STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 1055 BLOOR STREET, PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 1 NDS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, PEEL COUNTY, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

ORIGINAL REPORT

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GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, PEEL COUNTY,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by CAPREIT Limited Partnership to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1055 Bloor Street, part of Lot 8, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. This assessment was carried out as part of a Site Plan application; the overall size of the subject property is approximately 2.8 hectares. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 18, 2019.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for encountering both historical Euro-Canadian and Indigenous remains within the subject property. However, given the widespread and intensive ground disturbance throughout the entire property resulting from past grading and construction activities, it was concluded that the recovery of *in-situ* archaeological material was unlikely.

The Stage 1 background research and property review confirmed that the subject property has been thoroughly disturbed due to previous grading below topsoil. These deep and extensive land alterations would have removed any traces of early occupation within the subject property. As such, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

ASI

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by CAPREIT Limited Partnership to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1055 Bloor Street, part of Lot 8, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 2.8 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0379-2019). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Amendment for the proposed construction of additional residential buildings and associated amenities, as required by the City of Mississauga and the *Ontario Planning Act (*Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990); the existing residential building on the property will be retained. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 18, 2019.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research.

Historically, the subject property occupies a small area in the central portion of Lot 8, Concession 1 NDS, in the former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County. It is situated along the northeast limit of Lot 8 and is approximately 250 metres from the southwest limit of Lot 8 bordering the historical Tomken Road concession corridor. The property currently consists of a 17-storey residential apartment building and associated driveways, aboveground and underground parking lots, and various greenspace and recreational areas.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor, and the first settler in this Township, indeed the first settler of Peel County itself, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families scattered along Dundas Street. Although the number of inhabitants increased gradually over the next few years, the rate of settlement was checked considerably by the outbreak of the war in 1812. When the war was over, however, growth of the Township revived and additional survey, appropriately called the "New Survey," was conducted on the lands in the rear part of the Township. The greater part of the New Survey lands was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City who had suffered persecution during the war.

The Credit River, which runs through the western portion of the Township, proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants. Not only was it a good watering stream, there were also endless mill privileges along the entire length of the river. Several villages of varying sizes had developed by the end of the nineteenth century, including Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville, and Malton. A number of crossroad communities also began to grow by the end of the nineteenth century. These included Britannia, Derry, Frasers Corners, Palestine, Mt Charles, and Grahamsville.

The lakeshore line of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway was completed in 1855 and later amalgamated with the Great Western Railway in 1871. The Great Western Railway was subsequently amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway in 1882, which was amalgamated in turn with Canadian National Railway in 1923 (Andreae 1997:126–127).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent

potential historical archaeological sites on the property[1] (Figures 2-4). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2), is shown occupying a small area along the northeast limit of Lot 8, Concession 1 NDS. At this time Lot 8 had been divided into northwest and southeast halves, with the northwest half further divided into two portions each equaling one-quarter of the overall lot. The property is situated at the southeast end of the northwest half, in the quarter portion of Lot 8 owned by Jaber (?) Ruston, and it is approximately 250 metres northeast of the present-day Tomken Road, a historical northwest-southeast concession road bordering the southwest limit of Lot 8. There are no structures depicted on the property or in the nearby vicinity, but Little Etobicoke Creek, a tributary of Etobicoke Creek, is shown approximately 250 metres to the north-northeast of the subject property on Lot 7, and a sawmill is identified approximately 300 metres northeast of the property along the south (near) side of the creek. The map also identifies two small crossroads communities approximately 1.1 km from the property: Sydenham (present-day Bloor Street and Tomken Road) to the south and Sandhill (present-day Burnhamthorpe Road East and Dixie Road) to the north.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Figure 3) shows a similar division of land within Lot 8, with the subject property located in the southeast portion of the northwest half, which at this time was owned by Edward Black, a non-resident. There are no structures depicted on the property and the only two structures in the nearby vicinity, likely farmsteads, are both located approximately 250 metres from the property at the southwest limit of Lot 8 fronting Tomken Road; one of these homesteads has an associated orchard and is located on the same Edward Black parcel as the subject property. Little Etobicoke Creek is again shown approximately 250 metres north-northeast of the property, but the sawmill identified on the earlier 1859 *Tremaine* map is absent. The two crossroads communities previously located 1.1 km to the north and south of the property on the 1859 *Tremaine* map are also depicted on the 1877 atlas, but the latter indicates that, by 1877, both had been established as postal villages and recognized by their respective post office designations of Dixie (formerly Sydenham) and Burnhamthorpe (formerly Sandhill).

