

THE STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
5055 HURONTARIO STREET,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, PEEL REGION
(PART LOT 1, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, NEW SURVEY, COUNTY OF PEEL)

Prepared for

Mark Liddy, P. Eng.
91 Eglinton Limited Partnership
1 Steelcase Rd. W. | Unit 8 | Markham, ON L3R 0T3
Tel: 905.731.8687 | Ext: 229 | Fax: 905.731.6826
mark@libertydevelopment.ca

A. M. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

88 Marchmount Road
Toronto, ON M6G 2B1
am@archaeological.ca
416-652-2141

Original Licence Report
Andrew Murray, Licence P035
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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project and Field Director	Andrew Murray, P035
Field Technician	Jackie Dolling, P158
Report Graphics/ Preparation	Andrew Murray, P035

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological assessment reported here was undertaken on the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the development of 5055 Hurontario Street, City of Mississauga, Peel Region (Part Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel) (RP 43R-22278 Pt 3). The property was assessed for the presence of archaeological sites before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was conducted before a specific request by the City of Mississauga (File No. DARC 18-106) following the policies outlined in the Official Plan approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for the Mark Liddy, 91 Eglinton Limited Partnership who arranged for property access.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P035, issued to Andrew Murray of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates. The field assessment was conducted on July 23, 2018, under partly cloudy skies and temperatures up to +27C.

The 5055 Hurontario Street study area encompasses a rectangular shaped plot of land (approximately .55 hectares) approximately 130 metres east of Hurontario Street along the south side of Armdale Road (Maps 1 and 22). There are currently no structures on the property as well as an ageing orchard. The property is bordered by partly constructed residential homes, commercial/ retail development and a former orchard and residential property.

The Stage 1 research indicated that the historic home of George Winter was depicted the west corner of the study area by 1877, but later more accurate mapping and aerial photography suggests that the house was located 65 metres closer to Hurontario Street. The west side of the property is also within 300 metres of the Winter North (AjGv-64) and Winter South (AjGv-65) archaeological sites. These factors indicate that the entire study area known as 5055 Hurontario Street has archaeological potential.

The 5055 Hurontario Street study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Fourteen percent of the property was determined to have been disturbed through visual assessment and background research. These areas included the area around the shed and other outbuildings that have been removed from the property. The remaining 86 percent was subject to shovel test pits at 5-metre intervals without the recovery of any archaeological remains.

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. No archaeological remains were encountered, and no further assessment of the 5055 Hurontario Street study area as mapped in Map 22 is required for any future development.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT PERSONNEL	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF IMAGES	iv
LIST OF MAPS	iv
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historic Context	1
1.2.1 General Area	1
1.2.1.1 Precontact Occupation	1
1.2.1.2 Early Contact Era	2
1.2.1.3 Post-contact settlement	3
1.2.2 Property History	3
1.3 Archaeological Context	4
1.3.1 Environmental Setting	4
1.3.1.1 Physiographic Features and Soils	5
1.3.1.2 Water Sources	5
1.3.1.3 Vegetation	5
1.3.1.4 Lithic Sources	5
1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites	5
1.3.3 Past Projects	6
2.0 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 GIS Methods	6
2.2 Property Assessment	6
2.2.1 Field Methods	6
2.2.2 Field Assessment	7
2.3 Record of Finds	8
2.3.1 Inventory of the Documentary Record	8
3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	8
3.1 Analysis	8
3.2 Conclusions	8
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	8
5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	9
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	10
7.0 IMAGES	13
8.0 MAPS	18

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Northeast view of the area of the removed former shed.	13
Image 2: West view of <i>in situ</i> poured, concrete footing.	13
Image 3: Northeast view of the disturbed area northeast of removed former shed.	14
Image 4: Southwest view of the disturbed area northeast of the removed former shed.	14
Image 5: Shallow disturbed test pit at the corner of the disturbed area northeast of removed former shed.	15
Image 6: Test pit excavation at the edge of the disturbed area.	15
Image 7: Test pit excavation in the partially cleared study area.	16
Image 8: Test pit profile showing 24-cm of grey-brown clay topsoil of 10-cm of yellow-brown gravelly clay subsoil.	16
Image 9: Test pit profile showing 20-cm of grey-brown clay topsoil of 20-cm of yellow-brown gravelly clay subsoil.	17
Image 10: Test pit excavation in the partially cleared study area.	17

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the 5055 Hurontario Street, Mississauga study area (NRC 2010).	18
Map 2: Crown patent map from 1819 showing Wm Weston on the west half of Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario (Ontario Archives 1819).	19
Map 3: Study area in 1859 showing home of Joseph Wright northwest of the study area (Tremaine 1859).	20
Map 4: Study area in 1877 showing house of George Winter at the west end of the study area (Walker and Miles 1877).	21
Map 5: Study area on the 1909 topographic map showing two structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1909).	22
Map 6: Study area on 1918 topographic map showing three structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1918).	23
Map 7: Study area on 1922 topographic map showing the same buildings as 1918 map (Department of Militia and Defence 1922).	24
Map 8: Study area on 1931 topographic map showing the same buildings as 1918 and 1922 maps (Department of National Defence 1931)	25
Map 9: Study area on 1951 topographic map showing continuing vacant lands within the study area property (Department of National Defence 1951).	26
Map 10: 1953 soil map showing Oneida Clay (Oc) continuing vacant lands within the study area property (CDA 1953).	27
Map 11: 1954 air photo showing the location of the shed at the southwest end of the study area (City of Mississauga 2018).	28
Map 12: 1966 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).	28
Map 13: 1969 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1969).	29
Map 14: 1970 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1970).	29
Map 15: 1971 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1971).	30
Map 16: 1975 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).	30
Map 17: 1992 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).	31
Map 18: 2003 air photo showing new buildings north of shed (City of Mississauga 2018).	31

Map 19: 2017 air photo showing removed building (City of Mississauga 2018).	32
Map 20: 5055 Hurontario Street study area with an overlay of archaeological potential, assessment methods and photo image views (ESRI 2018).	33
Map 21: 5055 Hurontario Street survey plan with an overlay of archaeological potential, assessment methods and photo image views (ESRI 2018).	34
Map 22: 5055 Hurontario Street survey plan (rescaled from original).	35

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the development of 5055 Hurontario Street, City of Mississauga, Peel Region (Part Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel) (RP 43R-22278 Pt 3). The property was assessed for the presence of archaeological sites before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was conducted before a specific request by the City of Mississauga (File No. DARC 18-106) following the policies outlined in the Official Plan approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for the Mark Liddy, 91 Eglinton Limited Partnership who arranged for property access.

