

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 200 SOUTH SERVICE ROAD AND 201 RADLEY
ROAD, PART OF LOT 14, CONCESSION 2 S.D.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**
(original)



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Prepared by

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September 25, 2017

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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 200 South Service Road and 201 Radley Road, Part of Lot 14, Concession 2 S.D.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 redevelopment of this parcel of land.

The 0.45 hectare subject property consists of two residential lots. The physical assessment was conducted in September, 2017. 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 0.45 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 200 South Service Road and 201 Radley Road, Part of Lot 14, Concession 2 S.D.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 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. 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 0.45 hectare subject property is located immediately southeast of the intersection of the South Service Road and Crestview Avenue (Figure 1 and 2). Radley Road runs along the south side of the property. The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on September 18, 2017.

The subject property consists of two residential lots. The lot at 201 Radley Road contains a single storey house located in the southeast section of the lot, accessed from Radley Road by a paved driveway. The house features a rear deck and a concrete patio. The surrounding areas are composed of lawn and garden areas. A small outbuilding is located to the northwest of the house. The lot at 200 South Service Road contains a single storey house located in the northwest section of the lot, accessed from South Service Road and Crestview Avenue by a curved paved driveway. The house features a rear brick patio. The surrounding areas are composed of lightly treed lawn and garden areas.

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 6 registered archaeological sites located

within a one kilometre radius of this property (Table 1). The closest registered site is AjGv-6, which is located 275 metres southeast 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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AjGv-8	Eley	Archaic			
AjGv-6	Geveny	Archaic			
AjGv-55	Hornick	Pre-Contact			
AjGv-51	Hillerman	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early			
AjGv-2	Murphy				
AjGv-12	Pinewood Trail				

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

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 14, Concession 2 S.D.S., in the Township of Toronto (Figure 3). This section of the lot was owned at that time by John Goldthorpe, who occupied a homestead located west of the subject property.

Toronto Township was formed as part of York County in 1805 when officials from York (what is now Toronto) purchased 84,000 acres (340 km²) 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).

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 September 18, 2017 under a mixture of sun and cloud and warm temperatures. Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the existing houses, paved driveways, and an outbuilding no longer have any archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. The areas of obvious disturbance cover approximately 30% of the total property area (Figure 4).

All of the potentially undisturbed areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 70% 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.

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 6 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 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 0.45 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

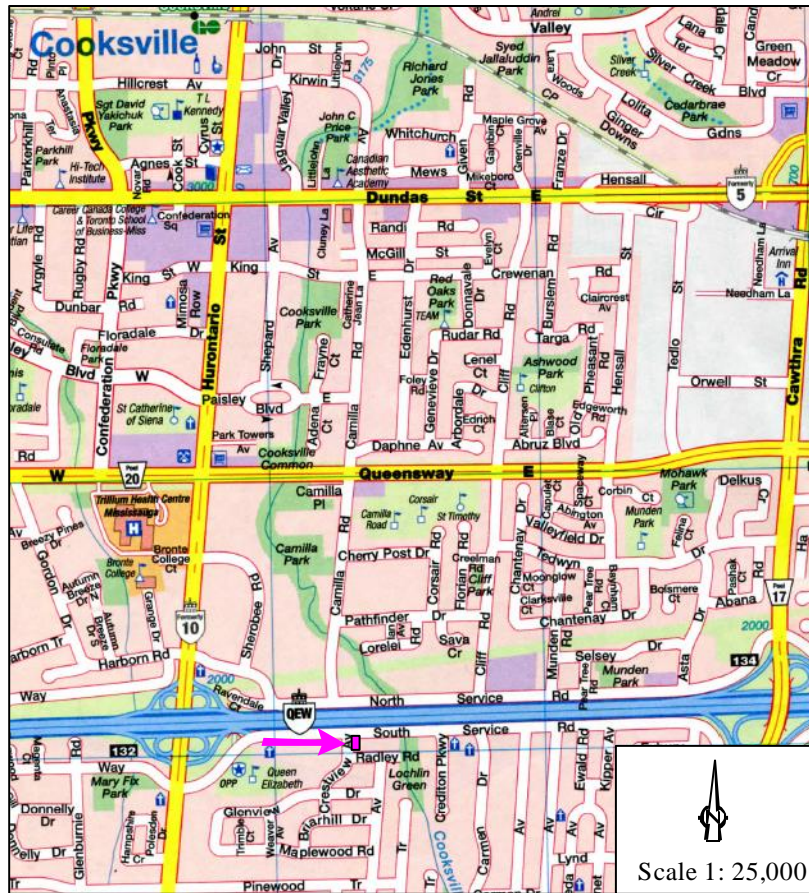


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Map Art Publishing Golden Horseshoe Ontario 2008)

