes recognizable.
- Transfer printing was a common decorative technique from 1800 onwards, and is still used today. The colour and design of transfers can aid in dating. Transfer printed ceramics were the more expensive wares in the early to mid 1800s, until they were replaced in popularity by moulded ironstone in the 1860s and 70s. The less expensive ceramics included banded/slipped, hand-painted, edged, stamped and sponged designs. Red, green, brown, black and purple underglaze transfer print colours are available from *ca.* 1830s onwards (blue from the late 18th century), though brown and black were not produced for a period of years: brown, *ca.* 1860-1880s, and black, *ca.* 1845-1900 (Kenyon 1995). Flow blue was produced between 1845 and the 1920s.

Ceramic Utilitarian Wares - Ceramic utilitarian wares were created in the same fashion throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century, and without enough of the vessel to give either distinguishing shape or maker's mark they are indicative more of function than date. The bodies are usually red, grey, tan or buff, earthenwares or stonewares (a more highly vitrified ware), and may be glazed with either lead or salt glazes. Local stoneware potteries were established post-1850, and the large, coarse stoneware crocks and other vessels generally date to this period.

Coal - The coal industry kick-started the industrial revolution in the 19th century, providing an efficient and affordable source of steam engine fuel and filling forges and furnaces across North America. Coal extraction and use experienced a spike in North America around 1869, and by the end of the 19th century coal gas lamps and coal-fuelled furnaces were ubiquitous in private homes (Adams 2003).

Container glass - Manufacturing technique and design are the two main methods for dating glassware. In the 19th century, mould blown glass was a standard method of manufacture for bottle and container glass. The glass vessel was shaped in the mould and then “finished” by hand (the finish is that part of a bottle or container from the top of the neck to the top of the lip). A standard mould blown bottle has a broad date range from the 19th into the early 20th century (Jones & Sullivan 1989). Semi-automated bottling machines were invented in the end of the 19th century (*ibid*). However, it was not until the early 20th century, with the advent of fully automated bottling machines, that machine made glass bottles became popular. Solarized glass has a purple tint from the addition of manganese to the glass, a common technique in the latter half of the 19th century until World War One, but in use as early as the 18th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:13).

Marbles - Glass marbles were introduced *ca.* 1840, initially made by hand in a quite laborious process involving repeated firings and cutting, which left two diagnostic cut marks on each marble (Kenyon, T. 1984). Machine-manufacturing of glass marbles began post-1901; these specimens exhibit a single cut mark until 1926, after which a change in process left them completely smooth and spherical (Samford 2012).

Nails - Wrought nails, common from *ca.* 17th century to early 19th century, were replaced by cut (machine cut) nails in the 1820s to 30s. Machine cut nails were available *ca.* 1790 - 1820, with hand-made heads (often a ‘rose’ head as on a wrought nail). While sprigs and brads (trim nails) were completely machine cut *ca.* 1805, completely machine cut common nails were not in production until *ca.* 1815. The difference between the ‘early’ machine cut (*ca.* 1815 to late 1830s) and ‘modern’ (post late 1830s to present) machine cut nails is sometimes discernible (Nelson 1968: 6 and 7, and Phillips 1994). Small wire nails (such as for picture frames) were introduced *ca.* 1860s, however it was not until the end of the 19th century that wire common nails were in general production. Machine cut nails were still in use into the 20th century, preferred by many builders because they did not split the wood on entry as the wire nails were apt to do.

Pane glass - Sheet glass underwent technological improvements in the 19th century, ultimately enabling the development of thicker, larger windows. This change allows us to make statements regarding the relative date of window glass depending on its thickness (Pacey 1981). The average thickness prior to 1850 was less than 1.55mm. Plate glass was developed and manufactured in the 20th century.