The early twentieth-century topographic map series, which includes features such as structures, streams, roads, woodlots, and elevation, was also consulted. On the 1909 NTS Brampton Sheet (Figure 4), the subject property appears in an undeveloped, rural area comprised primarily by land cleared for agricultural use, although sparse vegetated areas remain. Similar to the nineteenth-century maps, the property is situated approximately 250 metres northeast of present-day Tomken Road and 1.1 km to the south and north, respectively, of the Burnhamthorpe and Dixie crossroads communities. The only structure in the nearby vicinity is a frame structure fronting the northeast side of Tomken Road, again at a distance of approximately 250 metres; the structure, surrounded by a small wooded area, likely corresponds to the homestead and orchard depicted on the same Edward Black parcel as the subject property on the 1877 atlas. In addition to the Little Etobicoke Creek tributary, which is again depicted

[1] Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

approximately 250 metres north-northeast of the subject property, the 1909 topographic map shows a smaller feeder stream that approaches to within 125-150 metres of the north property limit before joining the main tributary; this smaller watercourse was not identified on earlier mapping. The 1909 map also depicts a series of elevation contour lines indicating the terrain in the general vicinity of the subject property features a gradual negative northward slope in the direction of Little Etobicoke Creek.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

The City of Toronto Archives possesses a series of aerial photographs which illustrate the development of Toronto and surrounding areas in the latter half of the twentieth century (City of Toronto 2019) (Figure 5). Imagery from 1954 shows the subject property overlapping two ploughed agricultural fields and the edge of an orchard in a rural area. Several buildings visible approximately 225-250 metres to the southwest, likely part a farming operation, correspond to the general location of structures depicted fronting Tomken Road on both the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* and the 1909 Brampton Sheet topographic map (Figures 3-4).

The 1966 aerial image indicates there was no change to the subject property or the adjacent lands to the northwest and southwest except for the demolition of the farm complex on Tomken Road. Development of the lands to the northeast and southeast, however, was well underway. In addition to extensive grading of the lands immediately northeast of the property, the initial grading of a road corridor adjacent to the southeast property limit, future Bloor Street, had been completed, and just beyond this graded roadway was the edge of an encroaching residential subdivision. Oriented along the length of the graded Bloor Street corridor at the south end of the property is the label "Riverspray Crescent," which is in reference to a planned future roadway that is to extend northwest off Bloor Street.

Significant development of this area continued in the following years. By 1968, Bloor Street and Riverspray Road, the latter now running parallel to the curved west property limit, had been completed and the subject property had been thoroughly graded, although it remained vacant along with the graded lands immediately northeast. Further residential construction of the surrounding area was rapid, and in only two years the subdivision had expanded west beyond Bloor Street, with dozens of completed houses lining the new side streets on the southwest side of Riverspray Road directly opposite the subject property. The remaining portion of the orchard northwest of the subject property not yet impacted by grading and road construction was at this time the only land in the vicinity of the property that remained unaltered by development activities.

The residential apartment complex that currently occupies the subject property was constructed between 1968 and 1970. As described above, the 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as a vacant graded lot, but by the following year construction of the "Y"-shaped 17-storey apartment building was near completion, the area for the large rectangular surface parking lot along the northeast limit had been graded, and landscaping of the remaining property appears to have begun. The 1969 aerial image also shows ongoing construction of a large retail plaza adjacent to the northeast limit and extensive grading on the northwest side of Riverspray Crescent where the orchard once stood. By 1970, construction and landscaping activities on the subject property were complete. In addition to the main building and the large parking lot, tennis courts were built in the north portion of the property and various paved driveways, walkways, patios, and servicing areas were established in the vicinity of the main building, while the rest of the property was left as open greenspace with some young trees planted throughout. The 1970 aerial image also shows the adjacent retail plaza nearing completion and construction of a similar apartment complex underway on the northwest side of Riverspray Crescent.

The subject property has remained largely unaltered since 1970. The only notable differences between the 1970 aerial image and the current orthographic imagery (Figure 6) consist of minor landscaping alterations, primarily the planting of additional trees and small hedgerows throughout the existing greenspace areas.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model that underlies consideration of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site potential, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The S & G Section 1.4.1, Standard 1 also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites.