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The 5055 Hurontario Street study area encompasses a rectangular shaped plot of land (approximately .55 hectares) approximately 130 metres east of Hurontario Street along the south side of Armdale Road (Maps 1 and 22). There are currently no structures on the property as well as an ageing orchard. The property is bordered by partly constructed residential homes, commercial/ retail development and a former orchard and residential property.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 General Area

1.2.1.1 Precontact Occupation

Archaeologists divide northeastern Ontario's pre-contact history into the following generalised temporal/cultural sequences:

Table 1: General cultural synthesis for the south-central Ontario.

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN	Big game hunters; small nomadic groups		
<i>Early</i>	Fluted Point	9500–8500 B.C.	Distinctive spear points with channels or grooves. Survival in low biotic productivity environments.
<i>Late</i>	Hi-Lo	8500–8000 B.C.	Transitional phase to Early Archaic. Smaller territories.
ARCHAIC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers. Territories exploited on yearly round.		
<i>Early</i>	Nettling Bifurcate Based	7800–6900 B.C. 6900–6000 B.C.	More varied toolkit.
<i>Middle</i>	Stanly/Neville Otter Creek Brewerton	6000–5000 B.C. 5000–3000 B.C. 3000–2500 B.C.	Ground and polished stone tool industry; subsistence fishing.
<i>Late</i>	Narrow Point	2500–1800 B.C.	Bipolar lithic reduction as evidence of more extensive woodworking
	Broad Point	1800–1500 B.C.	Net fishing, nut harvesting, dog burials
	Small Point	1500–800 B.C.	Evidence of mortuary practices; bow and arrow technology.
WOODLAND	Introduction of pottery and agriculture.		
<i>Early</i>	Meadowood	900–400 B.C.	Earliest pottery; pop-eyed birdstones
<i>Middle</i>	Point Peninsula Princess Point	400 B.C. –500 A.D. 500–900 A.D.	Long distance trade networks. Incipient horticulture.
<i>Late</i>	Pickering/ Glen Meyer	900–1280 A.D.	Transition to village life and maize agriculture.
<i>Early Iroquoian</i>			
<i>Middle Iroquoian</i>			
<i>Late Iroquoian</i>	Uren	1280–1330 A.D.	Large village sites.
	Middleport	1330–1400 A.D.	Rapid population growth.
	Huron Neutral Petun St. Lawrence- Iroquois	1400–1650 A.D.	Well-made ceramic pots Tribal differentiation and warfare.
HISTORIC	European colonisation		
<i>Early</i>	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations	1700–1875 A.D.	Fur trade; social displacement.
<i>Late</i>	Euro-Canadian	1790 A.D. –present	European urban & rural settlement

1.2.1.2 Early Contact Era

The French adventurer Etienne Brûlé likely visited the area in 1615 using the Lake Simcoe, Holland River, Credit River portage route known to Indigenous populations for millennia to access Lake Ontario from the north. There is some dispute whether Brûlé utilised the Credit River versus the Humber River as part of the route, but he may have visited the Seneca village, Teiaiaagon, on the Humber River and Rouge Rivers. Another Seneca village, Ganatsekwyagon, was located on the Rouge River from 1665 to 1687.

By 1700, the Ojibwa had replaced the Iroquois from the North Shore of Lake Ontario, and a group of Ojibwa, known as the Mississauga, had settled around the mouth of the Credit River. In the 1720s, the French had established many trading posts around Lake Ontario, one of which was located at the mouth of the river. The Mississaugas referred to the river as “Missinihe” or “Trusting Water”, but the river came to be known as the Credit River, a name derived from the custom of trading on credit. After the decline of French power in the region, the

British established their trade with the Mississauga First Nation, building a trading post and Government Inn on the east bank of the mouth of the river in 1798. On August 2nd, 1805, at the mouth of the Credit River, the Mississaugas signed a land treaty with the British Crown. The Mississaugas reserved a one-mile strip of land on either side of the River that included the study area. The Mississaugas signed another treaty in 1818 and a third treaty in 1820. The result was that the Mississaugas were left with a 200-acre reserve of land. The resourcefulness of the Mississauga people under the leadership of Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) meant they were successful which led to resentment by some local settlers. In an effort to assimilate the Mississaugas, the Government built a village for them, north of Port Credit in 1826, at the current site of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club. Old Port Credit Village was surveyed in 1834, and construction of a harbour began almost immediately. By 1847, it was clear that the Mississauga people had not prospered in the new location due to encroachment by colonial settlement, and the Six Nations Confederacy offered the Mississauga First Nation 4,800 acres (1,900 ha) of land inside their own property as a gift of thanks to the Mississauga First Nation for their authorization for the purchase of the land in 1784.

1.2.1.3 Post-contact settlement

The European colonial settlement of the north shore of Lake Ontario began in 1793 when John Graves Simcoe established the town of York. The early settlement was focussed on the Military Reserve near Fort York and around the area of present-day Front and Jarvis (Guillet 1946). The Township of Toronto, South was originally part of the much larger Home District which included York, Simcoe, Ontario, Peel and other Counties. Peel County was not separated until 1865 by which time it was largely settled (Lynch 1874). Toronto Township South was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1806. The nearest historical community was called Britannia three kilometres to the north at Britannia Road and Hurontario Street. Eglinton Avenue was utilised as a historic settlement road and was formerly known as Baseline Road. Hurontario Street was surveyed in 1818 as a route from Port Credit to Collingwood and was also known as Center Street. Hurontario Street became Highway 10 in the 1920s but was transferred to the City of Mississauga in 1970.

1.2.2 Property History

The crown patent for the west half of Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel was awarded to William Weston (Map 2).

