

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 80 THOMAS STREET,
PART OF LOT 4, CONCESSION 5 W.H.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**
(original)



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Chris Brown (License P361)
Field Director	Rick Sutton (License P013)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013)

SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 80 Thomas Street, Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 W.H.S., 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 development of these lands.

The 2.47 hectare subject property is a former commercial site that contains a large two story brick building partially surrounded by large paved parking areas. There are some small meadowland and grass covered areas on the property as well. The potentially undisturbed sections of the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals in August, 2016.

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 these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this 2.47 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 80 Thomas Street, Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 W.H.S., 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 development of these lands.

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. P361, issued to Chris Brown. 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 2.47 hectare subject property is situated immediately northwest of the intersection of Thomas Street and Joymar Drive, located in an area that is primarily residential (Figures 1 and 2). The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Rick Sutton (License P013), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on August 19, 2016.

The subject property is a former commercial site that is dominated by a large two story brick building fronting onto Thomas Street. Large paved parking and loading dock areas partially surround the building. A large utility shed is located in the northwestern section of the property. Some open meadowlands are associated with the utility shed. Another small meadowland area is located in the southwestern section of the property. Narrow grass covered strips of severely sloped and heavily landscaped lands are situated along the southern and northern edges of the property. A drainage ditch runs along the western edge of the property. 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. The background research indicated that there are 9 previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (Table 1). The closest registered site is AjGw-503, which is located 250 metres north of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 2.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AjGw-80		Post-Contact			
AjGw-76		Archaic, Early			
AjGw-67	Timothy Street Mill	Post-Contact			
AjGw-6	Monners	Pre-Contact			
AjGw-503	AjGw-503 - H2	Post-Contact			
AjGw-502	AjGw-502 - H1	Post-Contact			
AjGw-229		Pre-Contact			
AjGw-213	Park Point Estates #1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact			
AjGw-129		Post-Contact			

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

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 W.H.S. in the Geographic Township of Toronto. Toronto Township was surveyed for settlement in 1806 and the first settlers arrived that same year. By 1808 there were several families settled along Dundas Street in the southern section of the township (Pope 1877). Around 1819 after the disruptions of the War of 1812 had dissipated, settlers began to expand into the northern sections of the township where the subject property is located.

The subject property is situated along the western edge of Streetsville. The first settlers arrived in the Streetsville area in 1819 and soon after established grist, saw and lumber mills along the Credit River. The village officially became Streetsville in 1829 when the first post office opened. In part due to availability of water power and the establishment of mills, the area also began to attract other settlers and merchants. A bridge over the Credit River was established in the 1820's, likely the first bridge across the river north of Dundas Street, thereby making the emerging community a key crossing and stopping place for early settlers (City of Mississauga 2016). By the 1830's, Streetsville was becoming the political and economic centre of the surrounding township. By 1850, with a population of 1000, Streetsville had emerged as the most prosperous and populous village in Peel County. Early directories list several mills, a tannery, foundry, cooperage, pottery, brickyard, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carriage shops, tinsmith, brewery, telegraph office, physicians, tailors, gunsmith, watchmaker, broom and pail factory, millinery, carpenter, furniture manufacturer, stave factory, bobbin factory, four churches, an Orange Lodge, and two schools (City of Mississauga 2016).

The intersection of Queen Street and Main Street quickly became the commercial hub of the community. In 1858, Streetsville had a population of around 1,500, and incorporated as a village. Streetsville was considered by many as the "Queen of the County", and was the most populated and prosperous area in Peel County (City of Mississauga 2016). The coming of the railways in the 1850s, which initially bypassed Streetsville, brought a halt to the village's prosperity. Many of the mills, which were once the lifeblood of the village, began to close in the early 20th century. The village gradually changed from an industrial mill-town into a small business and services centre (City of Mississauga 2016).

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived in part from an examination of Tremaine's *1859 Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (Pope 1877). Tremaine's *1859 Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859) does not show the location of any homesteads or other buildings on the subject property (Figure 3). At that time, the subject lands were still located in a rural area just west of Streetsville. By 1877 the subject lands had been absorbed into the Village of Streetsville and contained two residences along its eastern edge fronting onto what would become Joymar Drive (Figure 4). These houses were demolished in the early 20th century when this area of Mississauga became a commercial and industrial neighbourhood.

The earliest aerial photo of the subject property is from 1954 and indicates that by the mid-20th century the subject property contained a large commercial building partially surrounded by a parking lot and some vacant lands (Figure 5). The commercial buildings on the property were

modified and expanded over time, and the current building and parking lot configuration has not changed since the late 1970's. Joymar Drive was completed in the 1960's. It is very likely that any archaeological evidence for the late 19th century houses that once stood on the property have been destroyed by the subsequent development of this property over the last 75 years.

