

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF 1575 HURONTARIO STREET, PART OF LOT 1,  
RANGE 2 CREDIT INDIAN RESERVE,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO,  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**  
(original)



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Prepared by

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

|            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>1.0</b> | <b>PROJECT CONTEXT</b>                                  | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1        | Introduction And Development Context                    | 1         |
| 1.2        | Property Description And Archaeological Context         | 1         |
| 1.3        | Historical Context                                      | 2         |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT</b>                         | <b>3</b>  |
| 2.1        | Field Methods   | 3         |
| 2.2        | Record of Finds   | 4         |
| 2.3        | Analysis and Conclusions                                | 4         |
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>RECOMMENDATIONS &amp; COMPLIANCE ADVICE</b>          | <b>4</b>  |
| 3.1        | Recommendations   | 4         |
| 3.2        | Compliance Advice                                       | 4         |
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>MAPS</b>   |           |
| Figure 1   | Location of the Subject Property                        | 6         |
| Figure 2   | Subject Property Site Plan                              | 7         |
| Figure 3   | 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of Toronto Township | 8         |
| Figure 4   | Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques           | 9         |
| <b>5.0</b> | <b>IMAGES</b>   |           |
| Plate 1    | Southwest Asphalt Parking Area                          | 10        |
| Plate 2    | Southwest Asphalt Parking Area                          | 10        |
| Plate 3    | Central Building Foundation                             | 10        |
| Plate 4    | Central Building Foundation                             | 10        |
| Plate 5    | Northeast Scrublands & Fill Piles                       | 10        |
| Plate 6    | Northeast Scrublands                                    | 10        |
| Plate 7    | Northeast Scrublands                                    | 11        |
| Plate 8    | Northeast Scrublands                                    | 11        |
| Plate 9    | Northeast Poorly Drained Lands                          | 11        |
| Plate 10   | Northeast Drainage Ditch                                | 11        |
| <b>6.0</b> | <b>REFERENCES</b>                                       | <b>12</b> |

### **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

|                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Project Director   | Richard Sutton (License P013) |
| Field Director     | Chris Brown (License P361)    |
| Report Preparation | Richard Sutton (License P013) |
| Field Assistant    | Andrew Holmes                 |

## **SUMMARY**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1575 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 1, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the redevelopment of this parcel of land.

The 0.32 hectare parcel of land consists of a former commercial property. The physical assessment was conducted in October, 2018. The potentially undisturbed sections of the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on the subject property. No further archaeological assessment of this 0.32 hectare parcel of land is required.

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1575 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 1, Range 2 Credit Indian Reserve, Geographic Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the redevelopment of this parcel of land.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2010). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

### **1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The 0.32 hectare subject property is located on the east side of Hurontario Street, 90 metres south of the South Service Road (Figures 1 and 2). The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 26, 2018.

The subject property consists of a former commercial property. The southwestern half of the property is composed of a large open paved area surrounding the location of a former commercial building. The building had been demolished and now consists of an open concrete basement area. The northeastern half of the subject property is composed of scrublands. This area is cut through by a low lying drainage ditch, running in a general northwest-southeast direction. The northwestern end of this ditch also features a broader, low lying, poorly drained area. Some piles of fill and building debris are scattered across the scrublands, particularly adjacent to the asphalt parking area.

The subject property is located in the Peel Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174). The Peel Plain is a level to undulating tract of clay soils which gradually slopes towards Lake Ontario.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands situated within a 1km metre radius of the subject property. Data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's online digital data base. The on line search indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. There are 11 registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of this property (Table 1). The closest registered site is AjGv-12,

which is located 250 metres east of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario which applies to the subject property is listed in Table 2.