The earliest map to depict the study area in detail is the 1859 Tremaine map that shows Joseph Wright with a house approximately 75 metres west of the study area (Tremaine 1859) (Map 3). This map also shows John Carberry (also spelled Carbray and Carbrey) on the east half of Lot 1 and George Winter on the west side of Hurontario. George Wright is listed on Lot 1, Concession in the 1837 directory (Walton 1837: 178). George Wright, John Carberry and George Winter are listed in the 1846 directory, but no directory specifies east or west of Hurontario until 1874 (Walton 1837; Brown 1846; Armstrong 1850; Mitchell 1866; Lynch 1874).

George Winter is shown with a house in the west end of the study area on mapping from 1877 (Map 4). George Winter is listed on Lot 1, Concession 1 West in the Agricultural Census of 1861. The 1861 Personal Census lists wife, Mrs J. Winter, son George W. F. Winter and two lodgers living in a single storey brick house. John Carberry is the only person listed in the 1861 Agricultural Census on Lot 1, Concession 1 East, but he is shown on the east half of the lot in 1859 where George Carbrey is shown in 1877 (Maps 3 and 4). Peter Carberry is still listed on the in 1873 along with William J. Cotton (Lynch 1874: 121). He is listed as early as 1866 on Lot 1, Concession 1, Ward 4 (Mitchell 1866: 387). The directories from 1888, 1890 indicates that he was still on the property with Isaac Winter (Union Publishing Co 1888: 202). George Winter dies in 1894 (Canadianheadstones.com 2017). Isaac L. Winter is listed as a freeholder on the lot in 1896 and 1900 (Union Publishing Co 1896: 93; 1900: A85).

The topographic maps from 1909, 1918, 1922, 1931 and 1951 clarify the location of the two nineteenth-century houses near the study area along Hurontario Street (Maps 5- 9). A third house is added at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Eglinton Avenue East in 1918. A shed at the west end of the study area can be seen on aerial photography from 1954 (Map 11). This single storey wooden shed with a low-slung roofline measured 20 by 8.5 metres and has only recently been removed (Maps 12 - 19). It appears that additional buildings were added to the east of this shed around 2003 (Map 18). A demolition permit for the house depicted 65 metres to the west of the shed was issued in 1996 (City of Mississauga DEMO 96 6959, 1996-05-15). A small section of the poured concrete footing for the shed was still visible at the edge of the excavated area during the site visit.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Environmental Setting

There are several environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, vegetation and lithic resources that will influence settlement and the archaeological potential of an area. These regional features would have influenced transportation routes,

gathering places, food sources, climate (micro-environments), overall vegetation patterns, and soil formation.

1.3.1.1 Physiographic Features and Soils

The property is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 2007). The South Slope is described as the southern slope of the interlobate Oak Ridges Moraine and contains a variety of soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The topography is mostly flat with an elevation is 173.75 metres at the north end and 171.93 metres at the south end.

The soils are classed as Oneida Clay which has good drainage, smooth to gently undulating topography and few stones (Hoffman, D. W. and N. R. Richards 1953) (Map 10).

1.3.1.2 Water Sources

There are no existing water sources within the study area, and predevelopment topographic maps indicate that the nearest creek was Cooksville Creek 450 metres to the west (Map 5).

1.3.1.3 Vegetation

There are scattered apple trees across the study area, but it is not clear if they were ever part of the regularly planted apple orchard visible on the aerial photograph in 1954 (Map 11). The pre-settlement vegetation would have been mixed hardwood forest.

1.3.1.4 Lithic Sources

There are no known lithic sources directly on or near the study area.

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological sites database revealed nine archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MTCS 2018). Two of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area. Overall, the sites document the occupation of the general area by Indigenous peoples from the Late Archaic (2500- 800 B.C.) through to the Late Woodland period (1400-1650 A.D.) as well as the Euro-Canadian settlement of the area in the nineteenth century.

Table 2: Summary of registered archaeological sites within 1-km of the study area.

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Reference
AjGv-25	First	Precontact	Indigenous	Findspot	D. Spittal, n.d.
AjGv-36		Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Findspot	MPP n.d.
AjGv-37		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	MPP n.d.
AjGv-38	Antrex 1	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian	Village	MPP, 1990-1991 AS, 1991-1994

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Reference
AjGv-64*	Winter North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009
AjGv-65*	Winter South	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009
AjGv-66	AjGv-66 - H4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009
AjGw-201	Britannia Schoolhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1989
AjGw-488	Britannia Farm House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008

*sites located within 300 metres of the study area

1.3.3 Past Projects

A search of the MTCS report database using the keywords “Eglinton”, “Hurontario” and Lot 1, Concession 1 recovered the title of one report for a project within 50 metres of the study area. A. M. Archaeological Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the lands immediately to the south in 2017 (Murray 2017). No archaeological sites were discovered during the test pit and visual assessment of the 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area that encompassed approximately 3.8 hectares.

A Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the lands on the west side of Hurontario Street, north of Eglinton Avenue West was conducted in 2009 (ASI 2009). This assessment discovered three historic sites that have been registered with MTCS and one historical isolated findspot. The study area is just beyond the 50-metre distance.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 GIS Methods

The survey plan was provided by the proponent and was supplemented by the property boundary data from the City of Mississauga’s online GIS along with map data from the Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario Basic Mapping (City of Mississauga 2017; MNR 2004). This mapping was overlaid with nineteenth and twentieth-century mapping using the best available landmarks. The maps were rotated and stretched in both east-west and north-south direction to provide the best fit.

2.2 Property Assessment

2.2.1 Field Methods

The field assessment was conducted using the Stage 2 assessment methodology following *Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey* and *Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011 on July 23, 2018 (MTCS 2011: 30-32). The field assessment was carried out under partly cloudy skies and temperatures up to +27C. At no point did the weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or

drought, heavy fog) reduce the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological subject property.

The test pit methodology was utilised since roughly half of the property was currently covered by apple, pine, and other trees and the remaining area was open land that had only recently been cleared of small trees and shrubs and their intact root systems would have made ploughed very difficult. The background research indicated that portions of the study area had been disturbed by building demolition and test pit assessment is better at delineating the extent and intensity of past disturbances.

