

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for  
8,10, and 12 Queen Street South and 16 James Street  
Part of Lots 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 Registered Plan STR-2 City  
of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel



Prepared by

Licensee: Keith Powers  
Archaeological Consulting Licence P052  
Project Information Number P052-1089-2021

**THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.**

Original Report  
Report Filed: August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 8,10, and 12 Queen Street South and 16 James Street Part of Lots 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 Registered Plan STR-2 City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the Planning Act and the archaeological assessment report is being submitted as part of a Zoning By-Law amendment and Site Plan Approval application for development approval by the City of Mississauga's Planning Department.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. The Stage 2 property assessment did not identify any archaeological resources within the subject property. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.



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## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Ms. Karen Powers
Report Preparation:	Mrs. Karen Powers Mr. Keith Powers Mrs. Susan Dyer
Historical Researcher	Mrs. Karen Powers
Graphics	Mrs. Karen Powers



## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)**

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

### **1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)**

#### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 1***

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 8,10, and 12 Queen Street South and 16 James Street Part of Lots 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30 Registered Plan STR-2 City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. This assessment report is required in order to obtain final approval/registration of the draft plan of subdivision.

#### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 2***

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

#### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 3***

Permission to access the study area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

## **1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)**

#### ***Section 7.5.7, Standard 1***

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.



Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The 1859 Tremaine Atlas and the 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel County* was reviewed to determine the potential for finding historical archaeological remains within the study area.

In Both the 1859 Tremaine Atlas (Fig 2) and the 1877 Atlas (Figure 3), the property is located within the town plot of Streetsville, and as such there is not specific property ownership or information on structures within the lot.

It must also be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered within the scope of the *Atlas* at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the *Atlas* is considered one source for the assessment of archaeological potential. It can therefore be concluded that the study area has potential for the identification of historic archaeological remains.

The study area is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region Southern Ontario. The Peel Plain is described as a level-to-undulating region of clay soils, with a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Till containing large amounts of shale and limestone underlies clay that is generally heavy in texture, this clay having been presumably brought by meltwater from the predominantly limestone regions to the north and east. Some well-drained soils are found within the Peel Plain, but the most dominant soil is Peel clay, an imperfectly drained, dark brown, stone-free clay often underlain by dull brownish grey, calcareous clay till or stone-free clay. With the underlying shales not being able to retain water well, compounded by the almost complete deforestation of the region which results in a high degree of evaporation, the Peel Plain has somewhat of a water supply problem. Practically all utilized for agriculture until 1940, the land within much of the region has been urbanized, now occupying two-thirds of the Peel Plain and taking more than 50,000 hectares of good farmland out of production (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 174-176).

The Atlas depicts the Mullet Creek 300 metres to the west of the property and the Credit River 500 metres to the east of the subject property. Aquatic features such as these were an important foci for humans participating in seasonal resource procurement.



The Stage 1 background study indicates, that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed. There are areas within the subject property that have the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

### **Section 7.5.7, Standard 2**

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy for test pit survey, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This is the appropriate strategies based on Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there are no other reports containing relevant background information related to this development project.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)**

#### **Section 7.5.8, Standard 1**

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of *The Archaeologists Inc.*

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture site database. There are nine known archaeological sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property is provided in table 1 of this report.

**TABLE 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 kilometre of the Study Area**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AjGw-213	Park Point Estates #1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	findspot, homestead	
AjGw-502	AjGw-502 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house, scatter	
AjGw-503	AjGw-503 - H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AjGw-574	Wyndham H1 Site	Post-Contact		homestead	No Further CHVI
AjGw-6	Monners	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsites	
AjGw-618	Scottish Church	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	church / chapel	No Further CHVI
AjGw-634	Cuthbert-Asquith	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AjGw-67	Timothy Street Mill	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	distillery, mill, tannery	
AjGw-80		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin	



**Section 7.5.8, Standard 2**

The study area is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region Southern Ontario. The Peel Plain is described as a level-to-undulating region of clay soils, with a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Till containing large amounts of shale and limestone underlies clay that is generally heavy in texture, this clay having been presumably brought by meltwater from the predominantly limestone regions to the north and east. Some well-drained soils are found within the Peel Plain, but the most dominant soil is Peel clay, an imperfectly drained, dark brown, stone-free clay often underlain by dull brownish grey, calcareous clay till or stone-free clay. With the underlying shales not being able to retain water well, compounded by the almost complete deforestation of the region which results in a high degree of evaporation, the Peel Plain has somewhat of a water supply problem. Practically all utilized for agriculture until 1940, the land within much of the region has been urbanized, now occupying two-thirds of the Peel Plain and taking more than 50,000 hectares of good farmland out of production (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 174-176). The subject property currently consists of several residential structures, house lots with manicured lawns, and a commercial landscaping business.