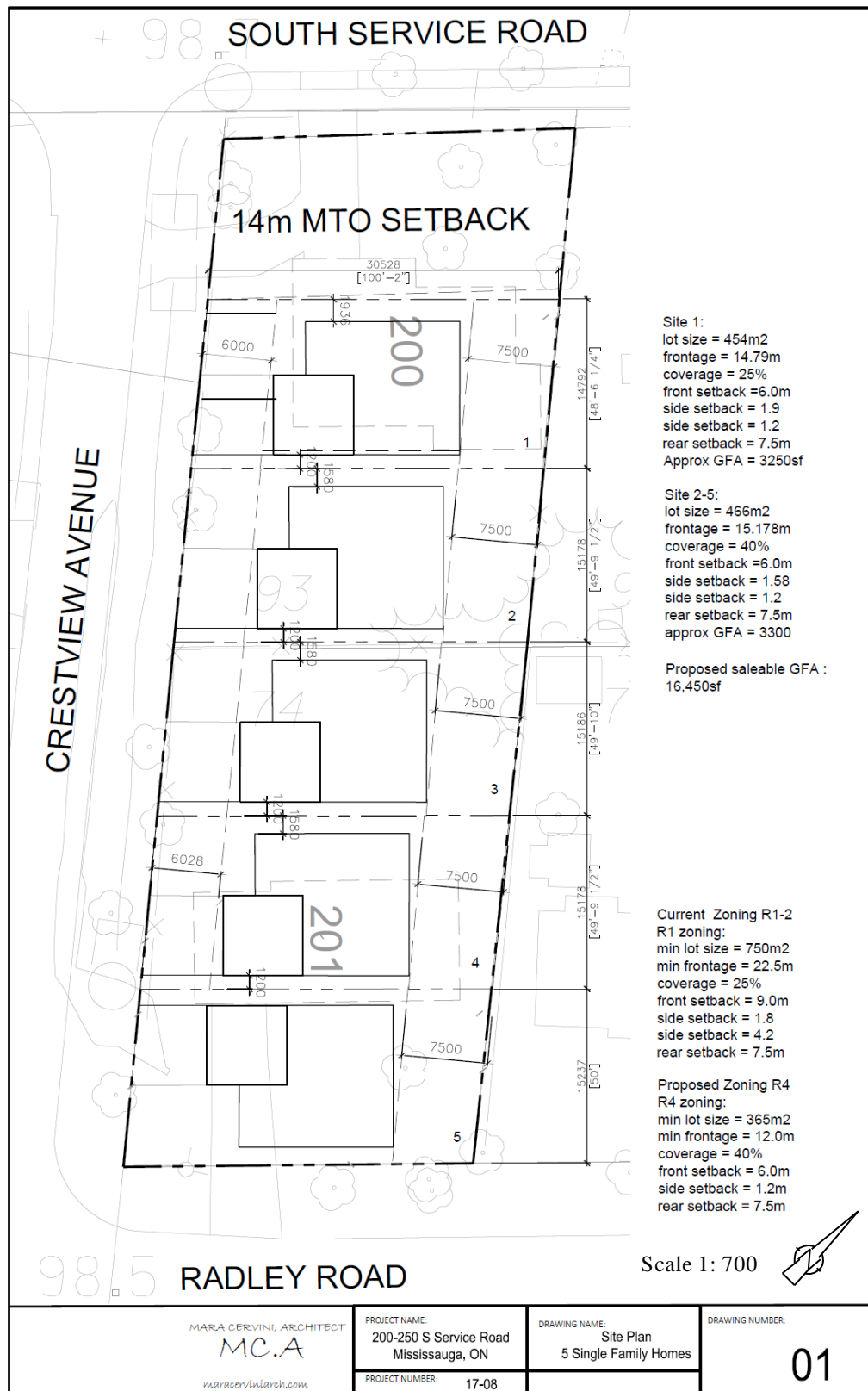


Figure 2. Subject Property Site Plan



Figure 3. 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of Toronto Township (Pope 1877) Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property