**Table 1.** Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

| <b>Borden Number</b> | <b>Site Name</b> | <b>Time Period</b>             | <b>Affinity</b> | <b>Site Type</b>        | <b>Current Development Review Status</b> |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| AjGv-9               | Avonbridge       | Archaic                        | Aboriginal      | Othercamp/campsite      |  |
| AjGv-8               | Eley             | Archaic                        | Aboriginal      | Othercamp/campsite      |  |
| AjGv-6               | Geveny           | Archaic                        | Aboriginal      | Othercamp/campsite      |  |
| AjGv-55              | Hornick          | Pre-Contact                    | Aboriginal      | burial                  |  |
| AjGv-51              | Hillerman        | Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early | Aboriginal      | scatter                 |  |
| AjGv-5               | Glenburny        | Pre-Contact                    | Aboriginal      | Othercamp/campsite      |  |
| AjGv-4               | Stillmeadow      |                                |                 |                         |  |
| AjGv-3               | Hogsback         | Woodland, Middle               |                 | burial, camp / campsite | Further CHVI                             |
| AjGv-2               | Murphy           |                                |                 |                         |  |
| AjGv-17              | Nunan            |                                |                 |                         |  |
| AjGv-12              | Pinewood Trail   |                                |                 |                         |  |

### 1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (Pope 1877). The historic mapping indicates that the subject property was originally located on Part of Lot 1, Range 2 of the Credit Indian Reserve in the Township of Toronto (Figure 3). This section of the lot was owned at that time by Robert Cotton, who occupied a homestead located south of the subject property fronting onto Lake Ontario.

Toronto Township was formed as part of York County in 1805 when officials from York (what is now Toronto) purchased 84,000 acres (340 km<sup>2</sup>) of land from the Mississaugas for 1,000 pounds. After the land was surveyed, much of it was given by the Crown in the form of land grants to Loyalists (Pope 1877). More than a dozen small communities grew in this area, most of which were located near natural resources, waterways for industry and fishing, and routes leading into York. The township became part of Peel County in 1851 (Pope 1877).

**TABLE 2.** Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

| PERIOD       | GROUP                              | TIME RANGE         | COMMENT                                       |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| PALEO-INDIAN |                                    |                    |   |
| Early        | Fluted                             | 9000 - 8500 B.C.   | Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups     |
| Late         | Non-fluted                         | 8500 - 7500 B.C.   |   |
| ARCHAIC      |                                    |                    |   |
| Early        | Nettling                           | 8000 - 7000 B.C.   | Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers                 |
|              | Bifurcate Based                    | 7000 - 6000 B.C.   |   |
| Middle       | Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton | 6000 - 2500 B.C.   | Transition to Territorial Settlement          |
| Late         | Narrow Point                       | 2500 - 1800 B.C.   | More Diverse Resource Base                    |
|              | Broad Point                        | 1800 - 1500 B.C.   |   |
|              | Small Point                        | 1500 - 800 B.C.    |   |
|              |                                    |                    |   |
| WOODLAND     |                                    |                    |   |
| Early        | Meadowood and Middlesex            | 1000 - 300 B.C.    | Introduction of Pottery                       |
| Middle       | Point Peninsula                    | 300 B.C.- 700 A.D. | Long Distance Trade                           |
| Transitional | Princess Point                     | 500 - 900 A.D.     | Early Agriculture                             |
| Late         | Early Iroquoian                    | 900 - 1275 A.D.    | Transition to Village Life                    |
|              | Middle Iroquoian                   | 1275 - 1400 A.D.   | Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture  |
|              | Late Iroquoian                     | 1400 - 1650 A.D.   | Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact |
| HISTORIC     |                                    |                    |   |
| Early        | Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga         | 1700 - 1875 A.D.   | Social Displacement                           |
| Late         | Euro-Canadian                      | 1800 A.D.-present  | European Settlement                           |

## 2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 26, 2018 under cloudy skies and cool temperatures. Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the existing building foundation and the paved areas that surround it no longer have any archaeological potential and could not be shovel test pitted. The areas of obvious disturbance cover approximately 50% of the total property area (Figure 4).