APPENDIX B3: HISTORIC CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
1	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Hollowware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	Thick burnt rim sherd, could be from crock or chamber pot
2	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE		B	Low relief crock rim
3	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, hand paint	VWE	blue	B	
4	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	VWE, green tran	VWE	green	B	Moulded with foral transfer and decal
5	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	25.00	Ceramic	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	VWE, green tran	VWE	green	B	Moulded with foral transfer and decal
6	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE		B	Low relief crock rim
7	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	29.00	Ceramic	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Hollowware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	Thick burnt sherds, could be from crock or chamber pot
8	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	5.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
9	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	6.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
10	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Solarized/manga		solarized	B	
11	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
12	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	18.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
13	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	9.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
14	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	12.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
15	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample			red		
16	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Stone	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample					
17	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	12.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Polyethylene		colourless		
18	591	200	16	W	03Dec202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Moulded		black		
19	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
20	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	6.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua		
21	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		amber		
22	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Plastic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	20th Century				11mm 2 holed shirt button
23	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Metal	Foodways	Metal Containers	Closure	Pull-Tab Closure				
24	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
25	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	6.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
26	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, painte	POR	blue, yellow	B	Floral
27	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Alt	CSW	buff	B	Buff salt glazed exterior
28	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Alt	CSW	buff	B	
29	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
30	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	
31	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Hollowware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	
32	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe	CEW, red unglaz	CEW		B	
33	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	2.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample			red		
34	597	198	1	C	30Nov202	1.00	Stone	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample					
35	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	6.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
36	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping					
37	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		aqua		
38	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	6.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
39	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	Floral
40	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, decal	POR			
41	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	POR		B	Undecorated
42	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
43	597	198	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Alt	CSW	buff		Buff salt glazed exterior
44	597	198	2 5-10	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR			Swirls
45	597	198	2 5-10	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, painte	POR		B	Floral
46	597	198	2 5-10	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
47	593	195	1b	W	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	20th Century		aqua		
48	593	195	1b	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Washer					
49	593	195	11	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
50	593	195	11	W	01Dec202	1.00	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
51	593	195	11	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	POR		B	
52	593	195	12	W	01Dec202	1.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample			red		
53	593	195	12	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
54	593	195	12	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
55	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Solarized/manga		solarized		
56	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Solarized/manga		solarized	B	
57	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	8.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
58	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable		olive	B	
59	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
60	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue trans	RWE			
61	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
62	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		B	
63	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR			Undecorated
64	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, painte	POR	blue		
65	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, painte	POR	green		
66	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, decal	POR			
67	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, sa	CSW		B	
68	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	1.00	Stone	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample					
69	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	20th Century				
70	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
71	593	195	13	C	01Dec202	5.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
72	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Plastic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	20th Century		buff		25mm 4 holed coat button
73	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Compositi	Architectural	Electrical	Fuse	20th Century				
74	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
75	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
76	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic			white		
77	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
78	598	203	5	W	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable	POR	amber	B	White bodied, too burnt to id further Undecorated
79	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	
80	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain				
81	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
82	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	5.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
83	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	20th Century				
84	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
85	598	203	6	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
86	598	203	1b	W	30Nov202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic					
87	598	203	1b	W	30Nov202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
88	598	203	1b	W	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		aqua		
89	598	203	2 0-5	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	20th Century				
90	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
91	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample			red		
92	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		amber		
93	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
95	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
96	594	199	3	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
97	594	199	3	W	26Nov202	5.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
98	594	199	3	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
99	594	199	3	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	Undecorated
100	594	199	3	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	POR		B	
101	594	199	wall	W	26Nov202	1.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
102	594	199	wall	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		B	
103	594	199	wall	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR			
104	594	199	floor	C	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	
105	594	199	floor	C	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR			
106	591	200	1b	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe/Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
107	591	200	1b	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
108	591	200	11	W	03Dec202	5.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
109	591	200	11	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		aqua		With latex paint
110	591	200	11	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
111	591	200	11	W	03Dec202	1.00	Lead	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				B	
112	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe/Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
113	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	2.00	Plaster	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century				
114	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic					
115	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR			
116	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	
117	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
118	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
119	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				White bodied, too burnt to id further
120	595	203	3	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
121	595	203	4	W	30Nov202	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic					
122	595	203	4	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe/Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
123	595	203	4/16	W	30Nov202	12.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
124	595	203	4/16	W	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe/Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
125	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
126	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
127	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	
128	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	20th Century				
129	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		aqua		
130	594	199	1b	W	26Nov202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
131	54	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
132	54	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Rubber	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Gasket					
133	54	99	1a	W	01Dec202	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Moulded				
134	54	99	8	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
135	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE			Rim, chinoiserie
136	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE			Chinoiserie
137	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE			Filigree
138	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR		B	Chinoiserie
139	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR		B	Chinoiserie
140	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE			Undecorated
141	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	16.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
142	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, sa	CSW		B	
143	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Solarized/manga			B	
144	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	5.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
145	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	5.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
146	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		milk		
147	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Peg					
148	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
149	54	99	10	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
150	54	99	wall	W	01Dec202	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
151	54	99	wall	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR			Undecorated
152	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century				
153	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	6.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
154	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping					
155	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	10.00	Glass	Architectural	Construction Material	Bathroom Tile			aqua		
156	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	4.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass					
157	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	9.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
158	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	8.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
159	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
160	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		amber		
161	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Semi-Porcelain, I		brown	B	Dunn Bennett & Co. Imperial Semi-China 1891-1907

