

THE STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
10 WEST LANDS: 17-19 ANN STREET, 84-90 HIGH STREET, 91 PARK  
STREET, MISSISSAUGA, REGION OF PEEL  
(LOT 1 PARK STREET SOUTH SIDE & LOT 1 HIGH STREET NORTH SIDE, TOWN PLOT OF PORT  
CREDIT, COUNTY OF PEEL)

*Prepared for*  
Anthony Di Santo  
10 WEST GO GP Inc.  
141 Lakeshore Rd East  
Mississauga ON L5G 1E8  
P: 416-747-9661 x241 | [adisanto@framgroup.com](mailto:adisanto@framgroup.com)

**A. M. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES**

88 Marchmount Road  
Toronto, ON M6G 2B1  
[am@archaeological.ca](mailto:am@archaeological.ca)  
416-652-2141

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Andrew Murray, P035  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the development property known as 10 West at 17-19 Ann Street, 84-90 High Street and 91 Park Street, City of Mississauga (Lot 1 Park Street South Side & Lot 1 High Street North Side, Town Plot of Port Credit, County of Peel). The property was assessed before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was requested by the City of Mississauga as part of due diligence under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for Anthony Di Santo, 10 WEST GO GP Inc., who arranged permission to enter the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 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 property survey was conducted on August 2, 2022, under clear skies and temperatures of 26°C.

The study area comprises five properties bounded by Park Street East to the northwest, Hurontario Street to the northeast, High Street East to the southeast, and Ann Street to the southwest in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes four buildings and public open space., approximately .58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area contains single-home residences, multi-storey residential, a low-rise Bell utility building and parking lots to the north and west.

The proximity to nineteenth-century Ford-Hill house at 19 Ann Street, nineteenth-century settlement roads and Kenollie Creek and Mary Fix Creek indicates the potential for archaeological deposits related to pre-contact Indigenous occupations and historic Euro-Canadian settlement. The buffer zones around these features of archaeological potential include all of the study area (Map 16). However, the background research identified significant disturbances from the former lawn bowling club, the extension to the 19 Ann Street house and the construction of the other three houses that would have extensively impacted the integrity of possible archaeological deposits across 4,025 m<sup>2</sup> (69.3 percent) of the study area. Test pit survey at five-metre intervals in three areas determined extensive disturbance (595m<sup>2</sup>; 10.4 percent). Test pit survey at 10 to 15-metre intervals confirmed intensive and extensive disturbance across a further 1,180 m<sup>2</sup> (20.3 percent). No archaeological remains were encountered. No further archaeological assessment should be required.

Based on the above information, the following recommendation can be made:

1. The study area for the 10 West lands at 17-19 Ann Street, 84-90 High Street and 91 Park Street, City of Mississauga, has been assessed through background research without discovering any archaeological remains. The study area does not have the potential for archaeological remains due to intensive and extensive disturbances and does not require further archaeological assessment.

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## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project/ Field Director/ Report Graphics/ Preparation  
Field Technician

Andrew Murray, P035  
Jackie Dolling, P158

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Development Context**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the development property known as 10 West at 17-19 Ann Street, 84-90 High Street and 91 Park Street, City of Mississauga (Lot 1 Park Street South Side & Lot 1 High Street North Side, Town Plot of Port Credit, County of Peel). The property was assessed before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was requested by the City of Mississauga as part of due diligence under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for Anthony Di Santo, 10 WEST GO GP Inc., who arranged permission to enter the subject property.

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The study area comprises five properties bounded by Park Street East to the northwest, Hurontario Street to the northeast, High Street East to the southeast, and Ann Street to the southwest in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes four buildings and public open space., approximately .58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area contains single-home residences, multi-storey residential, a low-rise Bell utility building and parking lots to the north and west.

### **1.2 Historic Context**

#### *1.2.1 General Area*

##### *1.2.1.1 Pre-contact era*

The Greater Toronto Area's importance in the pre-contact and early historic period was due to the use of the Credit River, along with the Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers, as part of the northward transportation route to Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay, and the Upper Great Lakes. Archaeologists divide eastern Ontario's pre-contact history into the following temporal/cultural sequences (Table 1):

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

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN	Big game hunters; small nomadic groups		
Early	Fluted Point	9500–8500 B.C.	Distinctive lanceolate and fluted points
Late	Hi-Lo	8500–8000 B.C.	Side-notched points
ARCHAIC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers. Territories exploited on yearly round.		
Early	Nettling Bifurcate Based	7800–6900 B.C. 6900–6000 B.C.	More varied toolkit.
Middle	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.
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point	2500–1800 B.C. 1800–1500 B.C. 1500–800 B.C.	Bipolar lithic reduction as evidence of more extensive woodworking
			Net fishing, nut harvesting, dog burials
			Evidence of mortuary practices; bow and arrow technology.
WOODLAND	Introduction of pottery and agriculture.		
Early	Meadowood	900–400 B.C.	Earliest pottery; pop-eyed birdstones
Middle	Point Peninsula Princess Point	400 B.C. –500 A.D. 500–900 A.D.	Long-distance trade networks. Incipient horticulture.
Late	Early Pickering/ Glen Meyer	900–1280 A.D.	Transition to village life and maize agriculture.
	Middle Uren Middleport	1280–1330 A.D. 1330–1400 A.D.	Large village sites. Rapid population growth.
	Late Wendat (Huron) Neutral Petun St. Lawrence Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)	1400–1650 A.D.	Well-made ceramic pots Tribal differentiation and warfare.
HISTORIC	European colonization		
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations	1700–1875 A.D.	Fur trade; social displacement.
Late	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations Euro-Canadian	1790 A.D. –present	Consolidation of Indigenous people on reserves; continued presence throughout urban and rural areas European urban & rural settlement

### 1.2.1.2 Early contact era

The French adventurer Etienne Brûlé may have visited the Toronto area in 1615 using the Lake Simcoe, Holland River, and Humber River portage route known to Indigenous populations for millennia to access Lake Ontario from the north. There is some dispute about whether Brûlé utilized the Credit River versus the Humber River as part of the route.