**Section 7.5.8, Standard 3**

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

**Section 7.5.8, Standard 4**

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. is not aware of any other archaeological fieldwork being conducted within or adjacent to the subject property.

**Section 7.5.8, Standard 5**

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage.

**Section 7.5.8, Standard 6**

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

**Section 7.5.8, Standard 7**

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.



## **2.0 FIELD METHODS** (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 1***

The entire project area was systematically tested at a 5-metre interval.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 2***

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a, b and c. Standard 2d is not relevant.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a - The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:*

- Section 2.1, S1 – All portions of the subject property were surveyed.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) –n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – There were several houses/buildings, walkways, driveways that were all considered no potential due to deep land alterations.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 9.0 Maps.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 Images for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a



*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b* -The subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property with the exception of disturbed areas noted above.

The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres and to within one metre of built structures, when present, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c* – All areas of the subject property were surveyed at five metre intervals.

***Section 7.8.1, Standard 3***

The entire subject property was test pit surveyed at five metre intervals with the exception of disturbed areas noted above.



### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS** (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 1***

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2.

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 2***

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

<b>Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record</b>	
<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This report constitutes the field notes for this project</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 14 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mapping provided in the report represent all of the maps generated in the field.</li></ul>

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 3***

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS** (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

#### ***Section 7.8.3, Standard 1***

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS** (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 1***

This standard is not applicable as no sites were identified.

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 2***

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 3***

The Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.



## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION** (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a***

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.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b***

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c***

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*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d***

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.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 2***

Not applicable



## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)**

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*. Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Tremaine, George C.

1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West, Toronto.

Walker & Miles

1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel. Toronto.



## **8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.7.5, 7.8.6)**



Plate 1: Field conditions at the time of survey- Tarmac drive behind residential structure.



Plate 2: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area test pit at a 5 metre interval.





Plate 3: Field conditions at the time of survey- Tarmac drive behind residential structure.



Plate 4: Field conditions at the time of survey- Gravel Parking lot in back of Landscape business.





Plate 5: Field conditions at the time of survey- Gravel Parking lot in back of Landscape business.



Plate 6: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area test pit at a 5 metre interval.



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Plate 7: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area test pit at a 5 metre interval.



Plate 8: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area of tarmac drive.





Plate 9: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area test pit at a 5 metre interval.



Plate 10: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area of tarmac drive.





Plate 11: Field conditions at the time of survey- Area of tarmac drive.



Plate 12: Field conditions at the time of survey- Gravel Parking lot in back of Landscape business.



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Plate 13: Field conditions at the time of survey- Gravel Parking lot and utility yard in back of Landscape business.



Plate 14: Field conditions at the time of survey- utility yard / stock piled dirt and wood chips in back of Landscape business.



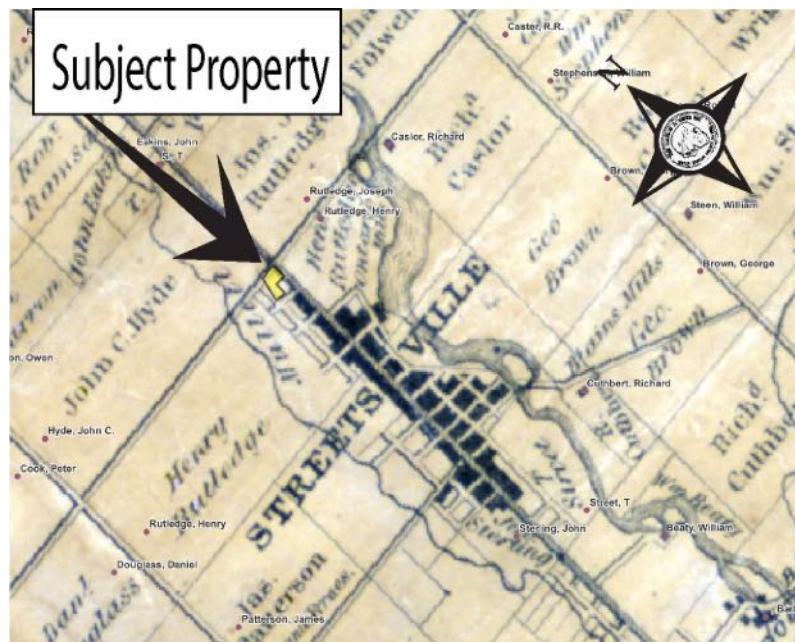
## **9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.7.6, 7.8.7)**