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
162	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	Undecorated
163	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
164	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		B	Undecorated
165	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	
166	53	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Stone	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample				B	
167	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
168	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
169	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		amber		
170	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Metal	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				B	
172	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Aluminum	Foodways	Food Wrappers	Foil Wrapper	20th Century				
171	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
173	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, sa	CSW		B	
174	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE		B	Chinoiserie
175	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	11.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
176	47	99	1a	W	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR			Chinoiserie
177	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	23.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
178	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE		B	Chinoiserie
179	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE			Chinoiserie
180	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE			Undecorated
181	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
182	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
183	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	Scenic
184	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		B	Undecorated
185	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
186	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
187	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	2.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable		olive	B	
188	50	99	1a	W	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		milk		
189	50	99	2 0-5	C	26Nov202	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		green		
190	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	11.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
191	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE			Undecorated
192	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE		B	Chinoiserie
193	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR			Undecorated
194	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		B	Undecorated
195	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR		B	
196	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	3.00	Stone	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample				B	
197	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	1.00	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample				B	
198	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
199	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
200	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		amber		
201	48	97	1	C	03Dec202	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
202	48	97	wall	C	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, blue trans	VWE			
203	48	97	wall	C	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE		B	Chinoiserie

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments
204	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	1.00	Metal	Personal	Currency	Coin	1885				1885 Canadian 5 cent piece
205	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, hand p	POR			
206	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, blue tr	POR		B	Chinoiserie
207	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Ea	VWE		B	Undecorated
208	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		aqua		
209	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
210	50	95	7	C	30Nov202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
211	50	95	7	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
212	50	95	7	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
213	50	95	7	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, blue trans	VWE		B	Chinoiserie
214	50	95	7	C	01Dec202	1.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample					Discarded in field
215	49	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Machine Made		aqua, blue		large 24mm machined cats eye
216	49	88	1a	W	03Dec202	3.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	moulded				
217	49	88	1a	W	03Dec202	3.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Pipe/Tile	CEW, red unglaz	CEW			
218	49	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Flower Pot Saucer	Wire				
219	49	88	1a	W	03Dec202	8.00	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century				
220	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Copper-a	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Cartridge	.22 short				"U" headstamp, could be UMC or Remington
221	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Copper-a	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Hoop					
222	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua		
223	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	4.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		aqua	B	
224	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Plastic	Foodways	Drinking Accessories	Drinking Straw	20th Century				
225	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	moulded		yellow		
226	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic			white		
227	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Flooring Tile					
228	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Drainage Tile				B	
229	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	
230	45	95	1	C	01Dec202	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further
231	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	2.00	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century				
232	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Asphalt	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century				
233	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	3.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample	20th Century			B	With concrete
234	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made		colourless		
235	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
236	44	88	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic					
237	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				
238	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
239	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping					
240	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable		olive	B	
241	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Unidentifiable		colourless	B	
242	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal	POR		B	
243	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, sa	CSW	grey,blue	B	North American stoneware
244	43	97	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic			colourless	B	
245	60	94	1a	W	03Dec202	1.00	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Material	Flooring Tile	CEW, red glazed	CEW			