The Five Nations Iroquois established a series of strategic settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Neutral and their Algonquin allies after 1649. The next twenty years are not well documented. However, a party of traders from Cataraqui (Kingston) employed by Cavalier René-Robert La Salle visited the Teiaiaagon village site at Baby Point on the Humber River in the 1670s. Recollet missionary Father Louis Hennepin spent three weeks at the village in 1678 (Robinson 1933). The village of Teiaiaagon

was primarily occupied by Seneca people but would also have had other Iroquoian Nations and possibly even people with ancestral ties to the Huron Confederacy. 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 established many trading posts around Lake Ontario, including the Magasin Royale, in the vicinity of Baby Point on the Humber River. In 1750, the Chevalier de Portneuf constructed a storehouse enclosed by a palisade, known as Fort Toronto, on the Humber's east bank. The structure was deemed too small for an adequate garrison, and a new fort was built near the bandshell on the present-day CNE grounds (Robinson 1933). The Mississaugas referred to the Credit River as "Missinihe" or "Trusting Water", but the river became 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 Mississaugas, building a trading post and Government Inn on the east bank of the mouth of the Credit River in 1798. On August 2nd, 1805, the Mississaugas signed Treaty 13 with the British Crown at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas reserved a one-mile strip of land on either side of the Credit River as part of Treat 13A on the land that would become known as the "Credit Indian Reserve" or C.I.R..

The completion of the Ajetance Treaty or Second Purchase (Treaty 19) in 1818 left the Mississaugas of the Credit with three small reserves at 12 Mile Creek, 16 Mile Creek, and the Credit River. Noting the distress from the encroaching Euro-Canadian settlers to the Mississaugas, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, met with Mississaugas of the Credit ancestors and proposed the surrender of their remaining lands.

A portion of land consisting of 200 acres located in the southeasterly part of the Credit River Reserve would be set aside as a village site for the Mississaugas, with the proceeds of the sale used to instruct the Mississaugas in the Christian religion and to provide education for their children. On February 8, 1820, according to the terms of Treaty 22, the Mississaugas acquiesced to the Crown and ceded their lands at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with northern and southern portions of the Credit River Reserve. Treaty 23, negotiated later the same day, saw the central part of the Credit River Reserve, along with its woods and waters, ceded to the Crown for £50. However, the Mississaugas had intended to protect these lands from settler encroachment. A village was established further up the Credit River by 1826 of 20 cabins. Despite continuing

arguments that these lands had never been sold, the Credit Mississaugas began investigating options for relocation in the 1840s. Over 200 people reluctantly moved to 4,800 acres on the Grand River Reserve at the invitation of the Six Nations in 1847.

Although the Williams Treaty in 1923 partially resolved some of the outstanding treaty issues with the Mississauga First Nations, the issue of the rights to the Toronto Islands was not resolved until 2010 (Myrvold 1996). The Mississaugas of the Credit claim unextinguished Indigenous title to the Rouge River Valley Tract and submitted a claim, in 2015, to the governments of Ontario and Canada seeking the return of those lands (MCFN 2020).

### ***1.2.1.3 Historic Euro-Canadian Colonization***

The historical European settlement of the north shore of Lake Ontario began in 1793 when John Graves Simcoe established the town of York. The early settlement was focused on the Military Reserve near Fort York and around the area of present-day Front and Jarvis (Guillet 1946). The Township of Toronto, North was originally part of the much larger Home District, which included York, Simcoe, Ontario, Peel and other Counties. The initial settlement was in Toronto South Township, closer to the lake, and the survey of Toronto Township North was not completed until 1819-20. Peel County was not separated until 1865, when it was primarily settled (Lynch 1874).

The Credit Harbour Company was established in 1834 to develop a harbour at the mouth of the river with Mississaugas as two-thirds of the shareholders. A village was laid out on the west side of the river by 1835 as a centre for warehousing and shipping farmers' crops and timber from the mills further up the river. The lands on the east side of the Credit River became part of the extended Port Credit plot in 1846

### ***1.2.2 Property History***

The study area is located on Lot 1 Park Street South Side and Lot 1 High Street North Side, which were established by the Plan of Extension in the Town Plot of Port Credit in 1846 and the study area block was divided into north and south lots by 1850 (Map 4). The 1856 map indicates that James Hamilton held the lands, but his ownership is not recorded in the land registry records (Map 5). James Hamilton bought a store owned by Robert Cotton at 71 Lakeshore East in the 1850s and managed it with his sons Frederick and Charles. By 1865, the Sheriff of York and Peel County, Frederick W. Jarvis, sold the lands to the Bank of Upper

Canada (Instrument 13861). The bank sold the lands to John Crickmore in 1869 for \$7,000 (Instrument 340). Two weeks later, Crickmore sold the lands to William B. Hunter for \$25,000, who turned the lands around on the same day for 14,000 shares of the Peel General Manufacturing Company (Instruments 351 & 352). Frederick Chase Capreol founded the company in 1863 with an ambitious plan for industrial development along the Credit River, which was never fully accomplished. The 1859 Tremaine map of Peel County and the 1877 historic atlas maps for Toronto Township, and the detail of Port Credit only show the street layout with no buildings (Maps 6 and 7).

Catherine A. Ford acquired Lot 1 Park Street South Side in 1873 (Instrument 1225). Around this time, John Ford was listed as a sawyer with a daughter, Catherine, aged 20 (LAC 1871; Lynch 1874). The wood-sided, one-and-a-half-storey, vernacular house at 19 Ann Street is listed on the heritage register with a date of 1870 but is not designated. Catherine A. Hill sold Lot 1 to John Ford on July 6, 1885 (Instrument 5401). The western 66 feet was sold the same day back to Catherine and John Hill (Instrument 5402). John Henry Hill (27) is listed as a sailor in the 1881 census with his wife, Catherine Amanda (26) (LAC 1881). The 1891 census indicates the family had expanded to include a son and three daughters (LAC 1891). Catherine may have died by 1901 when she is no longer listed with the family in the census records, and by 1911 Henry's wife is listed as Ella (LAC 1901 and 1911). The house at 19 Ann Street is depicted as a one and half storey house with a one-storey southern wing on the 1910 fire insurance map (Map 9). However, the current footprint has a southern wing as large as the Park Street front, which is present on a 1928 fire insurance plan (Underwriters' Survey Limited 1928). The 1910 plan also shows two small structures that could be privies and a larger one and a-half-storey building (15 by 15 ft) facing directly onto Ann Street at the driveway to 17 Ann Street. This unknown building could be a stable or garage. In 1912, John H. Hill and his wife sold the westerly 66 feet Lot 1 to John E. Hall (Instrument 15181). John E. Hall is listed as a broker in the 1911 census, and a 1915 directory indicates he lived on Lot 3, Concession 2 Rear, South of Dundas, Toronto Township (LAC 1911; Vernon 1915).