The test pit survey method involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects, excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals and examining their contents. The standard test pit interval of five metres was maintained across the property except around the former buildings where disturbed conditions were evident. Each test pit was at least 30-cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand shovel a minimum of five centimetres into the subsoil and examined the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm before backfilling. All photograph locations were logged by GPS (Images 1 - 10; Maps 20 and 21).

2.2.2 Field Assessment

A walking visual assessment of the study lands was conducted to visually identify areas of disturbance and areas of archaeological potential that may not have been identified through the background research. The areas around the former shed and other buildings were determined to be intensively and extensively disturbed (approximately 760 square metres) (Images 1 - 6). The disturbances included the excavated area of the former shed building and the area to the east where test pits with no topsoil present confirmed the disturbance caused by the building first seen on aerial photography in 2003. A poured concrete footing remnant was still present along one side of the former shed which indicates that the shed was a twentieth-century construction (Image 2).

The remaining 4,470 square metres of the study lands were assessed by shovel test pits at five-metre intervals (Images 6, 7 and 10). Topsoil depths of test pits with good context varied from 20 to 25 cm. Good topsoil was grey-brown clay loam and subsoil was yellow-brown gravelly clay (Images 8 and 9).

2.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological remains were recovered during the Stage 2 test pit assessment of the 5055 Hurontario Street study area.

2.3.1 Inventory of the Documentary Record

The documentary record of the project consists of one GPS track and ten geo-tagged digital photographs. The documentary record will be stored at the office of A. M. Archaeological Associates until they can be deposited at a long-term storage facility with the approval of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Analysis

The Stage 1 research indicated that the historic home of George Winter was depicted the west corner of the study area by 1877, but later more accurate mapping and aerial photography suggests that the house was located 65 metres closer to Hurontario Street. The west side of the property is also within 300 metres of the Winter North (AjGv-64) and Winter South (AjGv-65) archaeological sites. These factors indicate that the entire study area known as 5055 Hurontario Street has archaeological potential.

3.2 Conclusions

The 5055 Hurontario Street study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Fourteen percent of the property was determined to have been disturbed through visual assessment and background research. These areas included the area around the shed and other outbuildings that have been removed from the property. The remaining 86 percent was subject to shovel test pits at 5-metre intervals without the recovery of any archaeological remains.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. No archaeological remains were encountered, and no further assessment of the 5055 Hurontario Street study area as mapped in Map 22 is required for any future development.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:
 - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
 - b. 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 remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 - c. 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*.
 - d. 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) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Northeast view of the area of the removed former shed.



Image 2: West view of *in situ* poured, concrete footing.



Image 3: Northeast view of the disturbed area northeast of removed former shed.



Image 4: Southwest view of the disturbed area northeast of the removed former shed.



Image 5: Shallow disturbed test pit at the corner of the disturbed area northeast of removed former shed.



Image 6: Test pit excavation at the edge of the disturbed area.



Image 7: Test pit excavation in the partially cleared study area.



Image 8: Test pit profiled showing 24-cm of grey-brown clay topsoil of 10-cm of yellow-brown gravelly clay subsoil.



Image 9: Test pit profile showing 20-cm of grey-brown clay topsoil of 20-cm of yellow-brown gravelly clay subsoil.



Image 10: Test pit excavation in the partially cleared study area.