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the field supervision of Rick Sutton (License P013), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on August 19, 2016. The weather at the time of the assessment was sunny with warm temperatures.

Areas of obvious disturbance consisting of building footprints, paved parking areas, gravel laneways, drainage ditches and heavily landscaped areas with severe slopes no longer have any archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. These obvious areas of disturbance cover approximately 85% of the subject property (Figure 6).

All of the potentially undisturbed areas on the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 6). These areas consisted of relatively level and well drained meadowlands and grass covered areas. Some of the grass covered areas were on extreme slopes and had no archaeological potential and were therefore not shovel test pitted. The areas which were shovel test pitted represent approximately 15% of the subject property. 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. Shovel test pits were placed to within one metre of all building foundations and hard scaped areas.

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 15 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 2.47 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

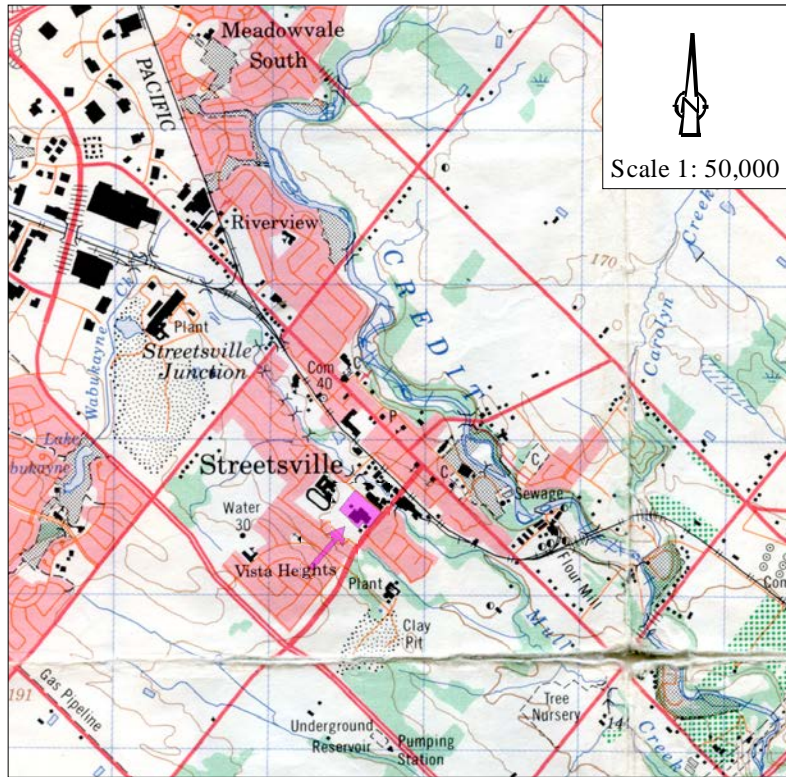


Figure 1. Location of the Proposed Subdivision (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994 Brampton 30M/12)