Cat#	East	North	Lot	Interp	Date	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Colour	Alt	Comments	
246	60	94	1a	W	03Dec2020	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire	POR	red amber colourless	B		
247	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Brick	Architectural	Construction Material	Sample						
248	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made					
249	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Container	Unid. Bottle/Cont. G	Machine Made					
250	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain					
251	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic						
252	60	94	10	W	03Dec2020	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable					
253	48	97	1a	W	03Dec2020	2.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Labels			olive	B		
254	48	97	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable					
255	48	97	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal						
256	48	97	1a	W	03Dec2020	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable			B	White bodied, too burnt to id further	
257	48	97	2	C	03Dec2020	1.00	Composit	Architectural	Construction Material	Flooring Tile	20th Century					
258	41	95	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Copper-al	Personal	Currency	Coin	1981	white			1981 Canada penny	
259	41	95	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Copper-al	Personal	Currency	Coin	1993				1993 Canada penny	
260	41	95	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	moulded					
261	41	95	1a	W	03Dec2020	1.00	Copper-al	Personal	Currency	Coin	Unidentifiable			B	Canada penny, too burnt to id further	

APPENDIX B4: FAUNAL CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring & Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Codes used in the catalogue:

<i>Side:</i>	l - left; r - right; a - axial
<i>Age:</i>	f - foetal; j - juvenile; I - immature; I+ - immature or older; a - adult
<i>Heat:</i>	Ca - calcined; B - burnt
<i>Cut:</i>	Sa - saw; Sn - snap; K - knife; Ch - chop; Sc - scrape
<i>Butchery Codes:</i>	see Lauwerier 1988 and Tourigny 2016
<i>Gnaw:</i>	Rd - rodent; Cr - carnivore; Di - digested
<i>Taphonomy:</i>	We - generally weathered; Ro - root-etched; Su - sun-bleached; St - stained; Sp - spiral fracture; Mo - modern breakage

APPENDIX B4: FAUNAL CATALOGUE
1470 Pinetree Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study, Stage 2: Assessment,
Stage 3: Monitoring Stage 3: Testing of AjGv-4

Cat #	Unit	Level	Context	Freq	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Element	Portion	Age	Side	Burned/Calci	cuts/modific	Taphonomy	Gnaw	Notes	Date	Recorders
Fa-01	41E 95N	1a	Fill	1	Mammalia	X	X	X	X	Unidentified	Fragment	unknown	unknown	n/a	Sa	n/a	n/a	potential bone artifact fragment	3 Dec 2021	JF JW EA
Fa-02	41E 95N	1a	Fill	1	Indeterminate	X	X	X	X	Unidentified	Fragment	unknown	unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		3 Dec 2021	JF JW EA
Fa-03	45N 95E	1	Topsoil	1	Mammalia	X	X	X	X	Unidentified	Fragment	unknown	unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		1 Dec 2021	JW CW NW
Fa-04	50E 95N	7	Transition	1	Mammalia	X	X	X	X	Unidentified	Fragment	unknown	unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		30 Nov 2021	NW JM JF JW CW
Fa-05	591E 200N	11	Garden fill	2	Mammalia	X	X	X	X	Rib	medial fragm	unknown	unknown	n/a	Sa	Mo	n/a	refit; med mml; sawn medially, saw marks on wider end of bone laterally	3 Dec 2021	NW EA MM
Fa-06	591E 200N	16	Garbage pit f	1	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Bos	B. taurus	Radius	medial shaft	unknown	L	n/a	Sa	n/a	Rd	butchery code Radius 25 26	3 Dec 2021	NW EA
Fa-07	595E 203N	3	Fill	1	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	Sciurus	S. carolinensi	Femur	proximal 4/5	Adult	R	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		30 Nov 2021	NW JW