Hall must have been a lawn bowling enthusiast as the Port Credit Lawn Bowling Club was founded in 1912 and officially opened in May 1914 at the corner of Park St. and Hurontario St. in Port Credit (Mississauga Library 2022). The lands wouldn't be sold to the lawn bowling club until his executors sold them for \$1 in 1949 (Instrument 3147). Aerial photography from 1931 shows the levelled bowling green before this sale (Map 11). It is unclear if the observed

yellow clay drainage tiles were installed from the outset or when additional buildings were added along the west and north sides of the greens after the purchase (Images 6 and 17). By 1991, the site was no longer suitable for club use, and it was decided to sell the property to the City of Mississauga (Instrument RO 992997).

John Hall sold the 19 Ann Street property to Malcolm B. Thomson and his wife in 1920 for \$2,000 (Instrument 20030). They sold it to Robert Woods and his wife in 1927 for \$3,600 (Instrument 28721). In 1955, the Woods severed the southern part of their lot and sold it to Hernicus and Johanna Van de Valk, and the house at 17 Ann Street was built (Instruments 7346, 7599 and 7599). The preparation for the new construction appears to have started much earlier as the 17 Ann Street lot and parts of the 19 Ann Street lot seem to have been graded on the 1931 aerial photograph (Map 11).

The south half of the study area was not built upon until the early twentieth century. Charles G. Hamilton purchased Lot 1 High Street North Side in 1903, acquiring some of the lands his father, James, had owned (Instrument 11340). In 1906, he severed the easterly portion of the lot and sold it to William Thomas Gray, owner of the St. Lawrence Starch Company (Instrument 13153). Gray built the first house on the southern half of the block at 90 High Street (Map 9). Charles Hamilton built his house on the western section of the lot at 84 High Street in 1912. Aerial photography from 1931, 1954 and 1960 indicate that the significant changes to the study area lands since the addition of the 17 Ann Street house have been the addition of parking lots around 19 Ann Street and the 84 and 90 High Street houses (Maps 11, 14, 15 and 16).

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

The study area comprises five properties bounded by Park Street East to the northwest, Hurontario Street to the northeast, High Street East to the southeast, and Ann Street to the southwest in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes four buildings and public open space., approximately .58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area contains single-home residences, multi-storey residential, a low-rise Bell utility building and parking lots to the north and west.

#### *1.3.1 Environmental Setting*

The property is in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Iroquois Plain was formed as part of glacial Lake Iroquois and comprises



myriad soil variations ranging from clays to deposits of sand and gravel associated with the ancient shoreline and beach bars (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soils are identified as well-drained Fox Sand (Hoffman and Richards 1955) (Agriculture Canada 1954; Chapman and Putnam 2007). The topographic map from 1909 shows the mouth of Kenollie Creek at Lake Ontario only 75 metres to the southwest and Mary Fix Creek 100 metres to the east (Maps 8, 12 and 13).

Exp Services Inc. conducted a geotechnical investigation in 2021 (exp 2021). Ten boreholes found fill across the property, including the parking lots and former lawn bowling club. Four of these boreholes had a level of topsoil over the fill, and no buried topsoil layers were encountered.

### 1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

A one-kilometre radius search of the registered archaeological sites database maintained by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries identified 16 archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property (Table 2). However, none of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area. Overall, the registered archaeological sites document Indigenous people and Euro-Canadian settlements in the general area.

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

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Proximity
AjGv-1	Hare	Archaic, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Campsite	700
AjGv-5	Glenburny	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Campsite	1195
AjGv-8	Eley	Archaic	Aboriginal	Campsite	835
AjGv-9	Avonbridge	Archaic	Aboriginal	Campsite	790
AjGv-10	Stavebank	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Campsite	884
AjGv-11	Port Street	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		960
AjGv-12	Pinewood Trail	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal		1185
AjGv-13	Fort Toronto	Post-Contact	Mississauga	village	650
AjGv-32	Scott-O'Brien	Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal		1320
AjGv-39	Adamson Estate	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	1400
AjGv-57		Unknown		Burial	1400
AjGv-71	James Taylor	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Warehouse	900
AjGv-73	-	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Scatter	1295
AjGv-83	-	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle, Woodland	Aboriginal	Campsite	490
AjGv-84	Kane	Woodland, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Campsite, homestead	1520
AjGv-95	Tall Oaks	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	520

### **1.3.3 Past Projects**

A search of the PastPort site report titles using keywords of the streets “Hurontario”, “High”, “Ann”, “Park” and Lot 1 recovered the details of four reports of nearby archaeological assessments. Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 background research study for the Hurontario-Main Street Light Rail Transit (LRT) project in 2013 (ASI 2014: P392-014-2013). The project evaluated the potential for archaeological remains along Hurontario Street from Park Street north to Eaglewood Boulevard and concluded that this area was disturbed. Another transit-related project was conducted by AMEC Foster Wheeler in 2015 and 2016, including background research and the Stage 2 property survey of areas with archaeological potential (AMEC FW 2016: P219-0005-2015 & P219-0008-2016). The project followed from the earlier study by Archeoworks that indicated the potential for archaeological remains along the west side of Hurontario Street between Park and High Streets (Archeoworks 2010: P029-703-2010). AMEC Foster Wheeler conducted a test pit assessment within these areas, including a narrow band along the east side of the house at 90 High Street. No archaeological remains were discovered. A Stage 1 and 2, and 3 archaeological assessment was conducted by The Archaeologists Inc. of the properties at 78 Park Street East and 22, 24, 26 and 28 Ann Street in 2019 (TAI 2020a&b: P489-0007-2019 & P052-0998-2019). The property is located at the northwest corner of Park and Ann Streets. No archaeological remains were discovered.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 GIS Methods**

The existing survey plan was overlaid with nineteenth and twentieth-century mapping using the best available landmarks. The maps were rotated and stretched in east-west and north-south directions to provide the best fit.