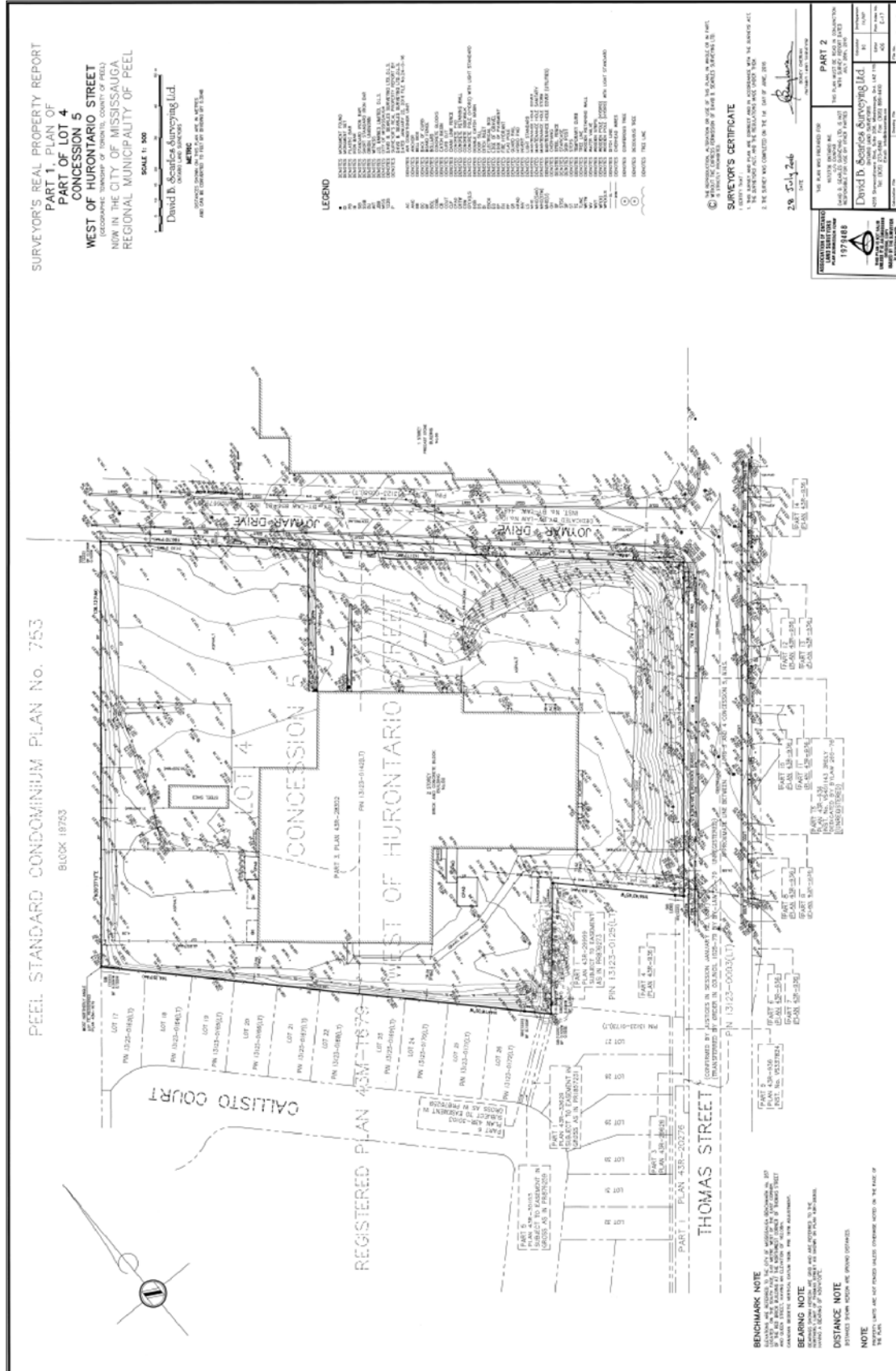


Figure 2. Subject Property Survey Plan



Figure 3. Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Tremaine 1859)

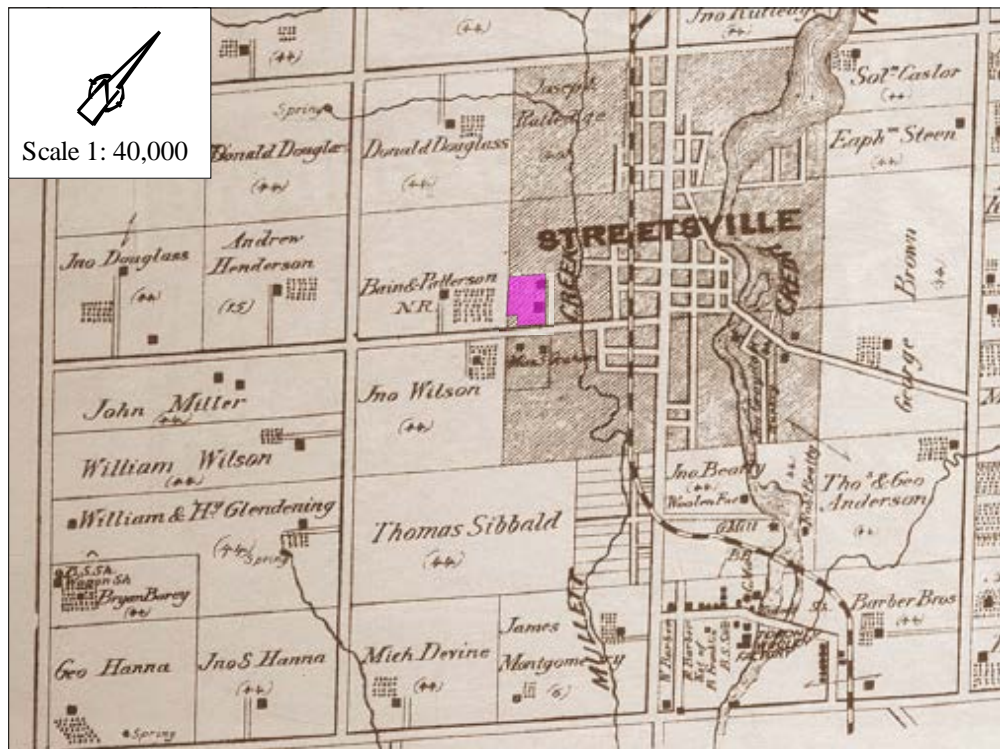


Figure 4. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Toronto Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Lands (Pope 1877)