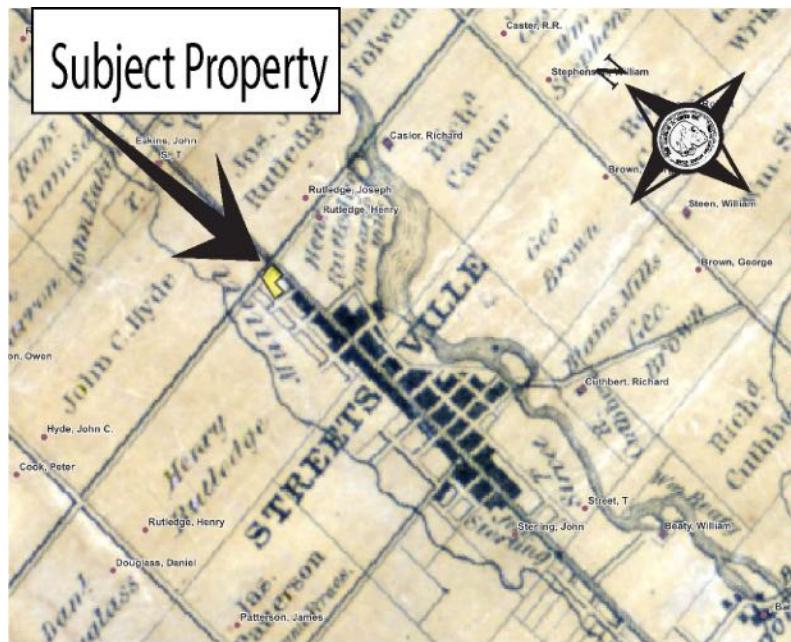
Map 1: The General Location of the subject property on mapping.



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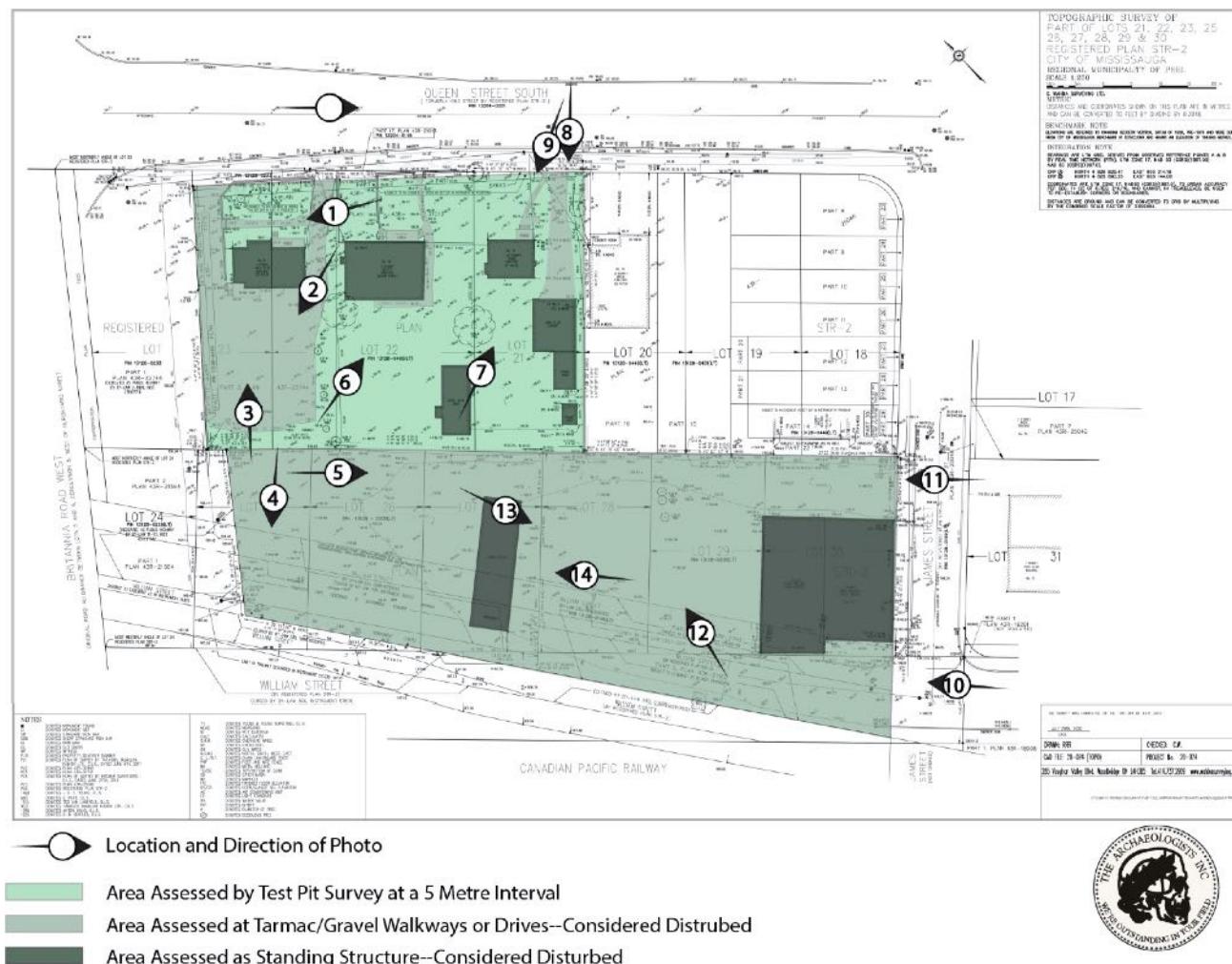


Map 2: The approximate location of the subject property within the 1859 Tremaine map.