### **2.2 Property Survey**

The field visit and property survey were conducted on August 2, 2022, under clear skies and temperatures of 26°C. The current property conditions were visually assessed and photo-documented directly within the study area under good viewing conditions (Images 1 - 16). Photograph locations were logged by GPS (Maps 17 and 18).

The property was visually inspected for unmapped features of archaeological potential and the confirmation of low potential areas indicated by the background research and geo-tech

soil investigation. The 84 and 90 High Street houses were built on artificial rises (Images 8 and 12). There was an unnatural slope along the frontage of 17 Ann Street (Image 15). Extensive and intensive disturbance was confirmed for the parking lots and driveways around each of the four houses (Images 7, 14 and).

The remaining area was subject to Stage 2 test pits following *Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011* (MHSTCI 2011: 30-32). The test pit survey method involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects, excavating small pits by hand at regular five-metre intervals and examining their contents before backfilling (Images 1, 10, 12, 14 and 16). Each test pit was excavated five centimetres into the subsoil, and the soil was screened through 6-mm mesh. Three areas were tested at five-metre intervals to thoroughly investigate observed disturbances around the 17 Ann Street house, the former lawn bowling club and the 90 High Street house frontage. The 17 Ann Street house test pits were deep with hard-packed clay and gravel soils, indicating that the native sandy soil had been removed (Image 2). The lawn bowling club had varying soil depths and soil profiles, showing evidence of grading below the topsoil and yellow clay drainage tiles installed at a depth of 70 cm (Images 5 and 6). The test pit intervals at 10 to 15-metre intervals were used to confirm disturbance across the remaining areas, which included the west side of the former lawn bowling club, the back yard of 17 Ann Street, the east side of 90 High Street and the west of the 84 High Street house and parking lot. The soil profiles of the various areas varied widely, suggesting that the disturbances were not from a single event (Images 3, 9, 11 and 13).

### **2.3 Inventory of the Documentary Record**

No archaeological remains were discovered during the Stage 1 and 2 field visit and survey. The documentary record of the project consists of 43 geo-tagged digital photographs and this report. The documentary record will be stored at the office of A. M. Archaeological Associates until it can be deposited at a long-term storage facility with the approval of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

## **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The proximity to nineteenth-century Ford-Hill house at 19 Ann Street, nineteenth-century settlement roads and Kenollie Creek and Mary Fix Creek indicates the potential for archaeological deposits related to pre-contact Indigenous occupations and historic Euro-

Canadian settlement. The buffer zones around these features of archaeological potential include all of the study area (Map 16). However, the background research identified significant disturbances from the former lawn bowling club, the extension to the 19 Ann Street house and the construction of the other three houses that would have extensively impacted the integrity of possible archaeological deposits across 4,025 m<sup>2</sup> (69.3 percent) of the study area. Test pit survey at five-metre intervals in three areas determined extensive disturbance (595m<sup>2</sup>; 10.4 percent). Test pit survey at 10 to 15-metre intervals confirmed intensive and extensive disturbance across a further 1,180 m<sup>2</sup> (20.3 percent). No archaeological remains were encountered. No further archaeological assessment should be required.

#### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the above information, the following recommendation can be made:

1. The study area for the 10 West lands at 17-19 Ann Street, 84-90 High Street and 91 Park Street, City of Mississauga, has been assessed through background research without discovering any archaeological remains. The study area does not have the potential for archaeological remains due to intensive and extensive disturbances and does not require further archaeological assessment.

## **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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

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## 7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: West view of test pit excavation near 19 Ann Street.



Image 2: Deep disturbed test pit at 19 Ann Street.





Image 3: Deep disturbed test pit with hard packed gravel at bottom.



Image 4: Disturbed test pit with light brown silty sand over a red clay lens over yellow sand subsoil.





Image 5: Disturbed test pit profile in former lawn bowling green with brown silty sand over mottled yellow-brown to brown interface over yellow-brown sand subsoil.



Image 6: Deep disturbed test pit with yellow clay drainage tile at bottom.





Image 7: South view of the parking lot and the disturbed slope on west side of the 90 High Street house.



Image 8: Southeast view of the disturbed slope on west side of the 90 High Street house.





Image 9: Deep disturbed test pit along the east side of the 90 High Street house.



Image 10: Test pit excavation in progress along the south side of the 90 High Street house.





Image 11: Deep disturbed test pit along the south side of the 84 High Street house



Image 12: North view of test pit excavation in progress along the west side of the 84 High Street house.





Image 13: Deep disturbed test pit along the west side of the 84 High Street house.



Image 14: West view of test pit excavation in progress at the edge of the parking lot along the north side of the 84 High Street house.





Image 15: Disturbed sloped driveway and lawn along the frontage of the 17 Ann Street house.



Image 16: South view of test pit excavation in progress along the east side of the 17 Ann Street house.





Image 17: West view of former Port Credit Lawn Bowling Club in 1982 with clubhouse on the right and 19 Ann Street house in the background (Mississauga Library 2022).



## 8.0 MAPS







Map 2: Study area location within the tract of land one mile on either side of the Credit River retained by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Archives of Ontario 1806).





Map 3: 1839 Port Credit plan showing original plot on west side of the river and the study area within vacant lands along Hurontario Street (LAC 1839).





