

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 7170 GOREWAY DRIVE,
PART OF LOT 11, CONCESSION 7 E.H.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**
(original)



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 7170 Goreway Drive, Part of Lot 11, Concession 7 E.H.S., Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, 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 these lands.

The 0.43 hectare subject property is a former residential lot that now consists of grass covered vacant lands. The subject property was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals in April, 2017.

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 0.43 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 7170 Goreway Drive, Part of Lot 11, Concession 7 E.H.S., Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, 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 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 0.43 hectare subject property is situated immediately southwest of the intersection of Goreway Drive and Etude Drive (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 April 27, 2017.

The subject property consists of a former residential lot that now consists of grass covered vacant lands. A house once stood in the northeastern section of the property but was demolished 10-12 years ago. The subject property now contains a mixture of open lawn areas, lightly treed areas and a poorly drained low lying area. An overgrown gravel laneway provides access from Goreway Drive to an area featuring piles of fill and exposed modern building debris (concrete, brick). This disturbed area in the northeastern section of the subject property represents the former location of a house. The southern corner contains a lower lying poorly drained 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. The background research also indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject

property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area in presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. 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 in the Geographic Township of Toronto Gore. In 1805, near the mouth of the Credit River, representatives for the British Crown and the Native Mississaugas signed a treaty which saw the surrender of a vast tract of land to the British Crown. Referred to as the “Mississauga Purchase” or the “First Purchase”, the Crown acquired over 74,000 acres of land excluding a 1 mile strip on each side of the Credit River from the waterfront to the base line (modern Eglinton Avenue), and this became known as the Credit Indian Reserve. This tract of land was surveyed in 1806, named Toronto Township, and opened for settlement. It is known as the “Old Survey”.

Additional treaties were signed between the Mississaugas and the British Crown, which allowed the Crown to acquire title to more land. In 1818, Treaty 19 – known as the “Second Purchase” – was signed, which surrendered over 600,000 acres of land – which included most of today’s Region of Peel. This vast area was surveyed and opened for settlement in 1819. Known as the “New Survey”, this area was divided into the townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore. Toronto Gore came into existence as a township in 1831 when it was separated from Chinguacousy Township. In 1867 it became part of Peel County when that county was split from York County.

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 11, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Toronto Gore. Toronto Township was surveyed for settlement in 1819 and the first settlers arrived that same year. Gradually settlers began to take up lots in throughout the new and old surveys, and over time small settlements became established. The settlements developed into the villages of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville. Malton is located a little southwest of the subject property. The intersection of Derry Road and Airport Road, known as the “Four Corners”, was once the center of the village of Malton. Although Malton has evolved from an agricultural to an industrial community, traces of its earlier history remain.

The first recorded settler in Malton was Samuel Moore, who arrived in 1823. Among the other early settlers was Richard Halliday, a native of Malton in Yorkshire, England, who had arrived in this area in 1819. By the late 1830s, Halliday had gained sufficient influence, being the only blacksmith in town, to have his new home named after his birthplace. He is often considered to be the founder of Malton. In the 1840s, members of the Blanchard family cleared land northwest of the “Four Corners” and this area soon developed into the village of Malton. By 1850 the village consisted of a general store, a cobbler shop, a small hotel and blacksmith. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854 provided local farmers with easier access to the market, and the railway helped to turn Malton into a major grain handling and export centre. Malton was awarded the county seat in 1859, which it held for a year, and was incorporated as a police village in 1914.

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). By 1877 the lot where the subject property is situated was owned by Jason Cook who lived in a homestead located well to the south (Figure 4). The subject property appears to have consisted of rural or vacant lands until a house was built on it in the late 20th century. The house was demolished 10-12 years ago.

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 April 27, 2017. The weather at the time of the assessment was a mixture of sun and cloud with mild temperatures.

All of the well-drained sections of the subject property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 5). The areas which were shovel test pitted represents approximately 85% 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.

