

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 120, 128, 142, 154, 158 Queen Street South and 169 Crumbie Street, Lots 5, 6, 7 and Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, Block 1, Registered Plan STR-4, Village of Streetsville, and Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel

---

## Original Report

Prepared for:

**De Zen Realty Company Limited**

4890 Tomken Road, Units 1-4, Mississauga, L4W 1J8

Archaeological Licence: P361 (Brown)

Project Information Form: P361-0120-2022

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 22PL-422

27 January 2023



## Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by De Zen Realty Company Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 120, 128, 142, 154, 158 Queen Street South and 169 Crumbie Street, Lots 5, 6, 7 and Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, Block 1, Registered Plan STR-4, Village of Streetsville, and Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 4.2 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research 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 that typically there would be potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological resources, and high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property, given the proximity to water sources and historical features.

However, despite possessing certain criteria indicative of both Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, the review of aerial photography from the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, in conjunction with the field review conducted on November 29, 2022, has determined that the subject property has undergone significant and widespread ground disturbance through the second half of the twentieth century and that there is no potential for the survival of archaeological resources.

In light of these results, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of this subject property be required.



## Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours Bachelor of Arts, (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Christopher Brown, Master of Arts, (P361), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director:** Christopher Brown
- **Field Director:** Christopher Brown
- **Project Administrator:** Lauren Vince, Honours, Bachelor of Arts, (R1235), Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Planning Assessment Division
- **Land Use History:** Christopher Brown
- **Report Preparation:** Sarah-Jane Leipert, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division
- **Graphics:** Peter Bikoulis, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Geographic Information Systems Technician, Operations Division
- **Report Reviewers:** Christopher Brown; Jennifer Ley; David Robertson, Master of Arts, (P372), Partner, Director, Planning Assessment Division



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Project Personnel	3
1.0 Project Context	7
1.1 Development Context	7
1.2 Historical Context	7
1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement	8
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	9
1.2.3 Review of Map Sources	20
1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery	23
1.3 Archaeological Context	26
1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites	26
1.3.2 Previous Assessments	27
1.3.3 Physiography	29
1.3.4 Existing Conditions	29
1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential	30
2.0 Field Methods	32
2.1 Findings	32
3.0 Analysis and Conclusions	33
4.0 Recommendations	34
5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	35
6.0 Bibliography and Sources	36
7.0 Images	41
8.0 Maps	51
9.0 Appendix A: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius	63

## List of Tables

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario	8
--	---





## List of Images

Image 1: View of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building in the background with a paved asphalt parking lot.	41
Image 2: View of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building, with a paved asphalt parking lot.	41
Image 3: Rear view of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building with paved asphalt access laneway and storm water catch basin.	42
Image 4: Rear view of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building with a paved asphalt access laneway.	42
Image 5: Auto-repair shop in the south corner of the subject property, with an asphalt parking lot and storm sewer maintenance hole.	43
Image 6: Auto-repair shop with a sloped asphalt parking lot and overhead hydro poles.	43
Image 7: Property administration building within the paved asphalt parking lot, with overhead electrical lighting, and commercial structure to the left.	44
Image 8: A staggered commercial building on the southeast side of the subject property with a paved asphalt parking lot with a storm water catch basin.	44
Image 9: Front view of northern commercial building, with front and side landscaped lawn with trees and shrubs, and a storm sewer maintenance hole.	45
Image 10: Side view of northern commercial building and side landscaped lawn with trees and shrubs.	45
Image 11: Front landscaped lawn of northern commercial building with electrical signage and utility box.	46
Image 12: Northern landscaped lawn area fronting Queen Street South.	46
Image 13: Former residence location at 146 Queen Street South, now demolished, with partially infilled basement and buried gravel/demolition debris.	47
Image 14: Overgrown gravel area and remains of a concrete block wall associated with a former residence at 146 Queen Street South.	47
Image 15: Overgrown gravel parking areas on the east side of the subject property, fronting Queen Street South.	48
Image 16: Landscaped lawn and paved parking area and access laneway in eastern section of the subject property.	48



Image 17: Front and side view of 158 Queen Street South, with an outdoor paved patio. Dated to 1832 and known as ‘Minerva’s Bower’, listed on the City of Mississauga’s Heritage Register. Note the original façade has been covered by later brick. 49

Image 18: Side view of the the paved patio at 158 Queen Street South. 49

Image 19: Rear of 158 Queen Street South. 50

## List of Maps

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property 52

Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* 53

Figure 3: Subject Property Located on 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* 53

Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1859 Plan of Streetsville, within the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* 54

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1877 Map of the Southern Part of Streetsville, within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* 54

Figure 6: Subject Property Located on the 1909 Brampton Topographic Map 55

Figure 7: Subject Property Located on the 1939 Streetsville Fire Insurance Plan 56

Figure 8: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery 57

Figure 9: Subject Property Located on 1966 and 1975 Aerial Imagery 58

Figure 10: Subject Property Located on 1985 and 1997 Aerial Imagery 59

Figure 11: Subject Property Located on 2005 and 2018 Aerial Imagery 60

Figure 12: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property 61

Figure 13: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results 62



## 1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by De Zen Realty Company Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 120, 128, 142, 154, 158 Queen Street South and 169 Crumbie Street, Lots 5, 6, 7 and Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, Block 1, Registered Plan STR-4, Village of Streetsville, and Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 4.2 hectares.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Christopher Brown (P361) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter referred to as the Ministry”) Project Information Form P361-0120-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment, as required by the City of Mississauga and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990; now the Ministry) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter referred to as the Standards) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011; now the Ministry).

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 October 25, 2022.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.



### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that began approximately 13,000 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: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario**

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 Before Present- 9,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First human occupation of Ontario</li> <li>• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers</li> <li>• Language Unknown</li> <li>• Small occupations</li> <li>• Non-stratified populations</li> </ul>
Archaic 9,000 Before Present – 3,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers</li> <li>• Small occupations</li> <li>• Non-stratified populations</li> <li>• Mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>• Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects</li> </ul>
Early Woodland 3,000 Before Present – 2,400 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers</li> <li>• General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal</li> <li>• Small and large occupations</li> <li>• First evidence of community identity</li> <li>• Mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>• Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects</li> </ul>



Period	Description
Middle Woodland 2,400 Before Present – 1,300 Before Present  Transitional Woodland 1,300 Before Present – 1,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers</li> <li>• A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements</li> <li>• Kin-based political system</li> <li>• Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>• Incipient agriculture in some regions</li> <li>• Longer term settlement occupation and reuse</li> </ul>
Late Woodland (Early) <i>Anno Domini</i> 900 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture</li> <li>• Villages, specific and special purpose sites</li> <li>• Socio-political system strongly kinship based</li> </ul>
Late Woodland (Middle) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major shift to agricultural dependency</li> <li>• Villages, specific and special purpose sites</li> <li>• Development of socio-political complexity</li> </ul>
Late Woodland (Late) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complex agricultural society</li> <li>• Villages, specific and special purpose sites</li> <li>• Politically allied regional populations</li> </ul>

## 1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

### Head of the Lake Purchase – Treaty 13a

The subject property is within Treaty 13a, signed on August 2, 1805, by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-



mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

## County of Peel

In 1788, the County of Peel was part of the extensive district known as the 'Nassau District'. Later called the 'Home District', its administrative centre was located in Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake. After the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, the province was separated into nineteen counties, and by 1852, the entire institution of districts was abolished, and the late Home Districts were represented by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Shortly after, the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation became popular in Peel. A vote for independence was taken in 1866, and in 1867 the village of Brampton was chosen as the capital of the new county (Armstrong, 1985).

## Township of Toronto

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor, and the first settler in this Township, indeed the first settler of Peel County itself, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The population of the Township in 1808 consisted of just 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 war in 1812. When the war was over, however, growth of the Township revived, and 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, but there were also endless mill privileges along the entire length of the river.



## Historic Community of Streetsville and Credit Valley Railway

Affectionately known locally in the present-day as ‘The Village in a City’, the village of Streetsville is home to the largest number of historic buildings in the City of Mississauga (Streetsville BIA, 2017). The settlement of Streetsville began in 1819 on the banks of the Credit River, just east of Queen Street South in the City of Mississauga. The Crown acquired all lands north of present-day Eglinton Avenue and a formal survey was conducted by Richard Bristol and financed by Timothy Street, after whom Streetsville was named (Heritage Mississauga, 2018; Mackintosh, 2019). As partial payment for his services, Street was granted over 4,500 acres of land throughout Peel and Halton counties, including land along the Credit River (Mackintosh, 2019). Streetsville's first settler was John Glendenning, who received land along Mullet Creek. Many early settlers were descended from United Empire Loyalists who left the United States during or after the War of Independence, including the Barnhart, Birdsall, Embleton, Glendinning, Leslie, Lewis, Lighthead, Row(e), Rutledge, and Switzer families, amongst others (Charters, 1967; Heritage Mississauga, 2011).

The settlement of Streetsville was well-placed to utilize the Credit River for water-powered mills and quickly grew to have thriving industries (Urbaniak, 2002). Timothy Street purchased a 200-acre parcel of land from William Lindsey, upon which the village of Streetsville was located. Street built a grist mill in 1821 along the Credit River, followed by a lumber and sawmill in 1822, and Mill Street which provided access to the mill, still remains to the present-day in Streetsville (Ralston, 2022). By 1825, he had added a tannery, distillery and clothing mill (Mackintosh, 2019). The village also thrived in other types of manufacture, including early furniture production (Smith and Company), utilizing the maples growing in the Credit Valley, a carriage works owned by Henry and George Howard, a dying and cloth dressing business owned by Mr. McCrary, a boot and shoe making industry and a brick firing industry (Charters, 1967).

The first general village store and trading post, known as Montreal House, was opened by John Barnhart in 1821, on the southwest corner of Queen Street and Pearl Street (Heritage Mississauga, 2012). Thirteen years later, his son, Dr. John Barnhart, set up a prominent medical practice in the village, alongside and often





working closely with, another physician and surgeon, Dr. John Crumbie (Charters, 1967). Dr. Crumbie owned two residences in the Streetsville area. The first, a country residence, as depicted in 1877 mapping (albeit with the surname shown as 'Crumbly'), was located on the outskirts of Streetsville to the east, in Lot 3, Concession 2 (Pope, 1877a). The second, his main family residence (see sketch below) and the probable location of his medical practice, is depicted within Lot 4, Concession 5, in the northern portion of the subject property fronting Queen Street on 1859 mapping (Tremaine, 1859a). The sketch in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* illustrates the Crumbie residence as a two-storey brick dwelling with a rear frame extension and an outbuilding to its southeast, situated within a fenced, lightly treed lawn area. It is accessed from Queen Street via a gated laneway. An additional frame residence and its associated rear outbuilding are depicted on the opposite side of the laneway, further to the southeast.



**A sketch depicting the main residence of the late Dr. John Crumbie, located on the main thoroughfare of Streetsville (now Queen Street) (Pope, 1877b).**

A portion of 'Crumbie Street' remains to the present-day in Streetsville, bounding the subject property on the south corner. Dr. John Barnhart later became a member of the village council and then went onto be elected Provincial Warden in the mid-nineteenth century (Charters, 1967). Before





studying medicine, John Crumbie tutored the children of Timothy Street for four and a half years, subsequently going on to study at Fairfield College in New York (Hemmingway, 2014). When Dr. John Crumbie established a medical practice in Streetsville, he was a ‘horseback doctor’ and his practice covered a great area. He met a sad end when upon experiencing deteriorating eyesight, he accidentally ingested a fatal dose of nitric acid instead of his usual daily medicine (ibid).

In 1824, Timothy Street donated one acre of land to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to serve as a Protestant church and burial ground, in which he was himself interred upon his death in 1848 (CanadaGenWeb’s Cemetery Project, 2021; Heritage Mississauga, 2018; Wilkinson, 2022). The first trustees were James Glendinning, Malcolm McKinnon, John Barnhart, James Paterson and Ebenezer Farnsworth. The first recorded burial was April 10, 1824, and was that of a Scot named Lachlan McLachlan, who died whilst freeing a log jam in the Credit River. Many early settler families were interred in the cemetery over time alongside Timothy Street, including the Glendinnings, John Embleton (storekeeper), John Beaty (mill owner) and Dr. John Crumbie (physician) (Wilkinson, 2022). The cemetery became known locally as the Scotch Burying Ground, but now is most commonly known as Streetsville Memorial Cemetery and is situated west of the intersection of Queen Street South and Princess Street. The first Presbyterian church building was replaced by St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, built just northwest of the cemetery between 1867 and 1868. The cemetery reached capacity in 1890 and was closed, with a new public cemetery opened on the opposite side of the Credit River (Wilkinson, 2022).