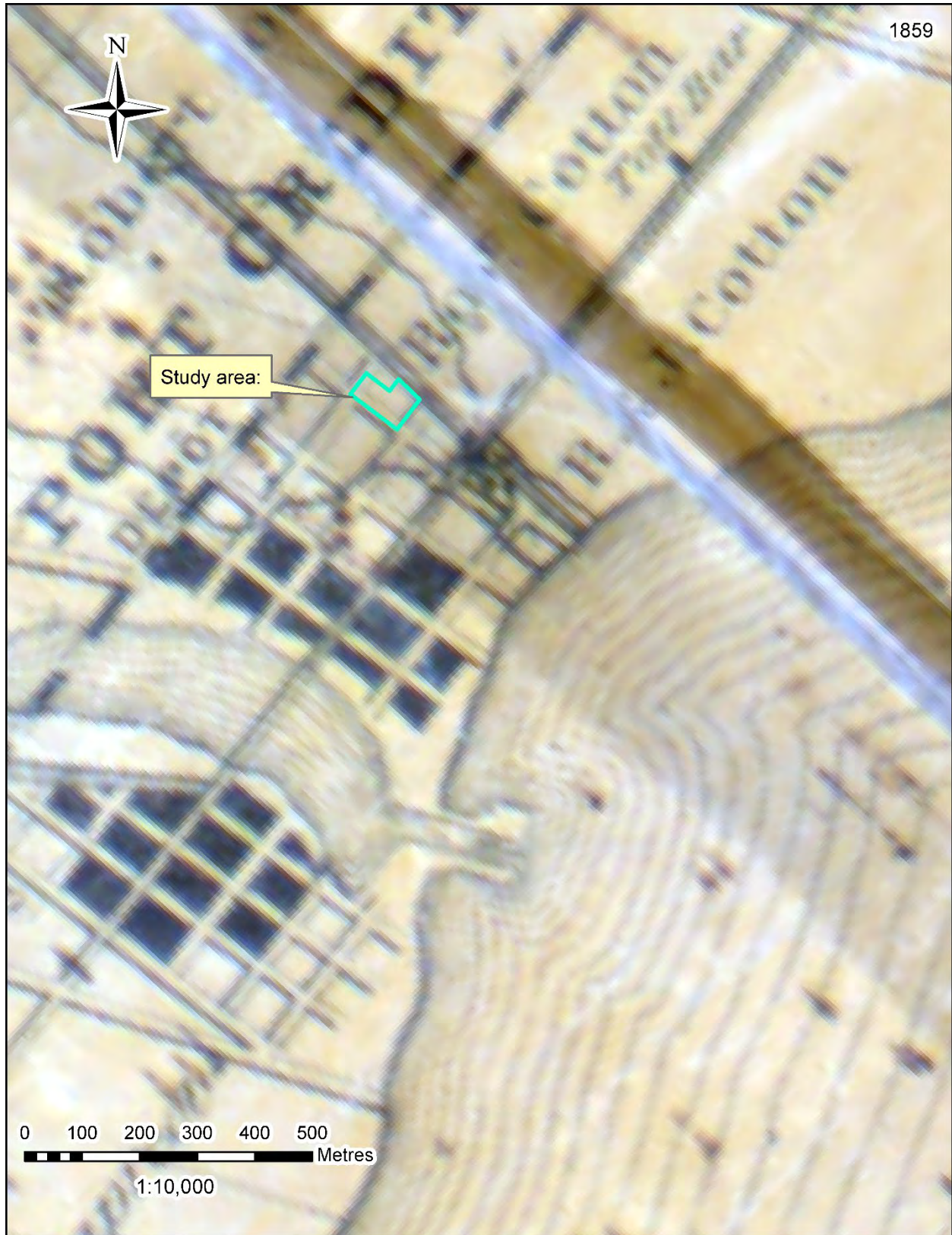
Map 4: 1850 Port Credit town plot showing the two subdivided lots of the study area (1850).





Map 51: 1856 Port Credit town plot showing the two subdivided lots labelled as James Hamilton (LAC 1856).