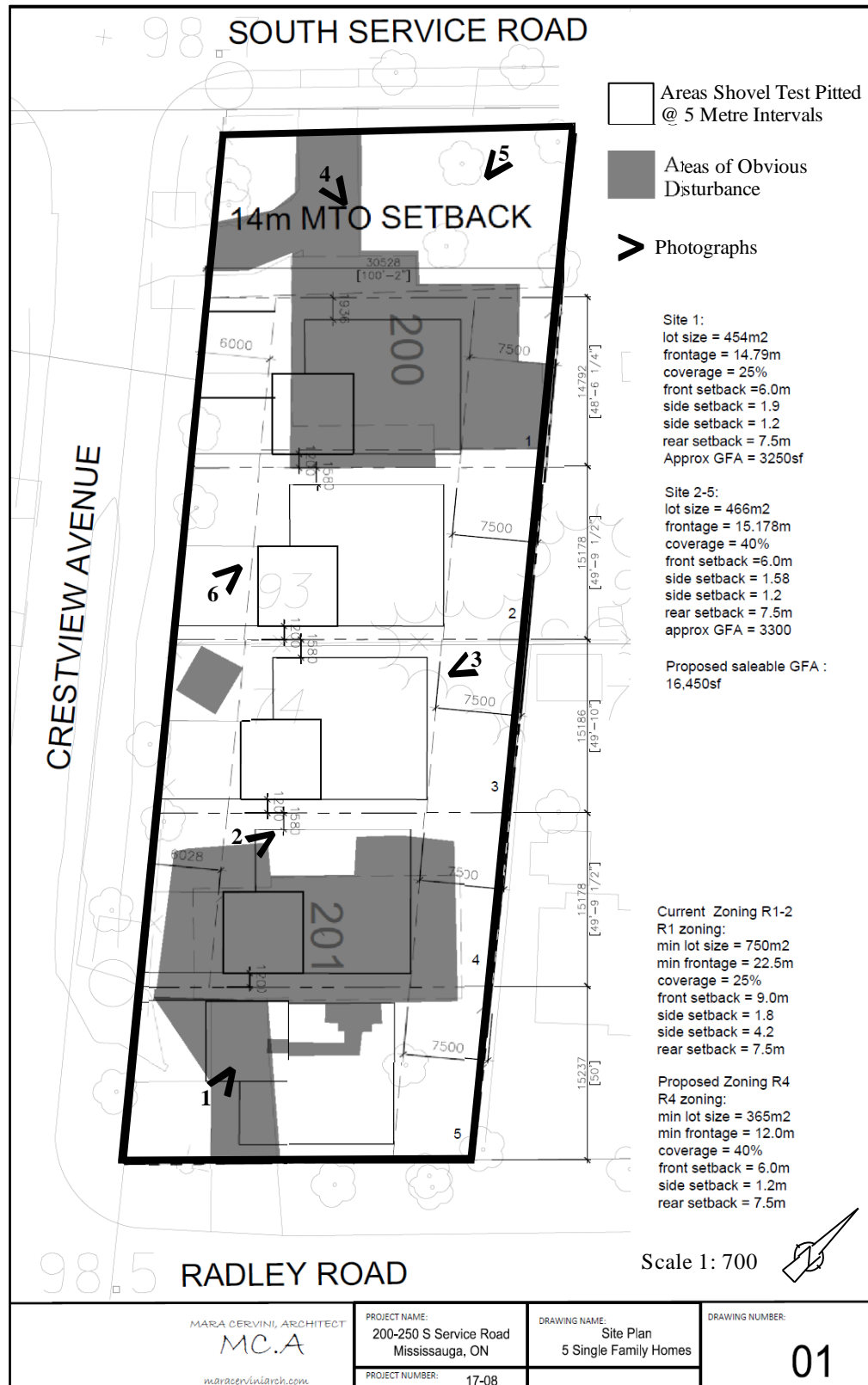


Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. 201 Radley Road (front)
(view north)



Plate 2. 201 Radley Road (rear)
(view north)



Plate 3. 201 Radley Road (rear)
(view south)



Plate 4. 200 South Service Road (front)
(view east)



Plate 5. 200 South Service Road (front)
(view south)



Plate 6. 200 South Service Road (rear)
(view north)

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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