By 1835, grist mills, sawmills, a tannery, and several inns were in operation, making Streetsville the political and economic hub of the surrounding township. By 1846, it even had its own newspaper named the *Streetsville Review*, one of the first regular publications in the area (Heritage Mississauga, 2018; Urbaniak, 2002). In the 1840s, John Embleton, the community surveyor, built a store at 213 Queen Street South and the intersection of Queen Street and Main Street became the commercial hub of the community, centred around this store and Barnhart’s Montreal House.



In 1851, Streetsville became home to the first grammar school in Peel County, later known as Streetsville High School (Charters, 1967). By 1854, the Streetsville Farmers and Mechanics Institute was established, to promote reading and education, which included an agricultural fair and fairgrounds (Charters, 1967; Heritage Mississauga, 2018; Hicks, 2008). The first president was Reverend Robert Ure and the first librarian was John G. Beatty, and by 1881, the library is listed as having 61 members and possessing 1425 volumes (Charters, 1967). By 1895, the Farmers and Mechanics Institute Library became the Streetsville Public Library following the Libraries Act, which enabled municipalities to establish free libraries using taxes (Hicks, 2008).

In the 1858, Streetsville became an incorporated village separated from the Township of Toronto, with a population that had grown to 1,500, with Timothy Street's son serving as the first reeve (Mackintosh, 2019). At this time there was also an ongoing debate about which place was to become the County Town of Peel (Charters, 1967; Heritage Mississauga, 2018). Whilst many places were initially suggested, including Brampton, Churchville, Cooksville, Malton, Port Credit, and Streetsville, it was eventually whittled down to a choice between Brampton, Malton and Streetsville. Brampton was the clear winner, with 2,200 votes, with 1,682 votes for Malton and only 74 votes for Streetsville. The population of Streetsville continued to experience a gradual decline in the late-nineteenth century, despite the arrival of the Credit Valley Railway line to the village in 1879. At this time the population of Streetsville was approximately 700, and it remained so until the early 1940s (Urbaniak, 2002).

The Credit Valley Railway Company was incorporated in 1871 to build a railway line between Toronto and Orangeville and the Credit River Valley (Heritage Mississauga, 2009). The project was backed by George Laidlaw, a Scot who immigrated to Canada in 1855. Laidlaw was known as the 'Prince of the Bonus Hunters' based on his ability to successfully find government agencies and municipalities willing to subsidize the construction of new railway lines (Boles, 2019). Construction on the Credit Valley Railway started in 1874, with several branches added to the proposed line in the subsequent years, including from Streetsville to Orangeville. The Credit Valley Railway line was laid in Streetsville in 1874 (Toronto Railway Historical Association, 2022) and is first depicted on



historical mapping in 1877 (Figure 3). The Streetsville Junction was completed in 1879 to the northwest of Streetsville, providing a branch line to St. Thomas and a connection to America via the Canada Southern Railway (Boles, 2019). This was to be the location of the first rail station serving Streetsville, opened in the same year, however many locals at the time considered this peripheral location inconvenient (ibid). The original station survives to the present, re-located to the corner Ontario Street and William Street. In 1881, the train was reported as covering the 21 miles from Streetsville to Toronto in 24 minutes (ibid). The history of the Credit Valley Railway was tumultuous, as it ran into several financial and logistical issues, before it was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883 (Boles, 2019). Two further stations, replacing the original, were constructed after this time, the first, only a 'flag stop', was created after local pressure for a more conveniently located station, and by 1914, a third, more substantial brick and concrete station was constructed on the north side of Ontario Street, later demolished in 1982 (Toronto Railway Historical Association, 2022). By 1921, a passenger rail service to Streetsville ran 21 times a day, however, during this period there was also a steep decline in rail passengers due to the increasing popularity of motor vehicles. By 1961, there were only two round trips a day timetabled, and by 1964, only three services a week.

Despite the decline of Streetsville's mills, the closure of the last of the hotels in the 1940s, and decades of stagnant population growth, Streetsville experienced a resurgence following the Second World War, with rapid economic growth, a baby boom and an expanding middle class. This was further boosted by the village's proximity to thriving Toronto, and by 1959, just after Streetsville celebrated its centennial (a year late) as a then incorporated community, its population numbered 4,124 (Urbaniak, 2002). By the time Streetsville became a town in 1962, its population was 5,000 (ibid), however, much to the dismay of many locals, in 1974 it was amalgamated into the new City of Mississauga (Heritage Mississauga, 2009, 2018).



## Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street

Historically, the subject property is located in the northeast half of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, in the Township of Toronto, County of Peel.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for the northeast half of Lot 4 was granted to James Glendenning in 1825 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date[a]). The patent was for all 100 acres. Glendenning sold two parcels to James Graham in 1826, composed of three acres and 95 acres, respectively. He also sold one-and-one-half acres to John Barnhart that same year. In 1828, Graham sold ten acres to John Barnhart and in 1829 sold 75 acres to John and William Glendenning. In 1830, John Glendenning and William Glendenning sold two acres to Robert Barnhart and sold two acres to John Crumbie in 1831. Also in 1831, John Glendenning sold 2.78 acres to Robert Barnhart. In 1833, the Bank of Upper Canada sold ten acres to Susan Washburn, who sold a parcel to John Fisher later that year. Also in 1833, John Glendenning sold two acres to Robert Young, John Crumbie sold one acre to William Patterson and Simon Washburn sold a parcel to William Bradbury. Washburn also sold a one-and-one-half acre parcel to John Barnhart in 1834, which was quickly sold to George Truscott. As a result of its location within the growing Village of Streetsville, there are large numbers of transactions for this lot during the 1830s and 1840s, with Graham, Truscott, and Barnhart selling lots back and forth, and other individuals acquiring small parcels.