Topsoil deposits in the undisturbed sections of the property consisted of 20-25cm of dark brown clay loam overlying grey-brown clay subsoil and featured a typical ploughzone soil profile. A partially buried gravel laneway and some disturbed test pits with fill and modern building debris were found in the northeastern section of the property where a house was once located.

A low lying poorly drained area in the southwestern corner of the property has no archaeological potential and was not shovel test pitted. The poorly drained area represents approximately 15% of the subject property.

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 0.43 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

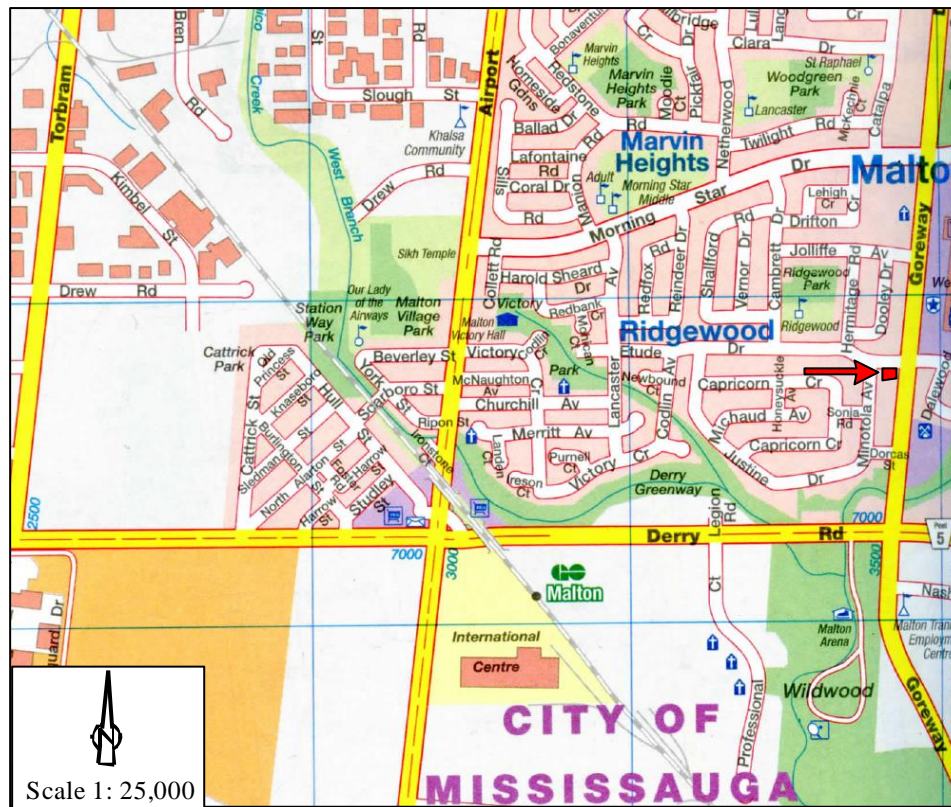
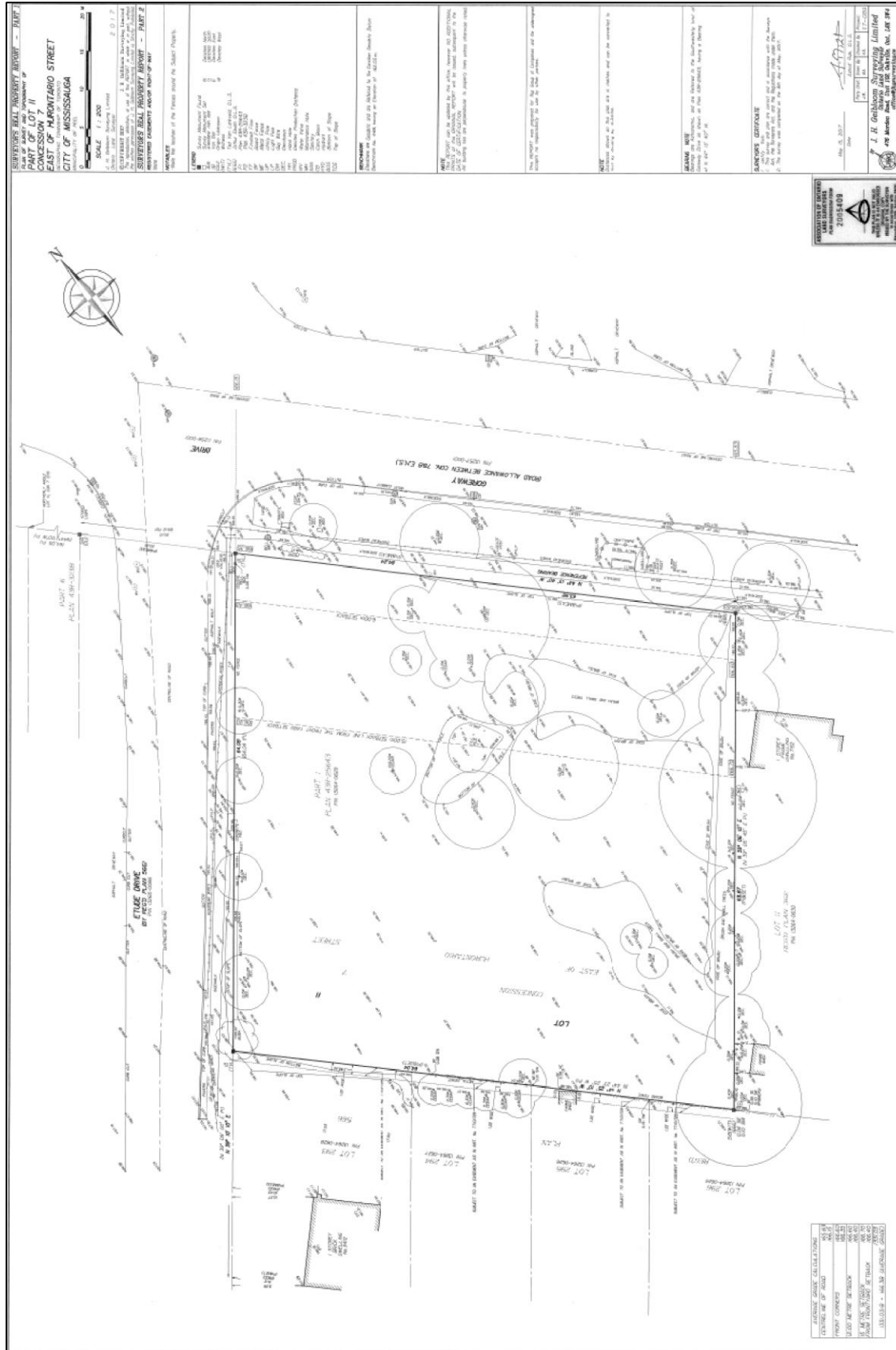


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Lands
(Map Art Publishing Golden Horseshoe Ontario 2008)



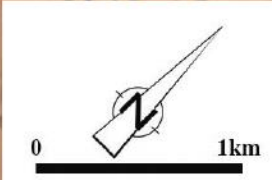


Figure 3. Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel Showing Approximate Location of The Subject Property (Tremaine 1859)



Figure 4. 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of the Township of Toronto Gore Showing Approximate Location of The Subject Property (Pope 1877)



Figure 5. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. West Lawn Area
(view northeast)



Plate 2. South Lawn Area
(view southeast)



Plate 3. South Poorly Drained Lands
(view south)



Plate 4. East Lawn Area
(view north)



Plate 5. Northwest Lawn Area
(view northeast)



Plate 6. Northwest Lawn Area
(view northwest)



Plate 7. Northeastern Former House Location
(view northwest)



Plate 8. Northeastern Former House Location
(view southwest)



Plate 9. Exposed Building Debris
(view northwest)



Plate 10. Overgrown Gravel Laneway
(view northeast)

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