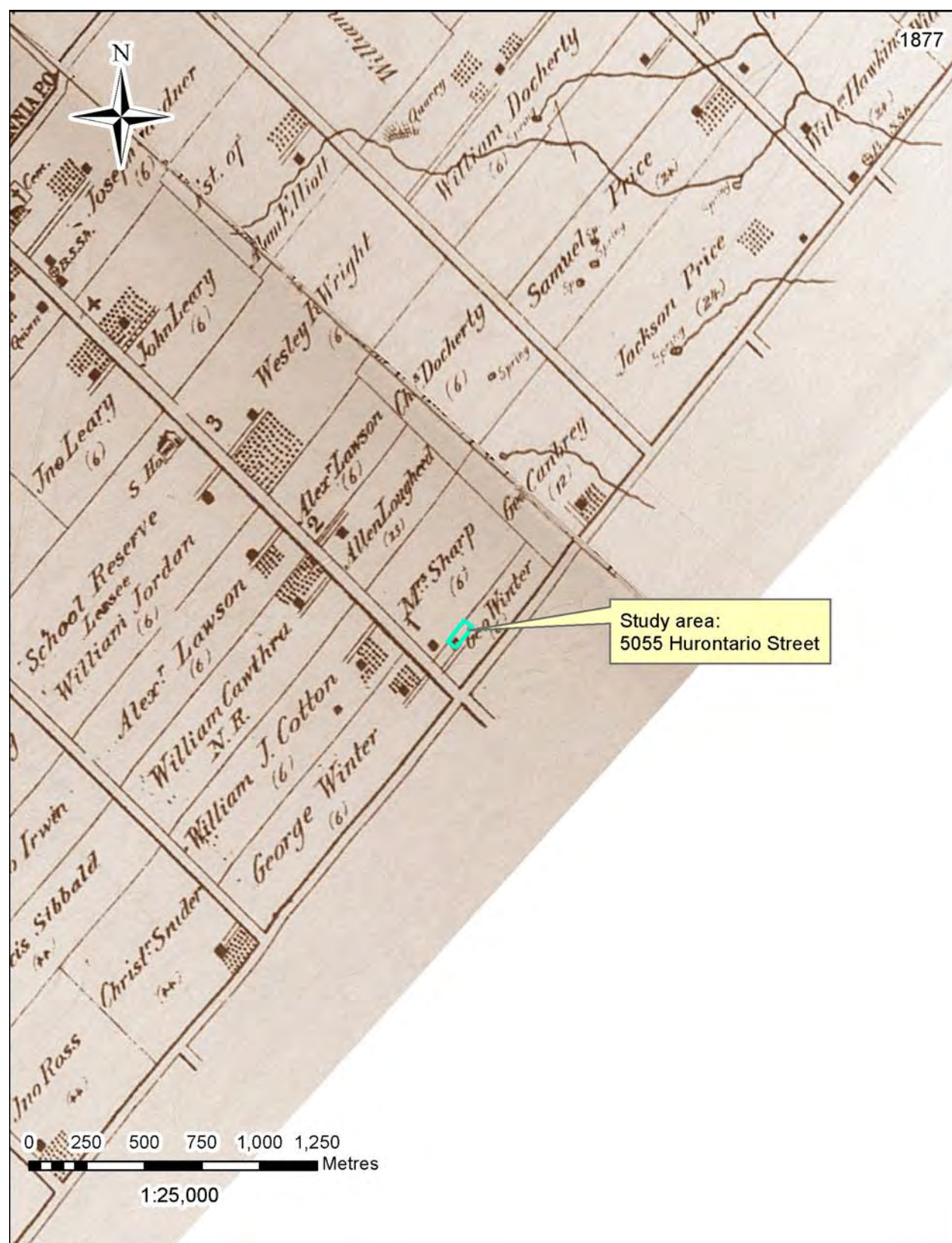
8.0 MAPS



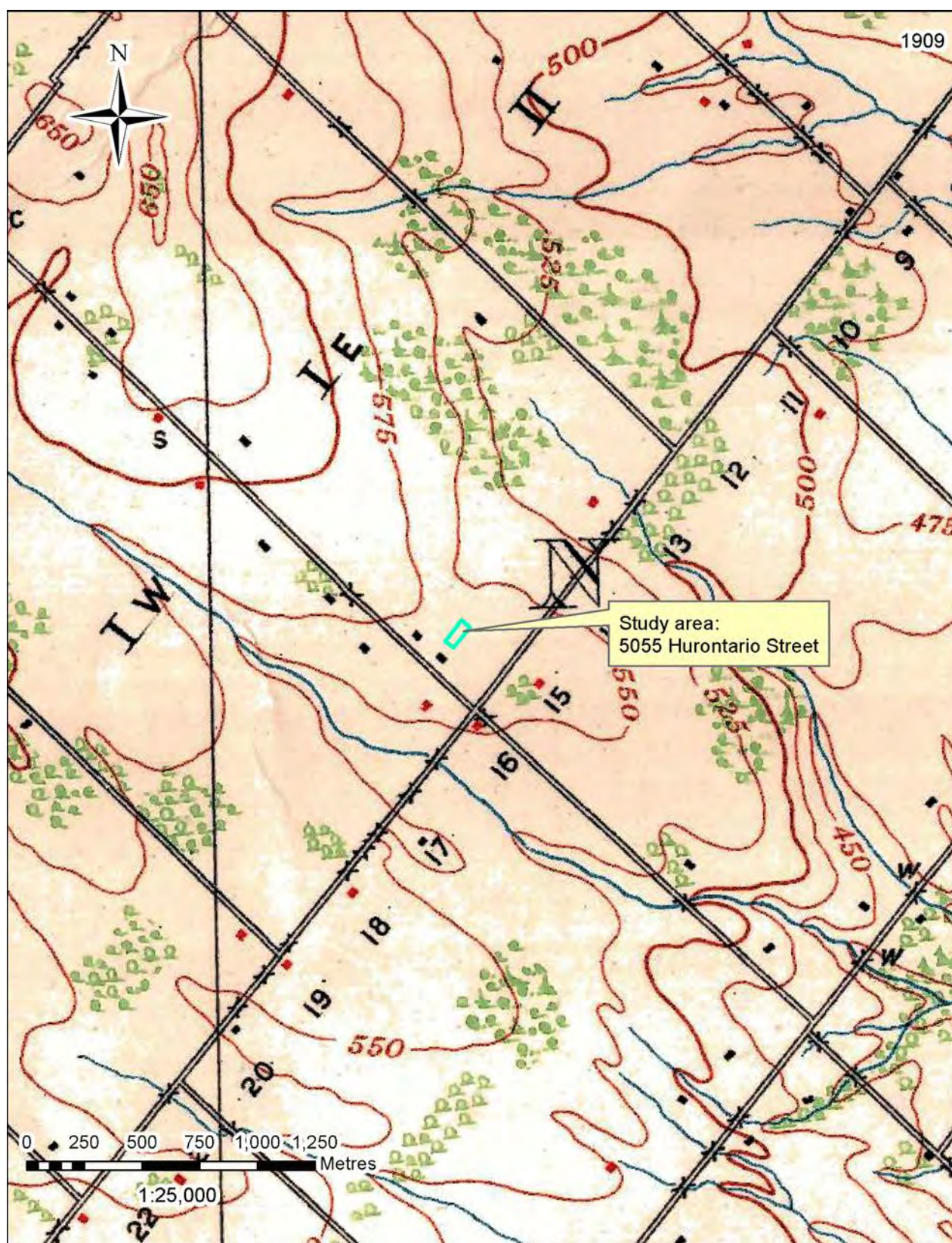
Map 1: Location of the 5055 Hurontario Street, Mississauga study area (NRC 2010).