Through the middle of the nineteenth century, much of the central portion of the subject property was situated on lands which came to be owned by Dr. John Crumbie. The 1868 Assessment Rolls for Streetsville list John Crumbie as a 73-year-old physician, who owned and occupied a number of parcels along Queen Street (Village of Streetsville, 1868). In 1874, 1.30 acres were sold by John Crumbie and his wife to the Credit Valley Railroad. In 1889, 29 and three-quarter acres were released to John Crumbie's niece, Mary Crumbie, by the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society and sold to Elizabeth Chester *et alia*. By 1907, these lands had come to be owned by Moses A. Sterling, and they were



sold to Helena A. Sterling. This parcel was sold by Charles H. Bowyer, Helena A. Stirling and Isaac J. Sterling to Ruth M. Russell and Joseph G. Russell in 1944.

In 1950, Ruth M. Russell and Joseph G. Russell acquired additional lands formerly owned by Florence L. Ardagh. Beginning in 1960, the Russell lands were acquired by Maurice C. Foster. It is unclear after this point the precise ownership history as most of these lands were developed as a commercial plaza.

By 1987, the residential property identified as 142 Queen Street South was sold by Alfred J. Grosvenor to Vincenzo and Elvira DeNapoli. This property was acquired by Edda DeNapoli in 1995.

### **Registered Plan STR-4 (Streetsville)**

In addition to lands identified more generally as Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, the subject property is also composed of Lots 5, 6, 7 and Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 under Streetsville Municipal Plan STR-4, dated to August 18, 1856 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date[b]).

Lot 1, encompassing 4,000 square yards (0.83 acre) and partially situated in the northern corner of the subject property, was sold by John Crumbie and his wife to William Deady for £60 in 1847. It was purchased from William Deady and his wife by Hiram Caslor in 1852. The 1868 Assessment Rolls for Streetsville list Wilmot Clegg, a 35-year-old weaver, and his family of three as the occupants of a quarter-acre parcel on Lot 1 on Queen Street, owned by Hiram Caslor (Village of Streetsville, 1868). The lot was sold to Robert Irwin in 1881. It was purchased back by Hiram Caslor in 1894 and almost immediately sold to William Glendinning. In 1913, the west half of the lot was sold by Glenora (Lenora) Glendinning to George Sparling for \$350. The remaining, eastern half of the lot was sold to James I. Glendinning by the executors of the estate of William Glendinning the same year, for \$1,000. In 1917, the eastern half of the lot was sold by the executors of the estate of James I. Glendinning to Walter H. Buck. The western half was purchased from the executors of the estate of William G. Sparling by Charles W. Sparling in 1925. The east half was purchased by Mabel Graydon, Mysia Graydon and Harriett Graydon in 1941, while the west half was obtained by Pearl I. L. Sparling seven years later. Following the death of Harriett



Graydon, in 1962 the ownership of the east half of the lot was transferred to Mabel Graydon and Austin E. Graydon.

In 1856, John Crumbie and his wife sold Lot 2, a one-half-acre parcel fronting onto Queen Street in the northern section of the subject property, to Robert Leslie for £46.17. It was immediately sold again to John M. Morrison. It was purchased by William Hardy in 1871. Sarah A. Alexander would purchase the south half (one-quarter acre) in 1887, and the north half three years later. The entire Lot 2 was sold to James Cantelon in 1905, and then purchased in 1917 by Joseph S. Mason. Following his death, the lot, among other lands, was purchased for \$1 by Samuel Carter in 1928. These lands were purchased by Hilda M. Adams in 1931, however the property was released via a quitclaim deed to Kathleen May in 1937. Four years later it was sold to Rossalyn and Cyril S. Patterson.

In 1887, 15 and three-quarter acres in the northeast half of the larger Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street were obtained from Mary Crumbie by the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society. An agreement was made between the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company and John Dracass for the purchase of this parcel in 1891, and it was finally purchased by John Dracass from the Canada Permanent Mortgage Company in 1910. These lands contained Lots 3 to 7 under Plan STR-4.

Lot 3 and Lot 4, in addition to other lands, were sold by John H. Dracass and his wife to Doll M. Ardagh in 1921. Lots 3 and 4 fronted onto Queen Street in the northern section of the subject property. These lands were sold to Harold F. Godard in 1937, and again in 1942 to Edward L. Godard. In 1946, the lots were sold to Florence L. Ardagh. The property was purchased by Mabel A. Borgstrom (three-quarters interest) and Brunhilde D. Borgstrom (one-quarter interest) in 1953. The lands were sold to Hill-Clark-Francis Limited in 1960.

Lots 5, 6 and 7, also fronting onto Queen Street in the eastern part of the subject property, were sold by John H. Dracass and his wife to Doll M. Ardagh in 1921. They were similarly purchased by Harold F. Godard in 1937, and again in 1942 by Edward L. Godard. In 1945, parts of all three lots were sold to Imperial Oil Limited, while the remainder was obtained by Florence L. Ardagh in 1946. In





1950, Imperial Oil Limited sold their lands to Jacob R. Rehlinger, who sold them two years later to William A. Shaver and Walter S. Dawson, as 'Imperial Motors'. This parcel changed hands a number of times in the early 1950s, eventually returning to Imperial Oil Limited in 1956. Florence Ardagh sold her lands to Mabel A. Borgstrom (three-quarters interest) and Brunhilde D. Borgstrom (one-quarter interest) in 1953. The lands were sold to Hill-Clark-Francis Limited in 1960.

Through the 1960s, Lots 1 to 7 began to be acquired by Streetsville Investments Limited, and the individual lots were leased for mainly commercial purposes. They were gradually acquired by Jay-Mill Holdings Limited beginning in the mid-1960s and into the 1970s, and later by A. Papastamos by the mid-1970s. In 1975, these lands were sold to John De Zen, and then formally transferred to De Zen Realty in 1980.