Although there are no known historical sites within 300 metres of the subject property, the Little Etobicoke Creek, a large tributary of the Etobicoke Creek, is located within 250 metres of the property and early twentieth-century topographic mapping suggests the possibility that a smaller feeder stream was once located within 150 metres of the property prior to intensive development of the area. However, despite possessing certain criteria indicative of historical archaeological potential, aerial imagery of the property from the mid-twentieth century shows the subject property consisted of undeveloped agricultural land until the late 1960s, at which time it underwent significant, widespread disturbance from grading and building activities related to the construction of the existing residential apartment complex. Given the extent of these disturbances, it is unlikely that any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian material remains *in situ* on the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within the subject property and the nearby vicinity, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is within the AjGv Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (MTCS 2019). This paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity is attributed to the lack of archaeological assessments conducted in the area prior to extensive residential development in the latter half of the twentieth century. It does not necessarily reflect the intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

No previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within 50 metres of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated at the edge of the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174), which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till.

The subject property is located in the south end of the Little Etobicoke Creek subwatershed, along the west boundary of the Etobicoke Creek Watershed (City of Mississauga 2006; Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 2019).

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location. The Little Etobicoke Creek, a tributary of the Etobicoke Creek, is accurately and consistently shown at a distance approximately 250 metres north-northeast of the subject property on historical and modern mapping, and early twentieth-century topographic mapping also indicates a smaller feeder stream may have been located within 150 metres of the property prior to the extensive development of the area during the latter half of the twentieth century.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

Although there are no registered Indigenous sites within 300 metres of the property, the presence of at least one significant watercourse less than 300 metres from the subject property suggests the property retains pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential. However, due to the significant grading and other construction activities throughout the entire property during the twentieth century, it is unlikely that any *in-situ* Indigenous material remains.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property, located at 1055 Bloor Street, is approximately 2.8 hectares in size and comprises a residential apartment complex (Figure 6). It fronts Bloor Street along the southeast limit and Riverspray Crescent along the curved southwest and northwest limits and is bordered by a large retail plaza along the northeast limit. The apartment complex consists of a 17-storey, "Y"-shaped building with underground parking, paved surface parking lots, driveways, and walkways, tennis courts, paved patio and servicing areas surrounding the building, and large greenspaces consisting of a mix of open lawn and trees (Plates 1-15). Extensive landscaping and other ground modifications throughout the property have resulted in significant changes in grade across the property and relative to the surrounding lands, which have also been subject to modification over time; notable alterations within the property include raised berms and knolls in the greenspace areas and some paved areas situated well below grade. Various underground utilities and other subsurface infrastructure are also present throughout portions of the property (Plates 9-10, 13, 16-18).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 1 field review was completed by Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) on October 15, 2019. In accordance with the S & G, Section 1.2, the field review was conducted by means of a visual inspection of the subject property to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions, and to evaluate and map the archaeological potential of the property prior to development. The weather and lighting conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork and permitted good visibility of the land features. Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 1 fieldwork are

presented in Section 7.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7).

2.1 Findings

As discussed above, the subject property comprises a residential apartment complex consisting of a large, 17-storey apartment building with both underground and surface parking, paved driveways, walkways, patios, and servicing areas, tennis courts, and greenspace areas (Plates 1-15). The grade of the various paved and greenspace areas surrounding the building varies throughout the property. Aerial imagery indicates the entire complex was constructed between 1968 and 1970 and has since remained largely unaltered. The visual inspection of the property confirmed that the entire property was thoroughly disturbed by grading and construction activities, and by the installation of various underground utilities and other subsurface infrastructure throughout the greenspace and paved areas surrounding the building (Plates 9-10, 13, 16-18). The observations made during the field review, in combination with modern aerial imagery, have led to the conclusion that no intact soil deposits remain within the subject property (Figure 7).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by CAPREIT Limited Partnership to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1055 Bloor Street, part of Lot 8, Concession 1 NDS, in the former Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 2.8 hectares.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for encountering both historical Euro-Canadian and pre-contact Indigenous remains within the subject property. However, given the widespread and intensive ground disturbance across the entire property due to past grading and construction activities below topsoil, it was concluded that the recovery of *in-situ* archaeological material within the property was unlikely.

The Stage 1 visual inspection of the property confirmed that the entire subject property was heavily altered by previous grading below topsoil, including those activities related to construction of the apartment building, excavation of the underground parking lot, grading of paved surface areas, extensive landscaping and modification of greenspace areas, and the installation of subsurface infrastructure. The construction techniques employed during these activities would have obliterated any traces of early occupation within the property. In accordance with the S & G, Section 1.3.2, the degree of these extensive and deep land alterations has removed all potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within the limits of the subject property.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

The documentation related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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.