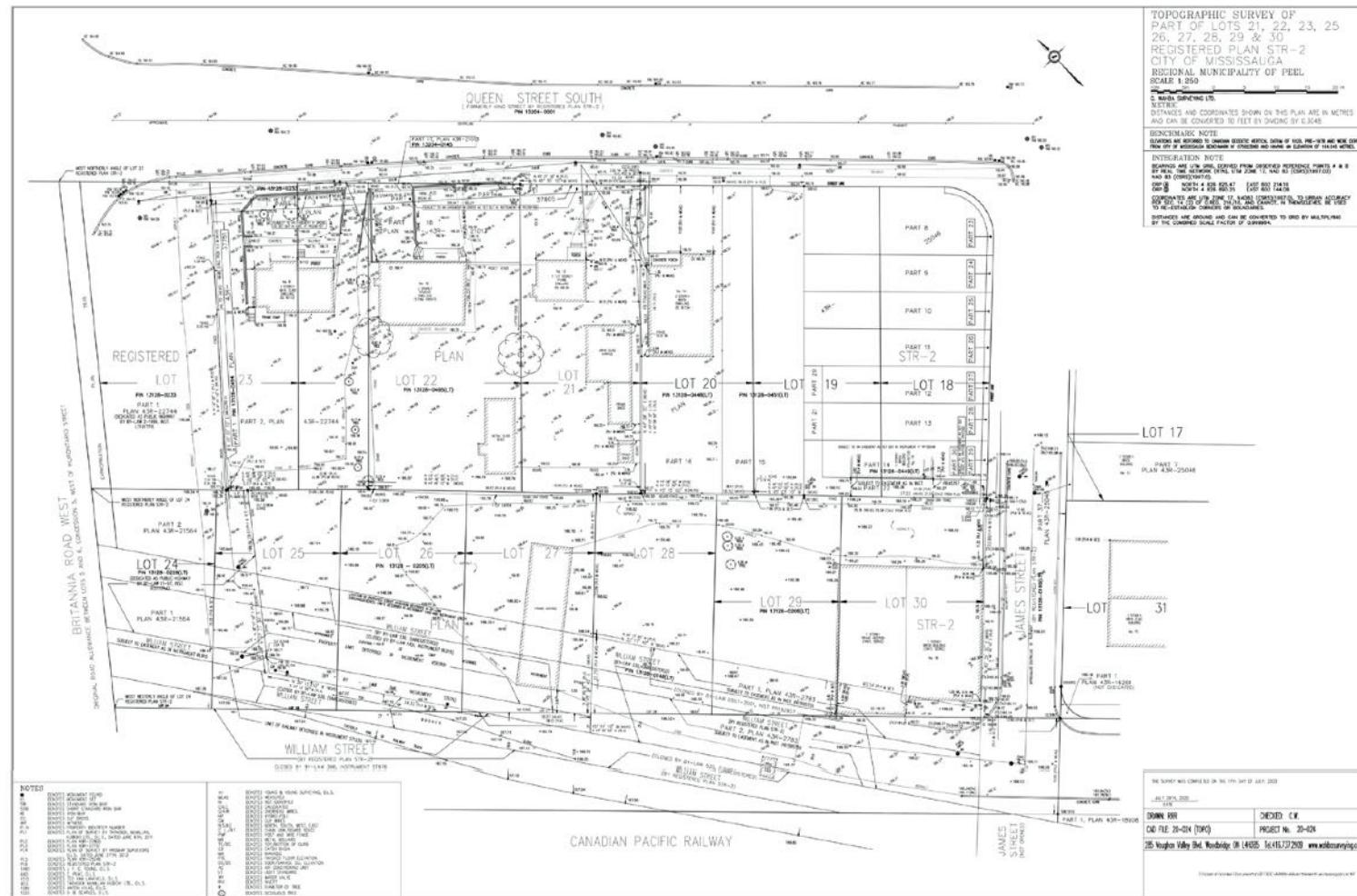
Map 3: The approximate location of the subject property within the 1877 Historic Atlas.





Map 4: The stage 2 field assessment of the subject property.

*Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 356 King Road, Plan of Survey for Part of Lot 37, Registered Plan 202, (Part of Lot 66, Concession 1W), Town of Richmond Hill, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*



Map 5: A clear copy of the development plan.



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