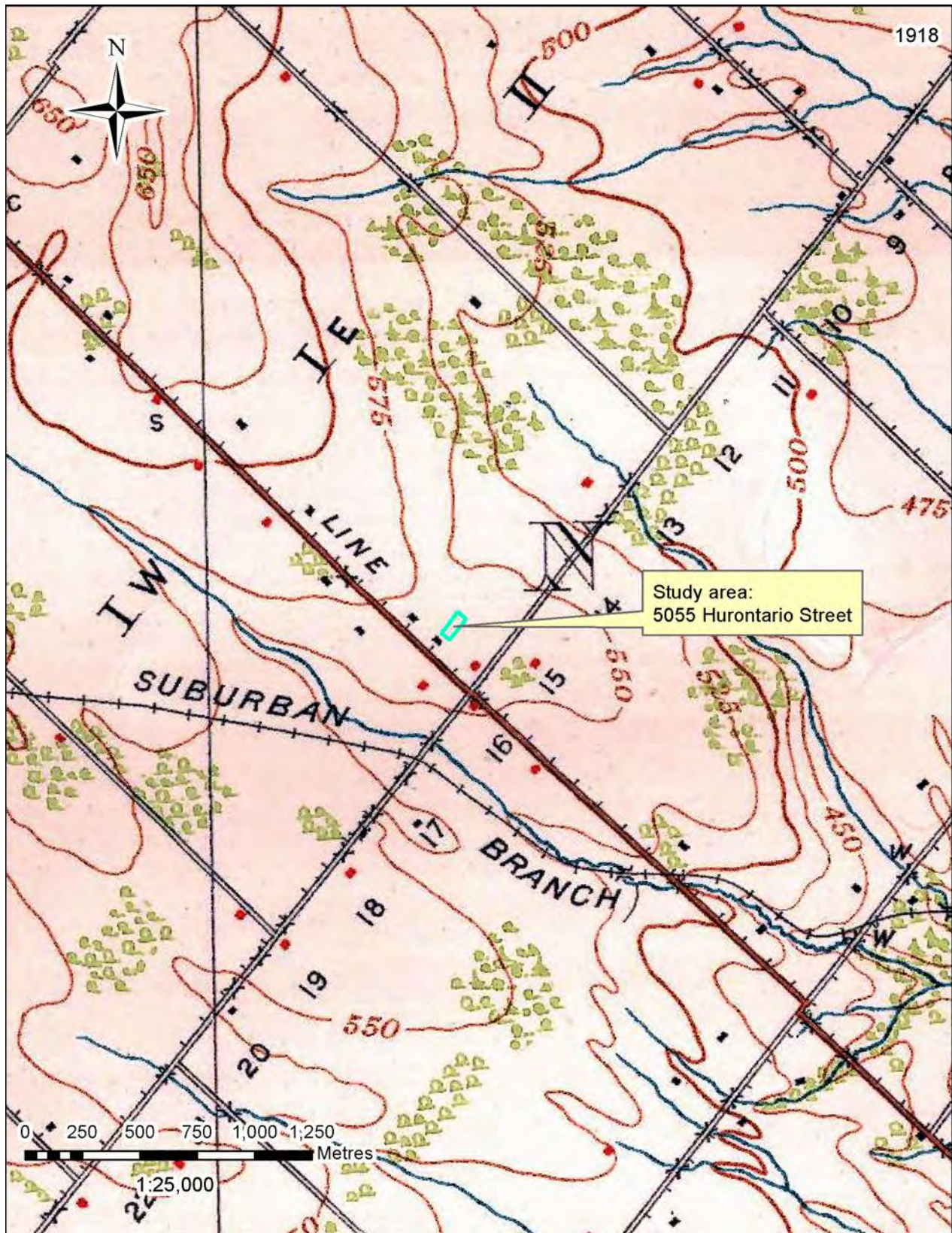
Map 2: Crown patent map from 1819 showing Wm Weston on the west half of Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario (Ontario Archives 1819).



Map 4: Study area in 1877 showing house of George Winter at the west end of the study area (Walker and Miles 1877).



Map 5: Study area on the 1909 topographic map showing two structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1909).



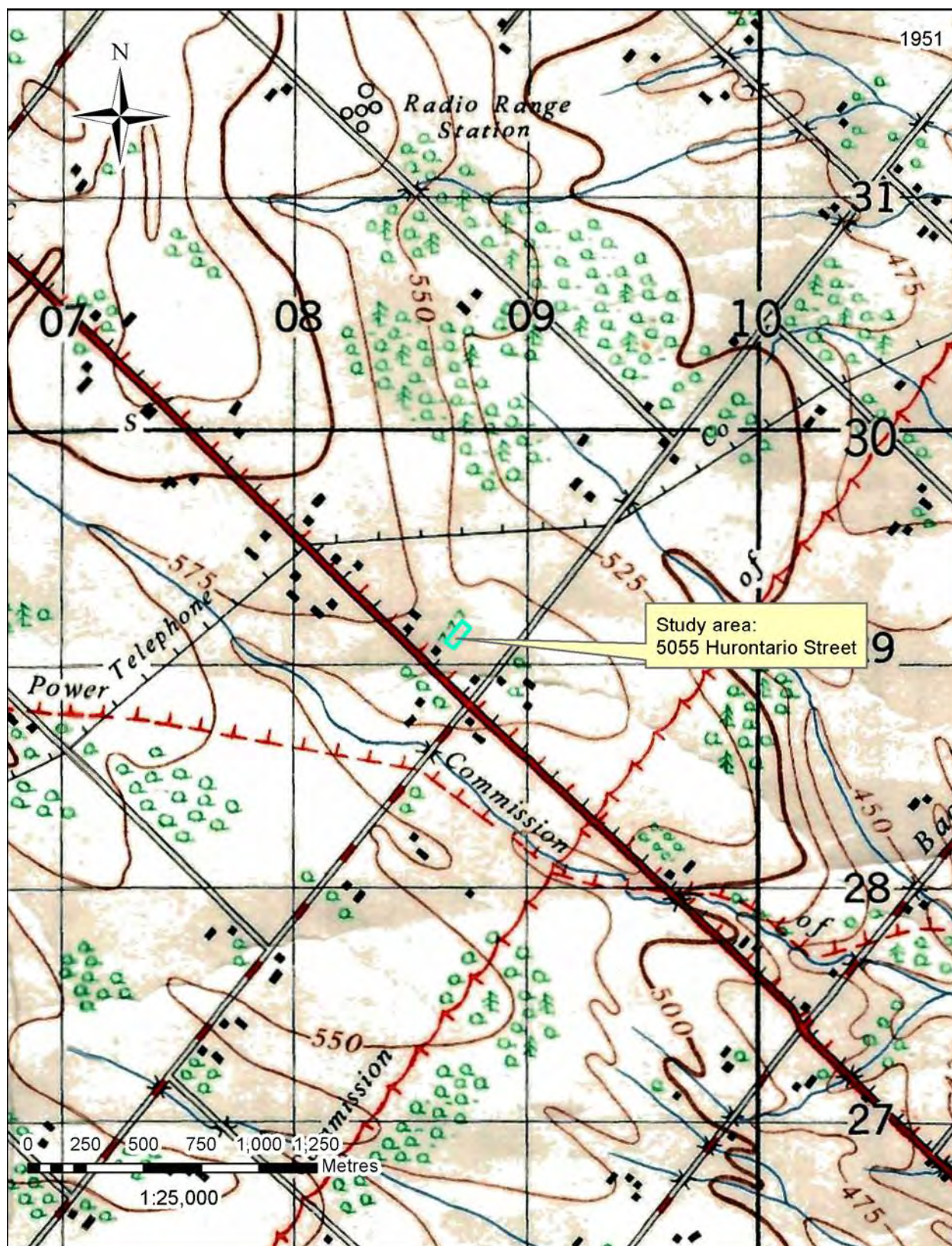
Map 6: Study area on 1918 topographic map showing three structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1918).