- 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 field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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7.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of driveway leading to main entrance of apartment building at 1055 Bloor Street.



Plate 2: View of apartment building and rear parking lot at north end of property.



Plate 3: View of small parking lot at south end of property near main entrance to building.



Plate 4: View across driveway and greenspace at main entrance off Bloor Street.



Plate 5: View of underground parking entrance at east end of property off Bloor Street.



Plate 6: View of underground parking entrance at north end of property off Riverspray Crescent.



Plate 7: View of tennis courts in north portion of property.



Plate 8: View of paved area at rear of building for refuse disposal and pick-up; also showing example of landscaping and variations in grade.



Plate 9: View of paved area with significant change in grade at southwest side of building; manholes and light standard indicate underground infrastructure.



Plate 10: View of paved area at southwest side of building at lower grade; manholes indicate underground infrastructure.



Plate 11: View showing difference in grade between northeast limit of property and adjacent plaza.



Plate 12: View of landscaped greenspace along northwest limit at Riverspray Crescent.



Plate 13: View of walkway leading from building to parking lot and underground parking access; light standards indicate underground utilities.



Plate 14: View of landscaped greenspace and walkway to tennis court at northwest side of building.



Plate 15: View of landscaped greenspace at south end of property.



Plate 16: View of fenced gas meter in greenspace area near southwest limit.



Plate 17: View of electrical box adjacent to building in southwest portion of property.



Plate 18: View of access valves for lawn irrigation system.

8.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

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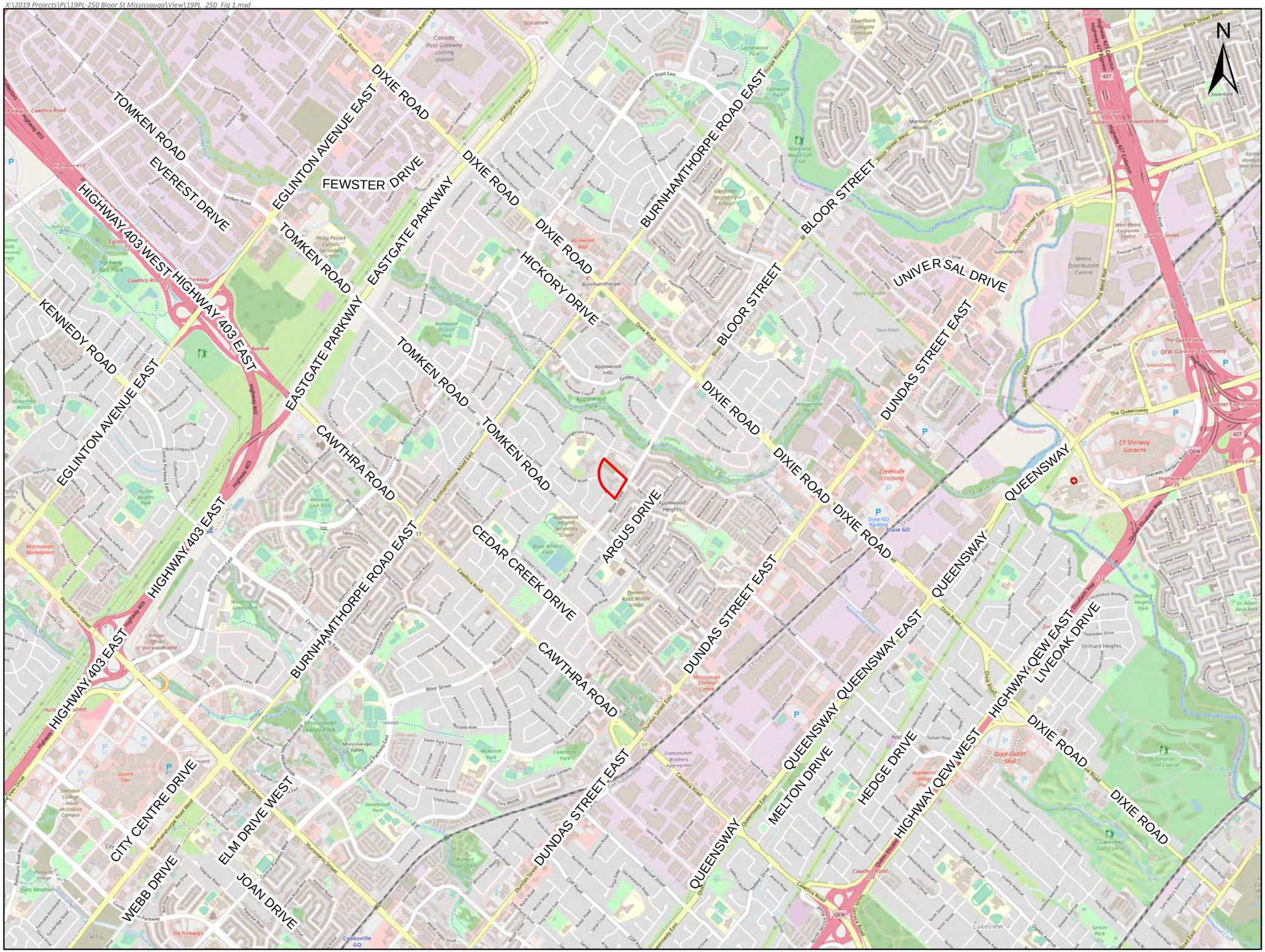