Lot 8 is situated partially in the southeast part of the subject property and totals one-and-one-half acres. It was part of lands acquired by William H. Paterson from John Crumbie and his wife in 1833 and 1855. In 1855, Lot 8 was mortgaged to James B. Greenshields, and in 1856, the mortgage on the lot was taken up by Lewis Moffatt. Lot 8 was acquired by William J. Pinney from Lewis Moffatt and his wife in 1866. The 1868 Assessment Rolls for the Village of Streetsville list William J. Pinney as a Merchant, who was the owner of the full one-and-one-half acre Lot 8 on Queen Street (Village of Streetsville, 1868). The lot was sold by the administer and the executor of the estates of William J. Pinney and Minerva Pinney to John H. Atkinson in 1905. The same lands are also listed as having been obtained by John H. Atkinson in 1906, 1907 and 1908. In 1920, the northwest part of the lot was sold to William J. Feeke, who sold the parcel to Fred J. Elderfield and Hannah Elderfield ten years later. The southeast part of the lot was sold to Dorothy V. Atkinson and Maurice R. Atkinson in 1940. The western parcel was purchased by Mary A. Dowling in 1941, while the eastern parcel was purchased by John H. Atkinson in 1945. That parcel was sold by the estate of John H. Atkinson to Maurice R. Atkinson, Mary G. Norman and Dorothy I. Hope in 1947. A smaller parcel of this eastern part was sold to Victor G. H. Hope in 1948 and another to Bernice E. Bailey and John H. Bailey in 1949. The Dowling and Bailey parcels were obtained by Olive Thompson and James



Thompson in 1953 and 1958, respectively. In 1959, Victor G. H. Hope sold his parcel in the eastern part of the lot to Applewood Motors Limited. Olive and James Thompson sold a parcel to Laurino Rocca in 1975. These parcels were acquired by the De Zen Construction Company Limited in 1978 and transferred to the De Zen Realty Company Limited in 1981.

### 1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On both the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted overlying part of Lot 4, Concession 5, West of Hurontario Street, within the schematic layout of the historic settlement of Streetsville. The property is shown fronting a concession road, now Queen Street South, the main thoroughfare of Streetsville, surrounded by a grid system of side roads





(Pope, 1877b; Tremaine, 1859b)<sup>1</sup>. Whilst the earlier 1859 map depicts the built areas as more localised and shaded in black, the later 1877 map depicts a more generalized and larger view of the intended layout of Streetsville, illustrated using diagonal line shading. The Credit Valley Railway is depicted on the 1877 map, running in parallel to Queen Street, bounding the subject property on the southwest side. Both maps depict the Credit River and Mullet Creek (a tributary of the Credit River). The Credit River is depicted approximately 180 metres to the northeast, and Mullet Creek as between 180 and 250 metres to the southwest.

Both the 1859 *Plan of Streetsville* (Figure 4), and the 1877 *Map of the Southern Part of Streetsville* (Figure 5) provide a more detailed view of the layout of Streetsville with street names and subdivided town lots depicted (Pope, 1877a; Tremaine, 1859a). The *Plan of Streetsville* depicts the subject property as mainly situated within larger lands belonging to John Crumbie, Esquire, M.D. within Lot 4, Concession 5. The remainder is shown as subdivided into several smaller house lots (Parts of Lots 1 and 8, and Lots 2-7) fronting Queen Street. The 1859 *Plan* depicts at least four buildings within the subject property limits fronting Queen Street, one in Lot 2 in the northern corner, one within the main lot, Lot 4, Concession 5, and two in Lot 8 in the eastern corner. The dwelling within the main lot, set back approximately 60 metres from Queen Street, is that of Dr. John Crumbie (see 1.2.2), and in this mapping, extends slightly beyond the subject property limits to the east. The dwelling in the furthest east corner of the subject property was built by John Barnhart, the owner of the first village general store and trading post in Streetsville (Montreal House), in 1832 as a wedding gift for his daughter Minerva and her husband William Paterson. The building is known as ‘Minerva’s Bower’, and Minerva operated a school for young ladies there. The building remains to the present, albeit altered and

---

<sup>1</sup> As is often the nature of historic mapping, both the depictions of the street layout of Streetsville in Figures 2 and 3 are generalized, and there are some discrepancies between the two. The subject property is overlain as accurately as possible, however as an example, the subject property did not overlay Queen Street or the rail line, as depicted in Figure 3. Queen Street can be seen as illustrated with an exaggerated width.



modernized over time, and is listed on the City of Mississauga's Heritage Register under 158 Queen Street South (City of Mississauga, 2018; Mackintosh, 2021).

The 1877 *Map of the Southern Part of Streetsville* focuses only upon the street layout and excludes all buildings as well as the Credit Valley Railway line. The street layout is much the same as that seen on the earlier 1859 mapping, with the subject property illustrated as being composed of part of Lot 4, Concession 5, West of Hurontario Street, as well as subdivided house lots fronting Queen Street. No structures are shown on this map. Both maps depict the Credit River as approximately 180 metres to the northeast, and Mullet Creek as approximately 130 metres to the southwest.

The adjacent residence and its outbuilding shown to the southeast in the 1877 sketch of Dr. Crumbie's house (see 1.2.2) are not illustrated on either the 1859 *Plan of Streetsville* or the 1877 *Map of the Southern Part of Streetsville*. However, their situation relative to the main Crumbie house suggests these structures were located predominantly in lands adjacent to the current subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1909 *Brampton Topographic Map* (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909) (Figure 6), Streetsville has expanded both to the northwest and southeast along Queen Street. There are at least six buildings of both brick and frame construction depicted within the subject property limits, and as previously, they are focused along the northeast side, fronting Queen Street. Four of these structures are illustrated in the approximate locations of structures present on the 1859 *Plan of Streetsville*, suggesting some continuity from that period. The Canadian Pacific Railway line, formerly the Credit Valley Railway, remains bounding the subject property to the southwest. The Credit River is depicted approximately 300 metres to the northeast of the subject property, and Mullet Creek is approximately 100 metres to the southwest. Contour lines within the property indicate an elevation of 525 feet (160 metres) above sea level.