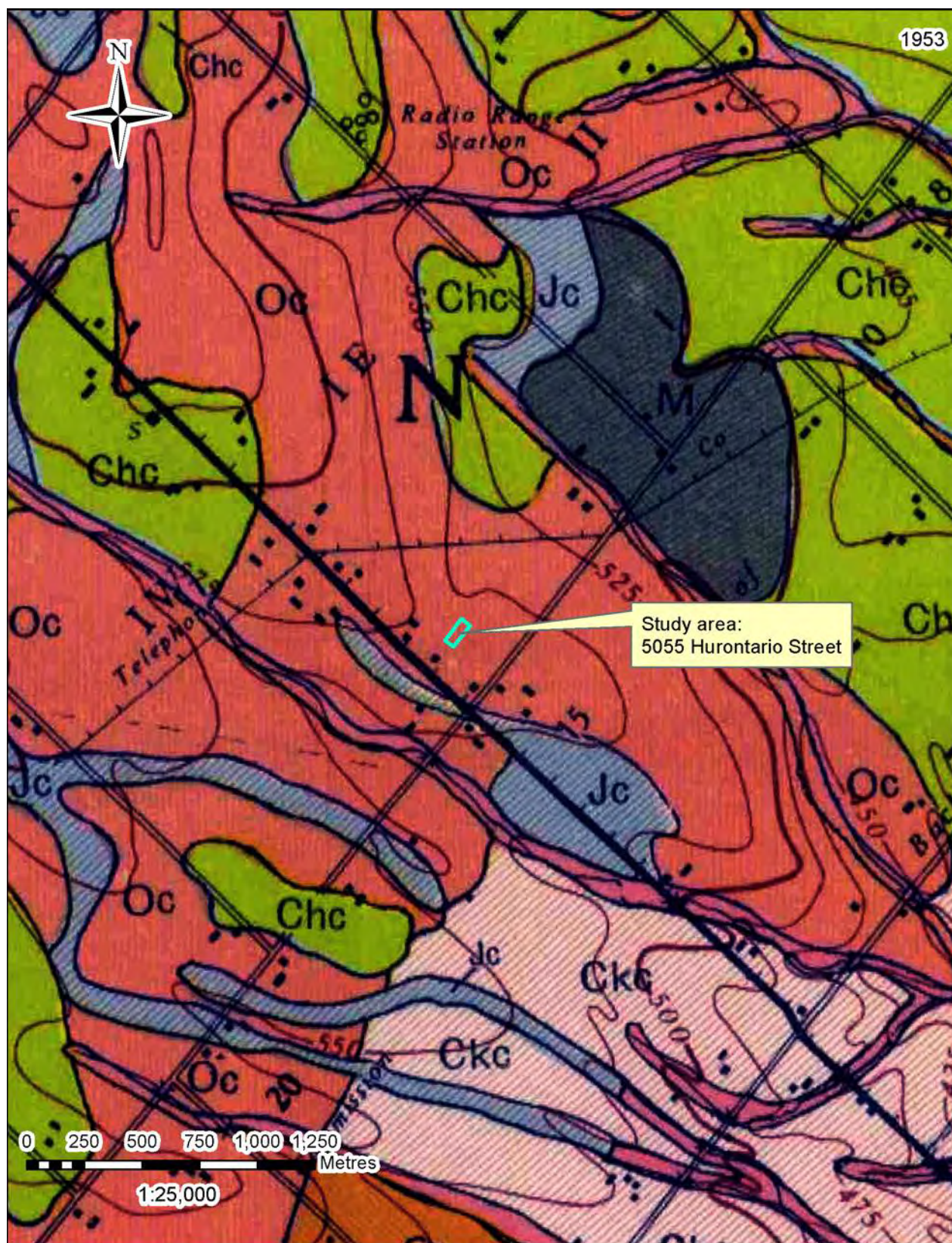
Map 7: Study area on 1922 topographic map showing the same buildings as 1918 map (Department of Militia and Defence 1922).



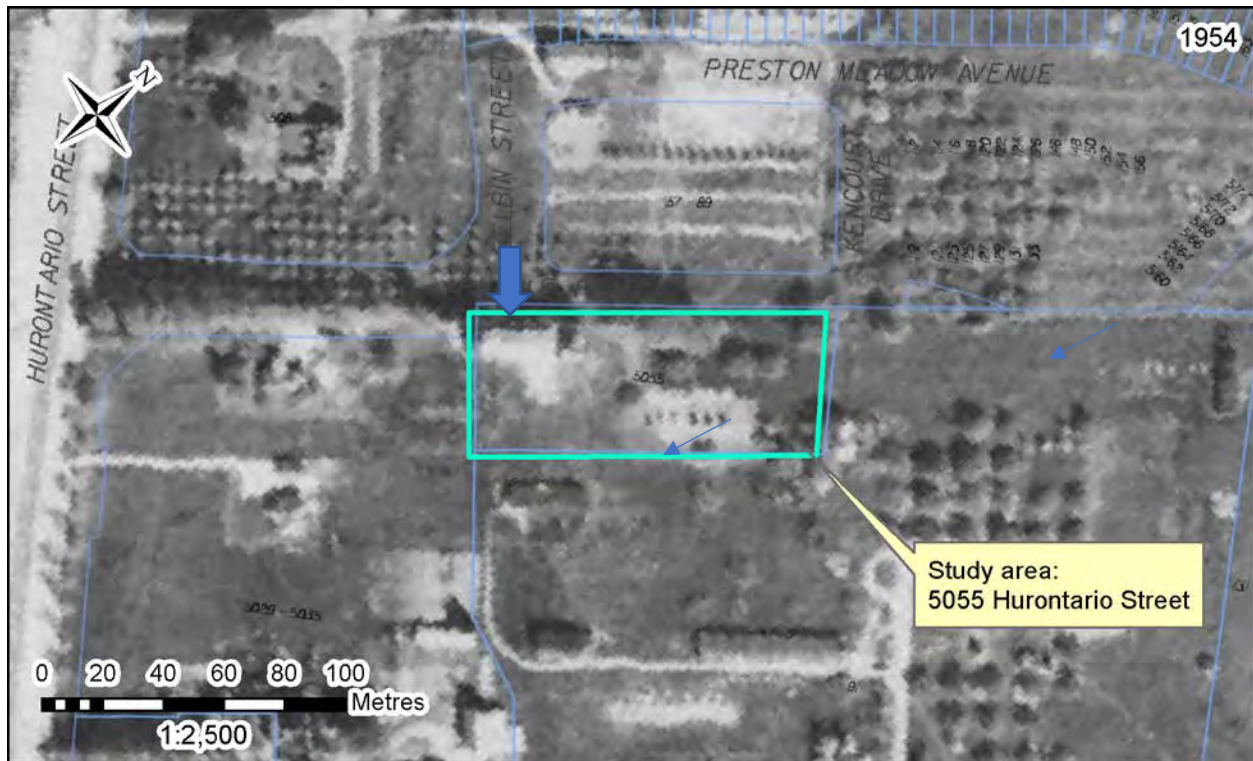
Map 8: Study area on 1931 topographic map showing the same buildings as 1918 and 1922 maps (Department of National Defence 1931)