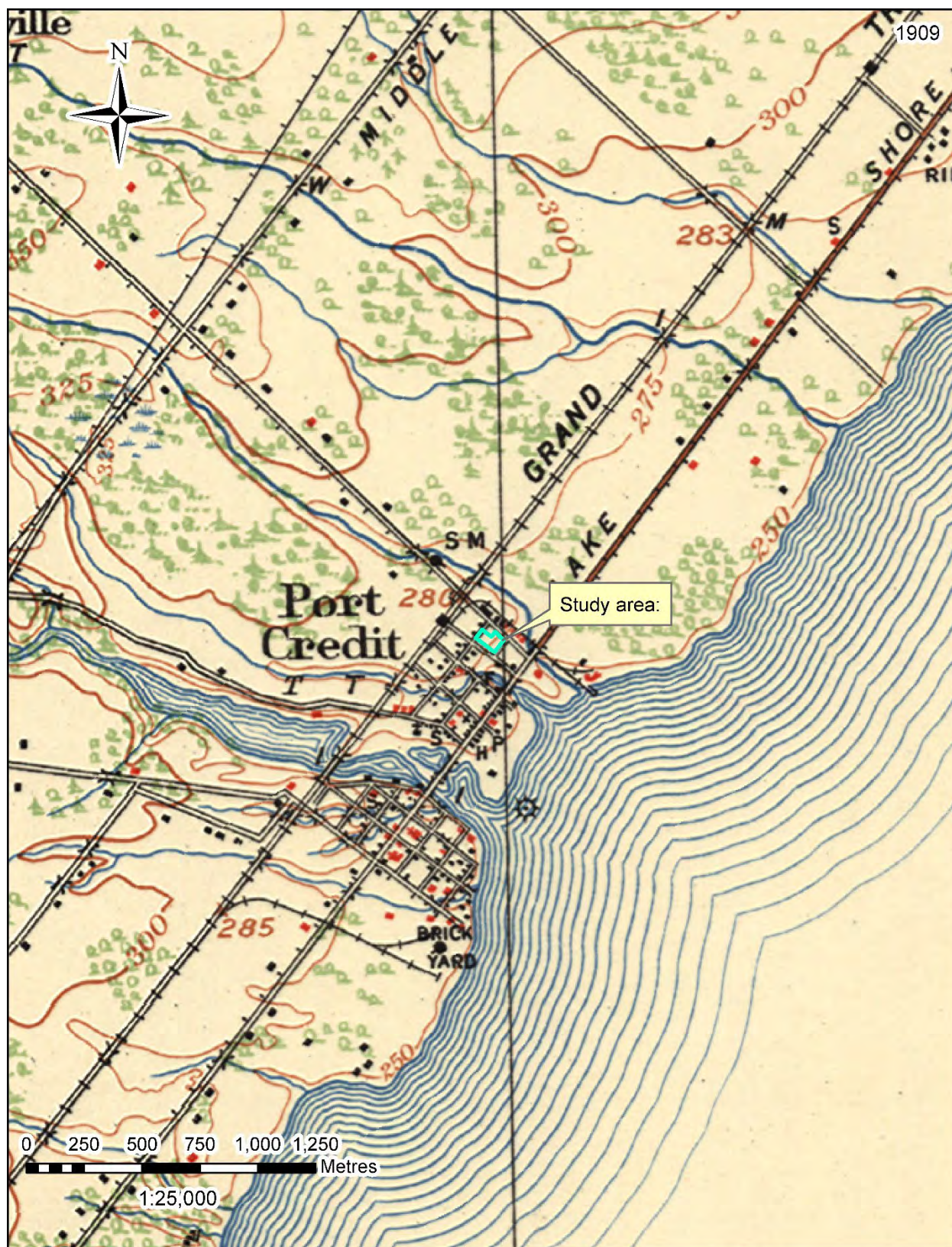


Map 6: The 1859 map of Peel County showing John Gill with a house of within the study area and Dr. Aikin holding the east half of the lot (Tremaine 1859).









Map 8: 1909 topographic map showing the creeks to the east and west of the study area (DMD 1909).





Map 9: 1910 fire insurance plan showing existing buildings in the northwest corner (19 Ann St.) and the southeast corner (90 High St) as well as small building on Ann Street (Underwriters' Survey Limited 1910).





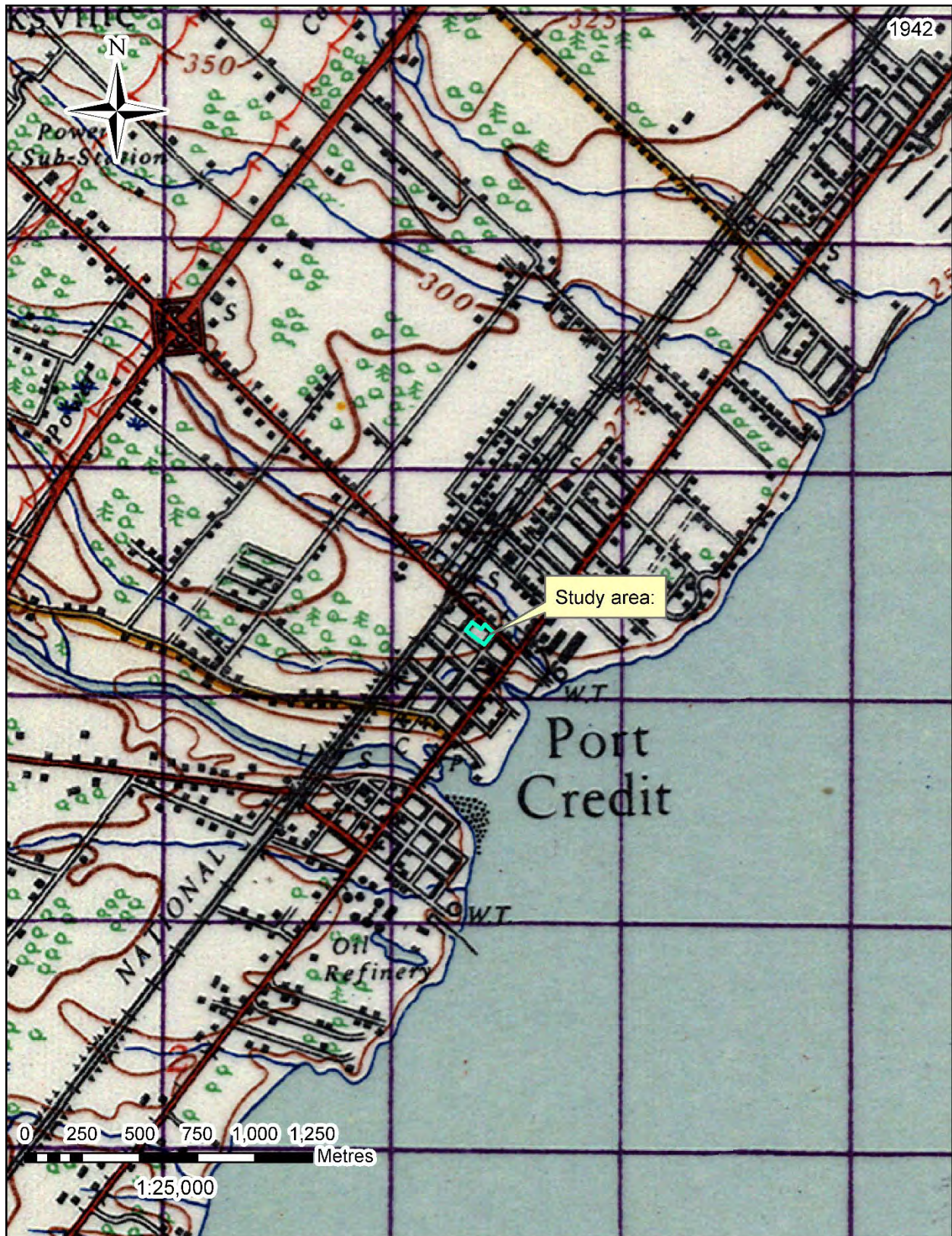
Map 10: 1918 topographic map showing a wood frame and a brick house within the study area (DMD 1918).





Map 11: 1931 aerial photo showing ongoing disturbance at 17 Ann Street and early lawn bowling green on High Street (National Air Photo Library 1931).





Map 12: 1942 topographic map with a house and barn on the west half of the lot (DND 1942).





Map 13: Peel County soil survey map showing Fox sand (Fs) and Bottomlands around the creeks to the east and west of the study area (Hoffman and Richards 1953).





Map 14: 1954 aerial view of the study area (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954).