On the 1939 *Streetsville Fire Insurance Plan*, the majority of the subject property is depicted in use as the Credit Vale Poultry Farm (Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, 1939) (Figure 7). Four of the six houses depicted on the 1909 mapping remain. The first house, a two-storey wood-frame dwelling with a brick veneer front and a wooden outbuilding to the rear, is illustrated within the north corner of the subject property in Lot 2 and is identified as 142 Queen Street. The second house, and the former residence of Dr. Crumbie (as shown on mid-nineteenth century mapping, see 1.2.2), consists of a large, two-storey brick dwelling with an outbuilding to the southeast, and is illustrated centrally along the northeastern property edge, set back approximately 20 metres from Queen Street. The house, identified as 124 Queen Street, features a frame extension to its rear, as well as an ‘L’-shaped brick extension to the southeast. This house now appears to be associated with the Credit Vale Poultry Farm, which includes three frame hen houses, situated in the northwest (partially) and central portions of the subject property. The third and fourth residences, both wooden dwellings with outbuildings to their rear, are illustrated in the eastern corner of the subject property, approximately 10 metres apart and situated within Lot 8. The easternmost of these residences is ‘Minerva’s Bower’ (see 1.2.2). The one-and-one-half frame building and its rear outbuilding shown at 136 Queen Street are of a similar plan and location to those illustrated in the sketch of the residence of Dr. John Crumbie in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, located to the southeast of the Crumbie house (see 1.2.2). This suggests that these structures had remained from the 1870s until the time of the 1939 fire insurance plan. All are shown to have been situated outside the current subject property limits, with the exception of the extreme southwest portion of the rear outbuilding.

#### **1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery**

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth century aerial imagery (City of Mississauga, 2022; City of Toronto Archives, no date) and twenty-first century satellite imagery was reviewed (Google Earth Pro, 2021) (Figures 8-11).



In 1954 aerial imagery, there is little change from the 1939 fire insurance plan, with all the buildings remaining, including residences fronting Queen Street. The poultry farm, including the hen houses, are set within grassed areas divided by trees (Figure 8) (City of Mississauga, 2022). A rectangular structure with an associated parking area is now shown on the southern corner, at the end of Crumbie Street. Two additional buildings are visible fronting Queen Street South along the northeastern property limits, in the eastern part of the subject property. The easternmost features a small front parking area. The structure and rear outbuilding located adjacent to the subject property along its northeastern limits (formerly 136 Queen Street), illustrated in earlier fire insurance mapping as well as an 1877 sketch (see 1.2.2), remains visible.

In 1966 aerial imagery, the subject property is much changed (City of Toronto Archives, no date) (Figure 9). The majority of the property is no longer in use as a poultry farm, with all associated buildings removed and in the process of being redeveloped for use as a commercial plaza. Of the four surviving historical dwellings depicted in 1939 mapping, only two now remain, both in the eastern corner of the subject property fronting Queen Street South (including the 1832 Minerva's Bower building at 158 Queen Street South). An area of rear treed lawn associated with these two houses remains along the southeast side of the subject property. The central portion of the property has been completely graded and is now a large, parking lot composed of what appears to be a combination of gravel and paved surfaces. The former residence of Dr. John Crumbie, initially depicted on 1859 mapping and later used as part of the Credit Vale Poultry Farm, has been removed. A large, newly constructed commercial building occupies the southwest side of the subject property. The northwestern and northern portions of the property are composed of scrubland and overgrown lawn areas. An additional commercial building has been constructed in the southern corner, surrounded by lawn and parking areas and accessed via a laneway from Tannery Street.

By 1975, aerial imagery shows the ongoing expansion of the commercial complex within the subject property (City of Toronto Archives, no date) (Figure 9). The main commercial building along the southwest side has been extended to the northwest and is now 'L'-shaped, with graded areas to the northwest and



southwest. The central parking lot has been expanded and completely paved, particularly into the eastern section of the subject property. A new rectangular structure is visible in the central part of the eastern section of the property. The northern corner of the property has replaced earlier overgrown lawn and parking areas with landscaped lawns and formal, paved laneways.

Aerial imagery from 1985 continues to show the expansion of the commercial complex and removal of older buildings (City of Mississauga, 2022) (Figure 10). Additional landscaped lawn areas are visible in the northeast part of the subject property. Of the two historical residences in the east corner of the subject property, the only remaining is the 1832 wooden framed dwelling known as Minerva's Bower at 158 Queen Street South. By this time the Minerva's Bower building had been converted from residential to commercial use when it became a public house, extended to the rear, and entirely encased in a brick veneer, masking its original wooden construction (Mackintosh, 2021). A new row of staggered red brick townhouse-style commercial stores has been constructed along the east side of the property, to the rear of the Minerva's Bower building, where the rear lawn was formerly located. Former parking areas in the centre of the property have been replaced by landscaped lawn areas. The structure adjacent to the subject property on the central northeast side (formerly 136 Queen Street) has been demolished and replaced with an 'L'-shaped commercial building and paved parking.

Similarly, aerial imagery from 1997 continues to show changes to the commercial complex and the broader subject property through the later twentieth century (City of Mississauga, 2022) (Figure 10). There is now a vacant grassed area in the eastern section of the subject property, fronting Queen Street South, which had previously been the location of a mid-twentieth century building and parking lot. A new commercial building is visible in the northern corner, surrounded by a landscaped lawn and parking areas. The rear lawn of the brick residence at 142 Queen Street on the central northeast side of the subject property has been completely replaced with a paved parking area. Redevelopment is also visible adjacent to the southeast side of the subject property, with the addition of a condominium and commercial complex.



Satellite imagery from 2005 continues to map the commercial development of the subject property and the surrounding redevelopment of Streetsville (Google Earth Pro, 2021) (Figure 11). A small structure has been constructed in the centre of the paved parking lot within the subject property. Areas adjacent to the subject property also continue to see redevelopment, with the construction of a townhouse-style apartment complex shown to the northwest, fronting a branch of William Street.

By 2018, satellite imagery shows the subject property much as it is at present (Google Earth Pro, 2021) (Figure 11). The mid-twentieth century residence at 142 Queen Street on the central northeast side of the subject property has now been demolished, and the rear paved parking area is overgrown.

Of the historical buildings to have once occupied the subject property, the 1832 former residence, now Cuchulainn's Irish Pub, is the only building to have survived modern development, albeit altered, to the present.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, 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 Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Doctor Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13





kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is in the west portion of the AjGw Borden block.

According to the Archaeological Sites Database, 10 archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (the Ministry, 2022; accessed from PastPortal on November 2, 2022). The closest of which is the Robert Irwin Pottery site, AjGw-432, approximately 20 metres to the north of the subject property. A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Appendix A.