Map 9: Study area on 1951 topographic map showing continuing vacant lands within the study area property (Department of National Defence 1951).



Map 10: 1953 soil map showing Oneida Clay (Oc) continuing vacant lands within the study area property (CDA 1953).



Map 11: 1954 air photo showing the location of the shed at the southwest end of the study area (City of Mississauga 2018).



Map 12: 1966 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).



Map 13: 1969 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1969).



Map 14: 1970 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1970).



Map 15: 1971 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Toronto Archives 1971).



Map 16: 1975 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).



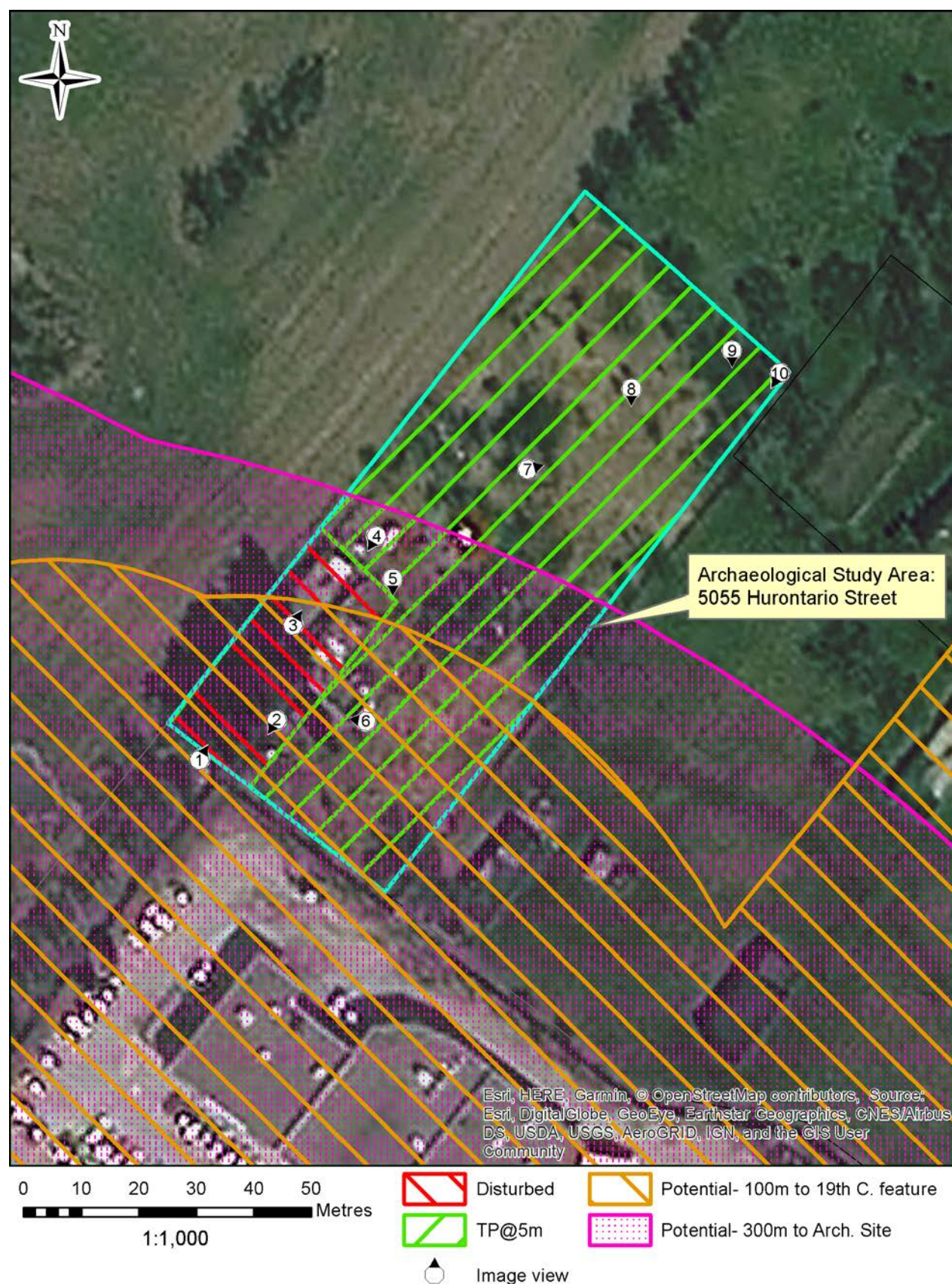
Map 17: 1992 air photo showing similar view to 1954 aerial photo (City of Mississauga 2018).



Map 18: 2003 air photo showing new buildings north of shed (City of Mississauga 2018).



Map 19: 2017 air photo showing removed building (City of Mississauga 2018).



Map 20: 5055 Hurontario Street study area with an overlay of archaeological potential, assessment methods and photo image views (ESRI 2018).