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scale: 1:25,000

Page Size: 11 x 17

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL_250
DATE: 2019-10-09

DRAWN BY: ESB
FILE: 19PL_250_Fig 1

ASI
Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

X:\2019 Projects\PL\19PL-250 Bloor St Mississauga\View\19PL_250_Historic.mxd

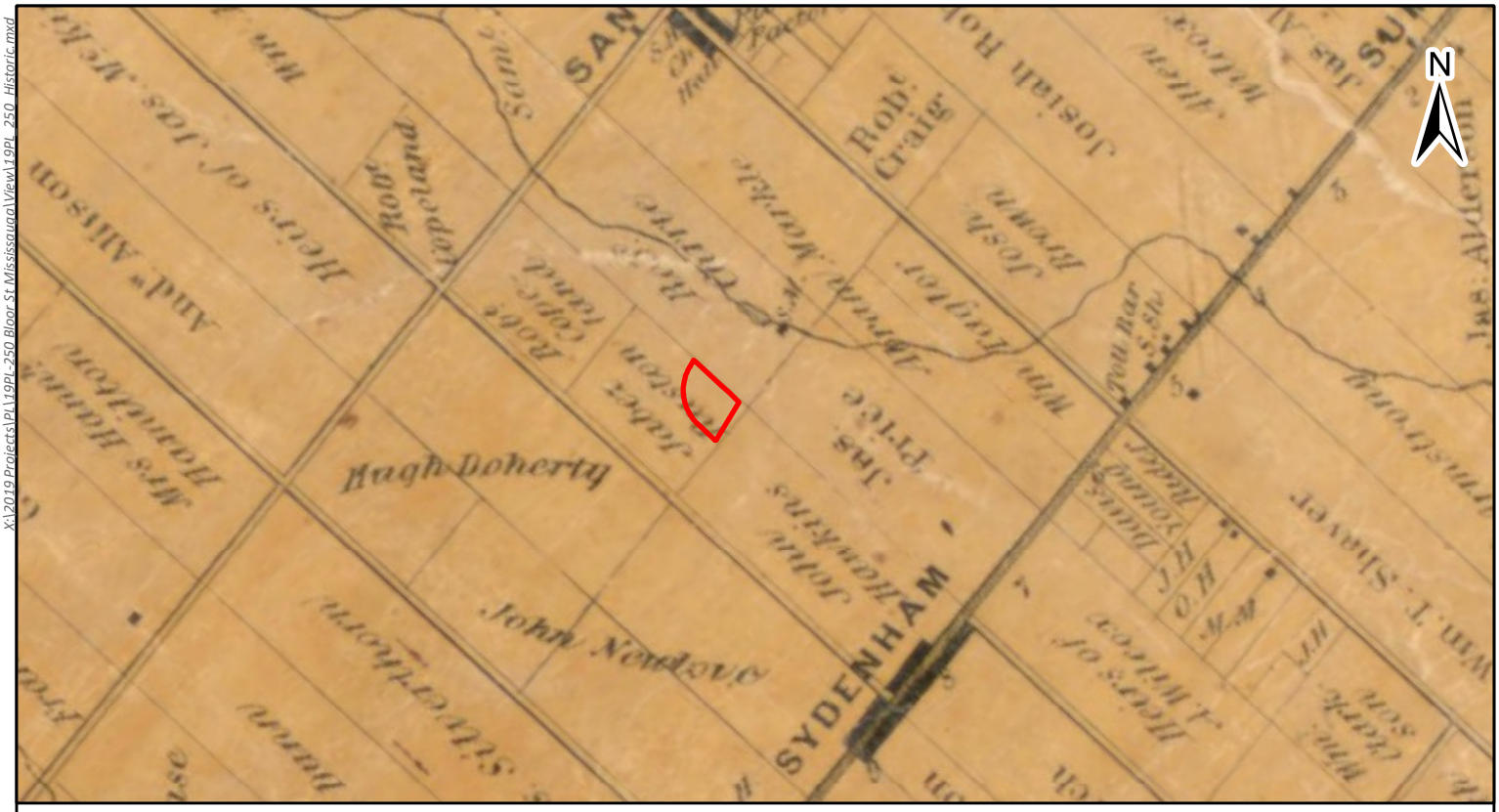

Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel*

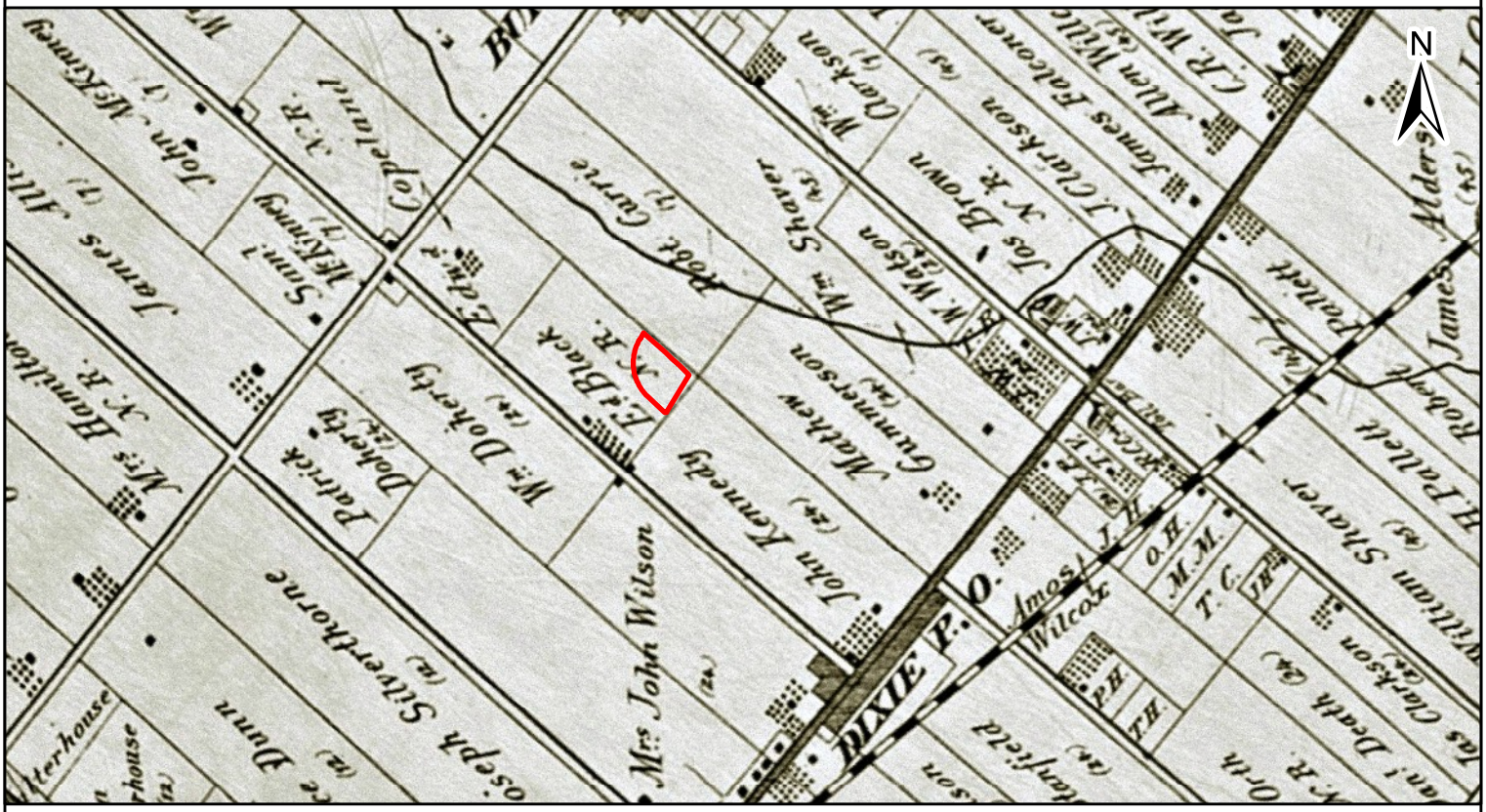

Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*

SUBJECT PROPERTY

SOURCES:
1859 Tremaine Map, County of Peel
1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Peel