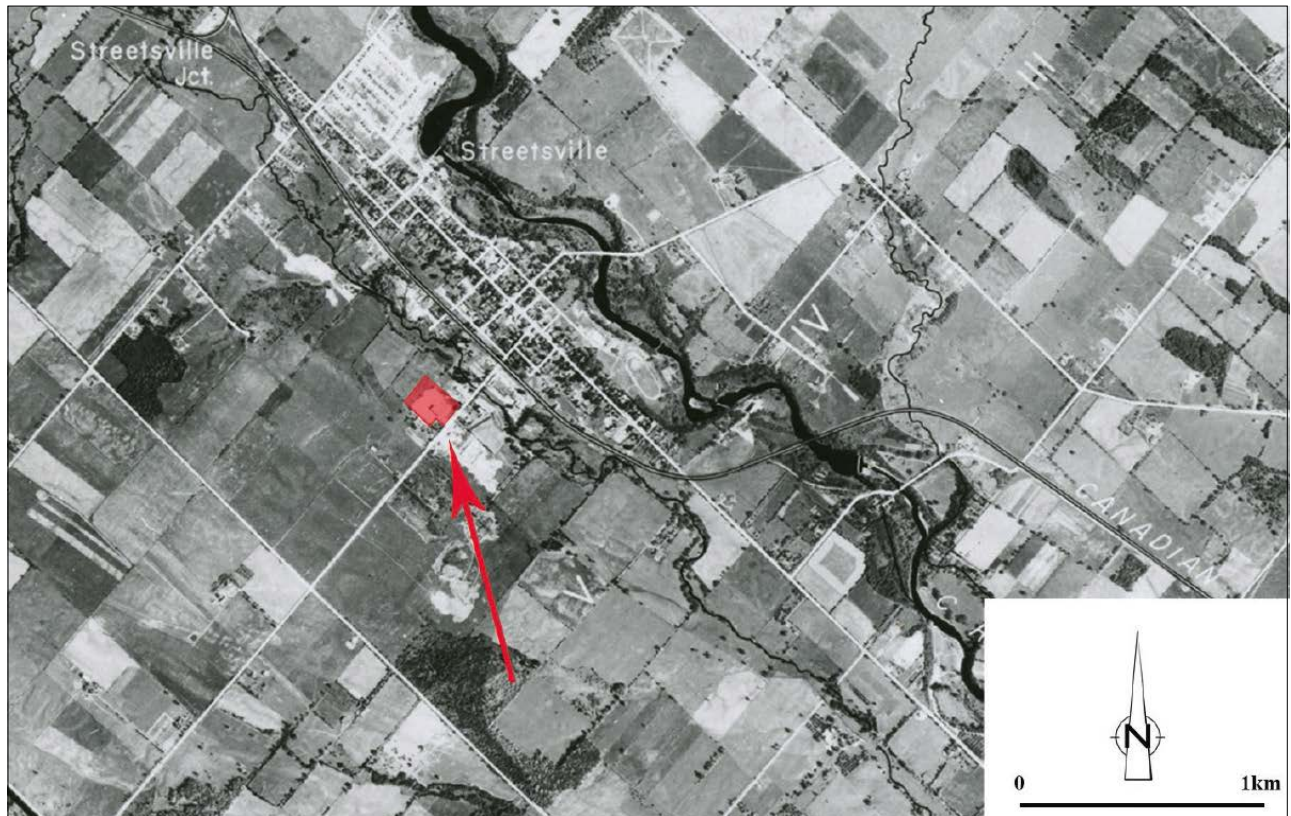


Figure 5. 1954 Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property (Ontario Department of Lands and Forests 1954)



5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Front of Building and Driveway, Southwestern Edge of Property (view north)



Plate 2. Gravel Laneway and Disturbed Lands, Southwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 3. Disturbed Lands and West Side of Building, Southwestern Section of Property (view north)



Plate 4. Open Meadowlands, Southwestern Section of Property (view southeast)



Plate 5. Gravel Laneway and West Side of Building, Western Side of Property (view northwest)



Plate 6. Drainage Ditch, Western Edge of Property (view northwest)



Plate 7. Paved Area and Back of Building, Northwestern Section of Property (view southeast)



Plate 8. Utility Shed, Northwestern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 9. Open Meadowlands, Northwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 10. Large Paved Parking Area and Side of Building, Northeastern Section of Property (view south)



Plate 11. Loading Bay, Central Section of Property (view southwest)



Plate 12. Large Paved Parking Area and Side of Building, Eastern Section of Property (view south)



Plate 13. Severely Sloped Landscaped Area, Southeastern Corner of Property (view northwest)



Plate 14. Severely Sloped Landscaped Area, Southern Edge of Property (view southwest)



Plate 15. Paved Parking Area, Southern Section of Property

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