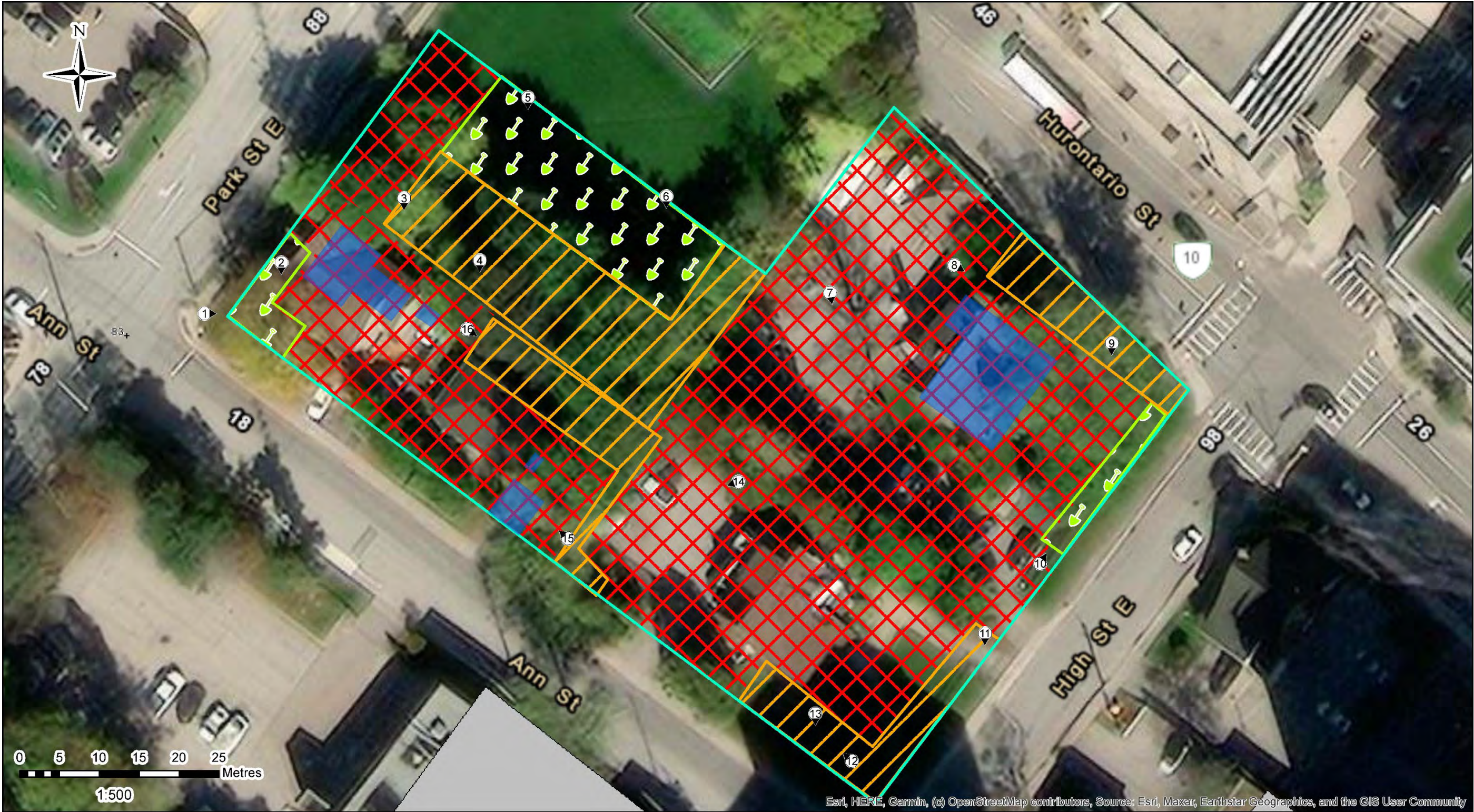
Map 15: Aerial view of the study in 1960 after the construction of 17 Ann Street and the lawn bowling clubhouse (City of Toronto 2022).





Map 16: Aerial showing archaeological potential buffers around historic features, water sources and registered archaeological sites (ESRI 2022).