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 1
Kilometers

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DATE: 2019-10-09 FILE: 19PL_250_Historic

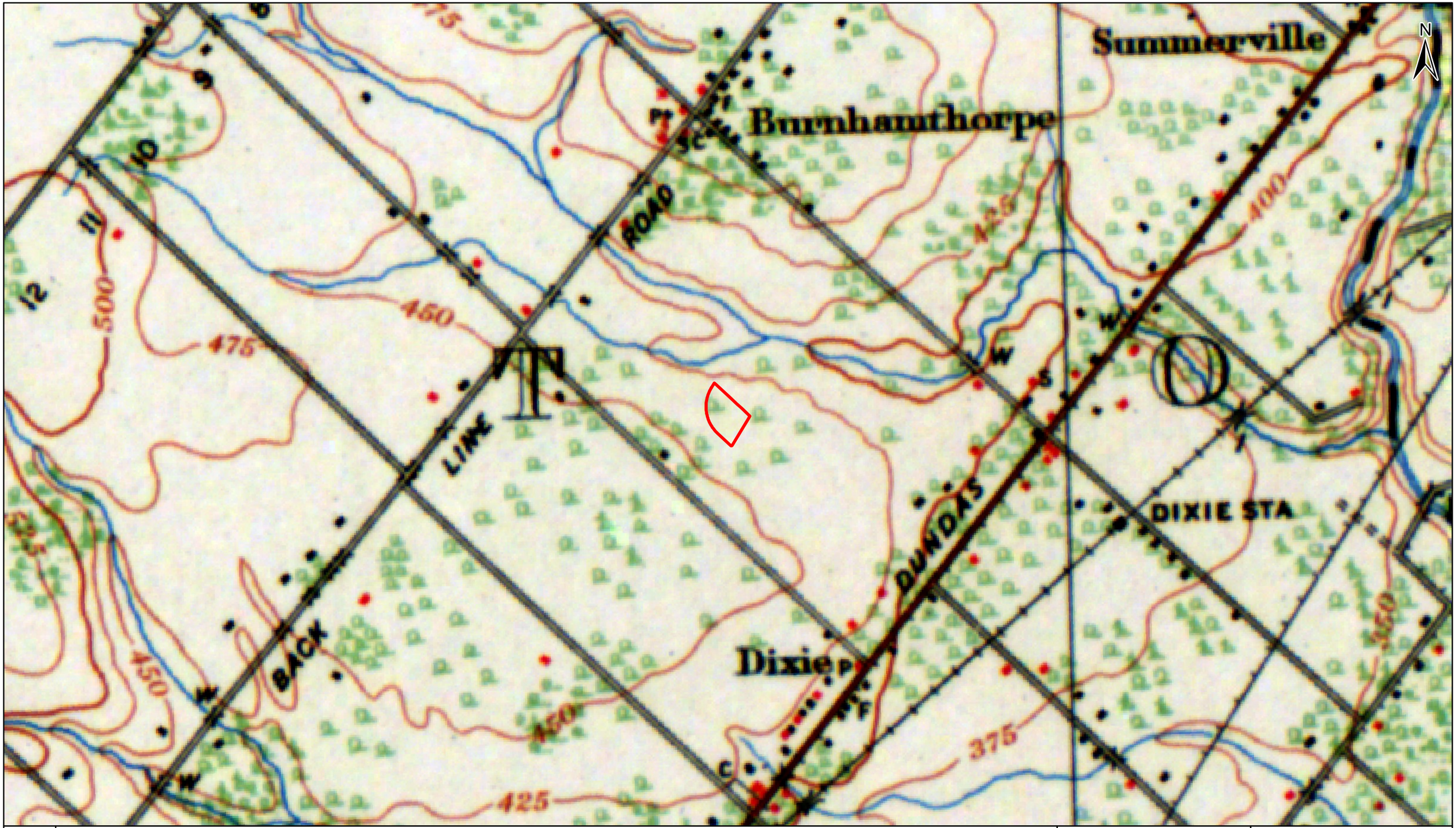

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 NTS Brampton Sheet



1954



1966



1968



1969



1970

SUBJECT PROPERTY

0 150
Meters

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL_250
Date: 2019-10-09

DRAWN BY: ESB
FILE: 19PL_250_Aerial

Figure 5: Subject Property located on Twentieth-Century Aerial Imagery

Images sourced from: https://www.mississauga.ca/portal/services/maps & https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/access-city-information-or-records/city-of-toronto-archives/whats-online/maps/aerial-photograp