### **1.3.2 Previous Assessments**

During the course of the background research, three archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2007, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 98 and 104 Queen Street South, comprising a 0.15 hectare study area adjacent to the subject property to the immediate north (Archaeological Services Inc., 2007: Project Information Form: P047-234-2006). The Stage 1 background research identified that the subject property retained potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, based upon its proximity to the Credit River and location within the historic settlement of Streetsville. A Stage 2 test pit survey identified a single historic site, the Euro-Canadian Robert Irwin Pottery site, registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as AjGw-432, and located approximately 20 metres to the north of the subject property<sup>2</sup>. Site AjGw-432 consisted of 219 artifacts recovered from 24 positive test pits, spread across a 30 metre by 50 metre area. The report concluded that the site represented a significant

---

<sup>2</sup> The site coordinates for this site are recorded incorrectly in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and has the site located further to the southwest, however it is within a property adjacent to the north of the subject property.



archaeological resource and recommended that further Stage 3-4 archaeological excavations be required in the event of future development of the property.

In 2009, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for the King's Mill Development on part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street, comprising a 2.5 hectare study area approximately 25 metres southwest of the current subject property (Archaeological Services Inc., 2009: Project Information Form: P049-425-2009). The Stage 1 background research identified that the subject property retained potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, based upon its proximity to Mullet Creek and its location within the historic settlement of Streetsville. A Stage 2 test pit survey identified two Euro-Canadian historic sites. Both sites were registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as AjGw-502, and AjGw-503, approximately 60 and 120 metres to the southwest of the subject property respectively. The two sites were found to represent the locations of recently demolished residences which had then been further disturbed by grading and tree removal activities. It was determined that any *in situ* deposits at the site locations had been removed, and both sites, as well as the balance of the subject property, should be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

In 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Peel West Trunk Sewer project, comprising a linear study area which incorporated four possible alignments for the construction of diversion sewers (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021: Project Information Form: P094-0291-2019). Part of the study area included the Queen Street South road allowance and adjacent lands, which incorporated a portion of the current subject property along its northeastern limits. This portion was identified as being previously disturbed and retaining no archaeological potential. The report identified the presence of Streetsville Memorial Cemetery within the study area, as well as a single registered historic site, the Euro-Canadian Robert Irwin Pottery site (AjGw-432). In the event Streetsville Memorial Cemetery would be impacted by this development, the report concluded that a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation would be required. In regards to Site AjGw-432, the report identified that despite an earlier recommendation for a further Stage 3-4





assessment should the site be developed (see above; Archaeological Services Inc., 2007), no such assessment had taken place and the property had been redeveloped and the site destroyed. However, it was recommended that the location of AjGw-432 be noted during any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment on adjacent properties.

### **1.3.3 Physiography**

The subject property is located in the till moraines of the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope physiographic region in Southern Ontario is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, oriented roughly east to west. It extends from the Trent River in the east to the Niagara Escarpment in the west, covering an area of approximately 240,000 hectares. 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 moderately rolling till plains (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174).

Soil deposits within the subject property are clay to silt-textured till, derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The subject property is within the Credit River watershed (Credit Valley Conservation, 2018). The closest body of water is Mullet Creek, a tributary of Credit River, approximately 130 metres to the southwest of the subject property.

### **1.3.4 Existing Conditions**

The subject property is approximately 4.2 hectares and is located within a mixed residential and commercial area within the City of Mississauga (Figure 12). It is bounded by the Canadian Pacific Railway line to the southwest, by mixed residential and institutional lands to the northwest, by the course of Queen Street South to the northeast and by mixed commercial and residential lands to the southeast. The subject property comprises a commercial complex with an



associated parking lot and hardscaped areas, landscaped lawn areas and vacant, overgrown grassed areas fronting Queen Street South.

### **1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential**

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), as well as 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.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

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.

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, 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.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or 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 historical 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 (that is, 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 water model, 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 an early historical transportation route are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites

Based upon its proximity to both the Credit River and Mullet Creek, its location within the historic settlement of Streetsville, the presence of former nineteenth and early twentieth century homes and the surviving 1832 former residence (now public house) at 158 Queen Street South, listed on the City of Mississauga's Heritage Register, as well as its proximity to a registered Euro-Canadian site (AjGw-502), the subject property would typically be considered to fall within an area of potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Nevertheless, the extensive ground disturbance associated with the grading and development of the property into a commercial complex in the latter half of the twentieth century has altered the original topography to such an extent that any remains of earlier occupations that may have been present would have been removed.



## 2.0 Field Methods

A Stage 1 field review was completed on November 29, 2022, in order to assess the geography, topography, and current conditions of the subject property, as well as to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the subject property prior to development. The field review was conducted by Christopher Brown (P361). The weather conditions and lighting were appropriate for the completion of the 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 select photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-19; Figure 13).

### 2.1 Findings

In accordance with the Standards, the Stage 1 field review was conducted by means of visual inspection across all accessible portions of the subject property. During this review, the entire subject property was confirmed to have no potential for the presence of archaeological resources due to extensive and deep alterations resulting from its redevelopment as a commercial complex in the latter half of the twentieth century.

The main 'L'-shaped commercial building, constructed between 1954 and 1966, and expanded by 1975, is situated in the western portion of the subject property. It is surrounded by surface parking and other hardscaped lands (Images 1-4). The central portion of the subject property is composed of a large, paved asphalt parking lot (Images 1-8), which includes evidence of buried utilities (Images 3; 5; 7-8). Additional smaller commercial structures are located in the south, centre, east and north of the property (Images 5-11). The southern corner of the property features an auto-body shop, constructed between 1939 and 1954 and expanded by 1966, which is surrounded by paved parking areas (Images 5-6). A small administration building is situated in the centre of the property, constructed between 1997 and 2005, within the paved parking lot (Image 7). The southeast property limits feature a staggered, two-storey commercial building with associated parking areas, constructed between 1975



and 1985 (Image 8). A coffee shop is located in the north, with associated landscaped lawn areas (with buried utilities) and surface parking, constructed between 1985 and 1997 (Images 9-11). The northeastern property edge features areas of landscaped lawn (Image 12), as well as the former locations of two mid-twentieth century structures and parking areas, demolished in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries (Images 13-15). These former building locations and their adjacent parking areas feature a partially infilled basement, exposed concrete block building foundations and overgrown gravel and demolition debris. The eastern corner of the property features a paved access laneway and parking, in addition to small areas of landscaped lawn (Image 16). This section of the property is also the location of a commercial building identified as 158 Queen Street South, dating to 1832 and formerly known as 'Minerva's Bower' and listed on the City of Mississauga's Heritage Register (Images 17-19). The building is currently in use as a restaurant with a paved patio on three sides, and features a day-care area to its southeast and paved parking to its rear.