All of the potentially undisturbed areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 45% of the subject property (Figure 4). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Test pits were placed to within one metre of all existing structures and hardscaped areas.

A small low lying poorly drained area and ditch in the eastern section of the property has no archaeological potential and was not shovel test pitted. The poorly drained area covers approximately 5% of the total property area (Figure 4).

## **2.2 RECORD OF FINDS**

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The documentary record for this project includes 10 digital photographs, one field map and one page of field notes.

## **2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE**

### **3.1 Recommendations**

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the subject property determined that there are no significant archaeological resources present on these lands. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on the subject property. No further archaeological assessment of this 0.32 hectare parcel of land is required.

### **3.2 Compliance Advice**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the



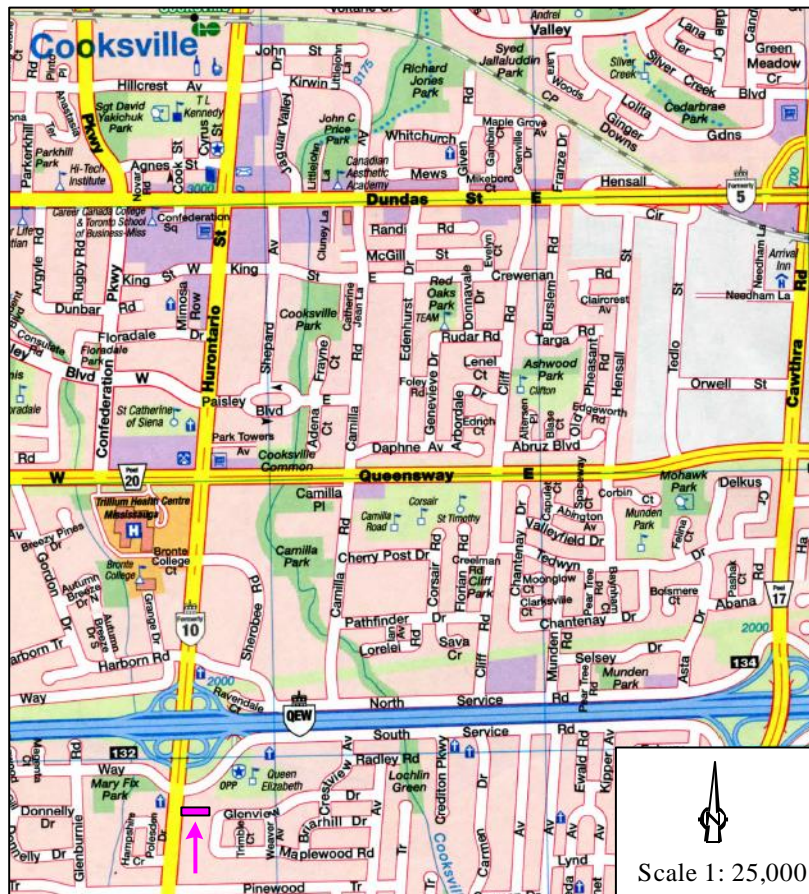
ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 4.0 MAPS



**Figure 1.** Location of the Subject Property  
(Map Art Publishing Golden Horseshoe Ontario 2008)









## 5.0 IMAGES



**Plate 1.** Southwest Asphalt Parking Area  
(view northeast)



**Plate 2.** Southwest Asphalt Parking Area  
(view southwest)



**Plate 3.** Central Building Foundation  
(view west)



**Plate 4.** Central Building Foundation  
(view northeast)



**Plate 5.** Northeast Scrublands & Fill Piles  
(view north)



**Plate 6.** Northeast Scrublands  
(view northeast)





**Plate 7.** Northeast Scrublands  
(view southwest)



**Plate 8.** Northeast Scrublands  
(view southeast)



**Plate 9.** Northeast Poorly Drained Lands  
(view northeast)



**Plate 10.** Northeast Drainage Ditch  
(view west)

## **6.0 REFERENCES CITED**

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