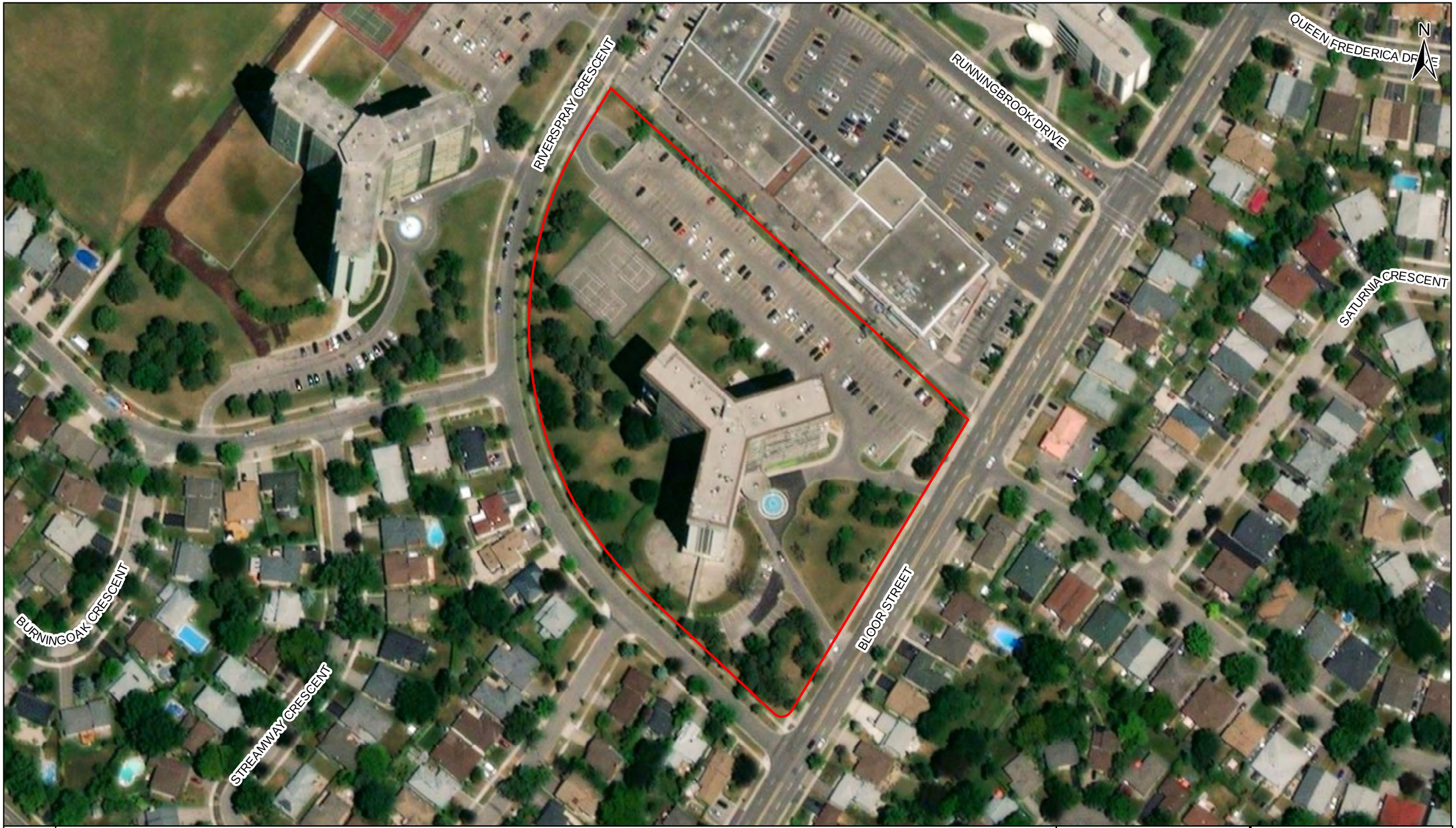

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results