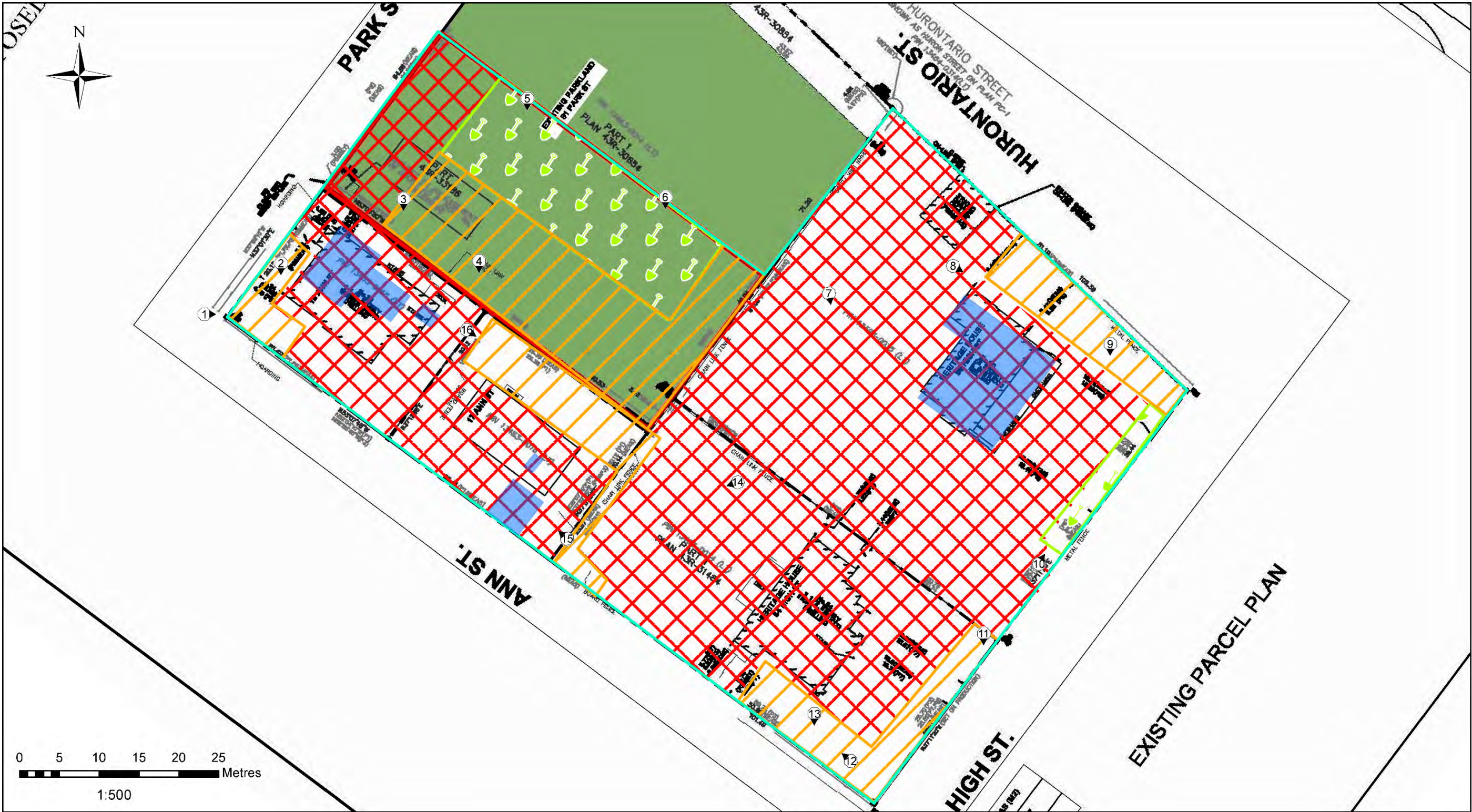




**Legend**  
No Potential- Disturbed: visually determined Disturbed - test pits @ 5m intervals Disturbed - test pits @ 10-15m intervals Buildings in 1910 Image view

Map 17: Aerial view of the study area showing disturbed area with no archaeological potential, assessment methods and photo locations (ESRI 2022; OBM 2004).





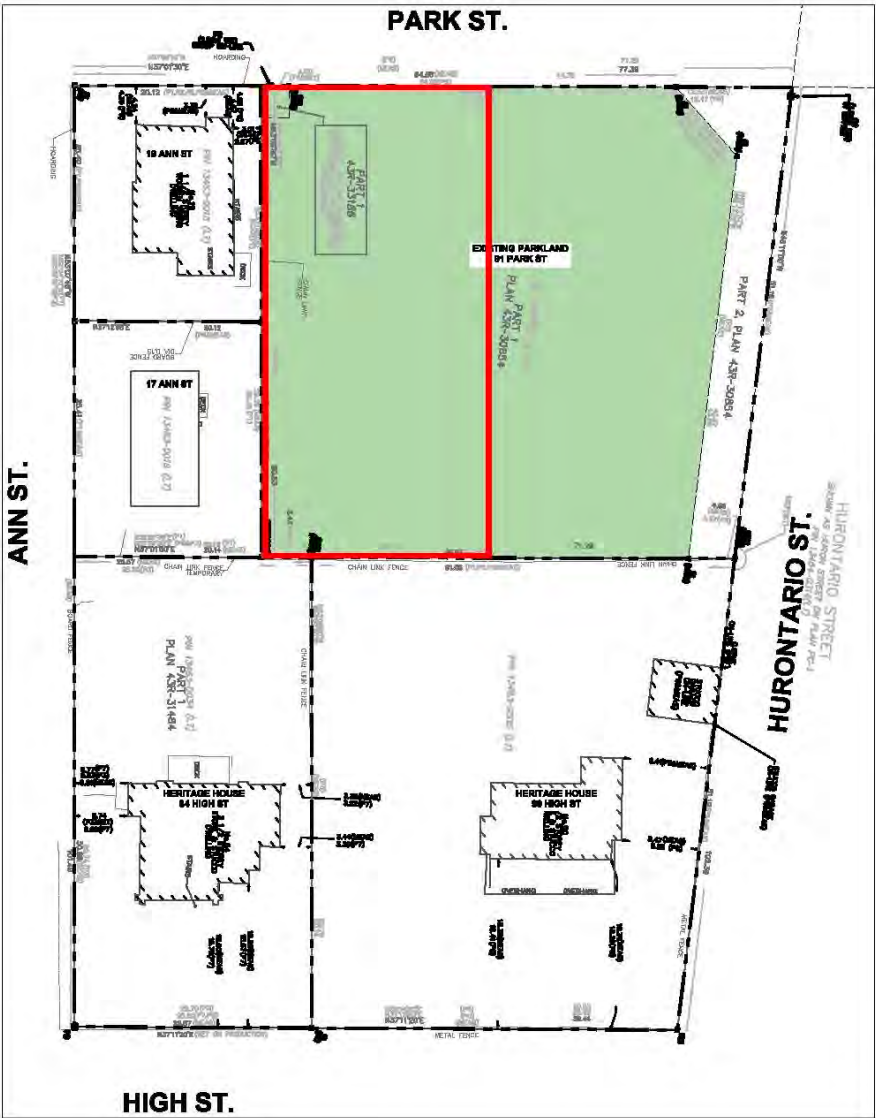
Legend

- No Potential- Disturbed: visually determined Disturbed - test pits @ 5m intervals Disturbed - test pits @ 10-15m intervals Buildings in 1910 Image view

Map 18: Detail of the Existing Parcel Plan of the study area showing disturbed area with no archaeological potential, assessment methods and photo locations (rescaled from original provided).



APPENDIX A: EXISTING & PROPOSED PARCEL PLAN



PARCEL	AREA (M2)
EXISTING PARKLAND	3471.37
EXISTING LANDS OWN BY APPLICANT	4148.41

EXISTING PARCEL PLAN

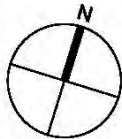


PARCEL	AREA (M2)
10 WEST CONDOMINIUM	3273.87
POPS SPACE	114.18
NORTH PUBLIC PARK (LANDS TO BE RETAINED BY CITY)	1174.15
SOUTH PUBLIC PARK (LANDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO CITY)	1916.75
TOTAL CITY PARK	2,492.88

PROPOSED PARCEL PLAN

**10 WEST**  
MISSISSAUGA, ON  
21-182

EXISTING & PROPOSED  
PARCEL PLAN



**CORE ARCHITECTS INC**  
130 QUEENS QUAY EAST, SUITE 700,  
WEST TOWER  
TORONTO, ON CANADA M5A 0P6

T +1 416 343 0400  
F +1 416 343 0401  
INFO@COREARCHITECTS.COM  
WWW.COREARCHITECTS.COM

Map 19: Existing and proposed parcel plan of study for the 10 West lands (rescaled from original).