In summary, the vast majority of the subject property is composed of the location of a current commercial complex and its associated parking, hardscaped and landscaped areas, created following the grading of much of the property beginning in the early part of the second half of the twentieth century. The property also features the former locations of two mid-century structures and their associated parking areas, demolished around the turn of the century. The historic structure situated in the eastern corner of the property has been surrounded by paved parking and patio areas. In accordance with the Standards, Section 1.3.2, this degree of extensive and deep land alteration has removed all potential for the survival of archaeological resources within the subject property.

### 3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by De Zen Realty Company Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 120, 128, 142, 154, 158 Queen Street South and 169 Crumbie Street, Part 1, Part of Lot 4, Concession 5 West of Hurontario Street and Part of Lots 5, 6, 7 and Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and



8, Block 1, Registered Plan STR-4, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 4.2 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research 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.

This research indicated there would typically be potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological resources, and high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property, given the proximity to water sources and historical features. However, given its extensive development in the second half of the twentieth century for use as a commercial complex, there is no potential for the presence of any archaeological resources within the subject property. The grading works associated with these modern developments have removed all earlier soil strata that would be likely to correspond with the nineteenth-century occupations of the property.

The property inspection undertaken on November 29, 2022, confirmed that the entire subject property was disturbed due to extensive and deep land alteration.

## 4.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

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

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.



The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism approval has been received.

## 5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 Section 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 Government and 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.

## 6.0 Bibliography and Sources

Archaeological Services Inc. (2007). Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 98 and 104 Queen Street South, Lots 1 and 2, Plan STR-2, Part of Lot 5, Concession 5 W.H.S., Geographic Township of Toronto, Formerly the Village of Streetsville Now the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2009). Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of King's Mill Development Plan Part of the East Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, WHS, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2021). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Peel West Trunk Sewer (Lot 32, Concession 2 North of Dundas, Lots 1-3, Range 5 North of Dundas, Lot 1, Concession 6 West of Centre, Lots 5-6, Concession 6 West of Centre, Lots 1-7, Concession V West of Centre, Former Toronto Township, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel [Revised Report].





- Armstrong, F. H. (1985). *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology*. Dundurn Press.
- Boles, D. (2019). *Credit Valley Railway*. Toronto Railway Historical Association. <http://www.trha.ca/trha/railways/credit-valley-railway/>
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project. (2021). *Streetsville Memorial / Scotch Burying Ground / St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery*. CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project. <http://geneofun.on.ca/cems/ON/ONPEE13321>
- Chapman, L. J., and Putnam, F. (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Vol. 2)*. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Charters, C. V. (1967). *A History of Peel County to Mark Its Centenary as a Separate County 1867-1967*. Charters Publishing Company Ltd.
- City of Mississauga. (2018). *Heritage Register for Mississauga*. [https://www7.mississauga.ca/documents/culture/heritage/2018-07-01\\_Mississauga\\_Heritage\\_Register\\_Web.pdf](https://www7.mississauga.ca/documents/culture/heritage/2018-07-01_Mississauga_Heritage_Register_Web.pdf)
- City of Mississauga. (2022). *Mississauga Maps—Interactive Online Mapping Service [Map]*. City of Mississauga. <https://www.mississauga.ca/portal/services/maps>
- City of Toronto Archives. (no date). *Aerial Photographs, 1947-1992*. City of Toronto. <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/access-city-information-or-records/city-of-toronto-archives/whats-online/maps/aerial-photographs/>
- Credit Valley Conservation. (2018). *The Credit River Watershed*. <https://cvc.ca/watershed-science/our-watershed/>
- Department of Militia and Defence. (1909). *Brampton Sheet No. 35 [Map]*.
- Google Earth Pro. (2021). *1985—2021 Satellite Aerial Imagery [Map]*. Google Inc.
- Hemmingway, K. (2014). *Medical Miracles*. *Heritage News*, 27(2), 7.
- Heritage Mississauga. (2009). *Mississauga: A City of Many Villages*. <http://www.heritagemississauga.com/section/?section=7>
- Heritage Mississauga. (2011). *A Heritage Tour, Streetsville, North Section. "The Village in the City."* <https://www.heritagemississauga.com/assets/Streetsville%20Heritage%2>



OTour%20Brochure%20-%20North%20Section%20-%20Final%20-%202011.pdf

Heritage Mississauga. (2012). Heritage Guide: Mississauga.  
<<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/assets/Heritage%20Guide%20-%20Final%20-%202012.pdf>>

Heritage Mississauga. (2018). Streetsville.  
<https://heritagemississauga.com/streetsville/>

Hicks, K. A. (2008). Streetsville: From Timothy to Hazel. The Mississauga Library System.

Mackintosh, M. (2019). Way Back Wednesday: The History of Timothy Street, Streetsville's Namesake. Preserve Our Heritage.  
<https://heritagemississauga.com/wayback-wednesday-the-history-of-timothy-street-streetsvilles-namesake/>

Mackintosh, M. (2021). Celebrating Irish Heritage: Minerva's Bower/Cuchulainn's Irish Pub. Heritage Mississauga.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. (2022). Ontario's Past Portal. PastPortal. <https://www.pastport.mtc.gov.on.ca>

Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry). (1990). *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c.O.18, 1990 [as amended in 2021]*.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. (1990). Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, (1990).

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (now the Ministry). (2011). Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Archaeology Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation. (2001). Toronto Purchase Specific Claim: Arriving at an Agreement.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. (2017). Treaty Lands and Territory.  
<http://mncfn.ca/category/treaty-lands-and-territory/>

Ontario Geological Survey. (2018). Quaternary Geology of Ontario [Map].  
[https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm\\_dir.asp?type=pub&id=eds014-rev](https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=pub&id=eds014-rev)



- Ontario Land Registry Access. (no date[a]). Abstract/Parcel Register Book, Peel County (43), Mississauga, Concession 5, West Hurontario Street. Ontario Land Registry Access.  
<https://www.onland.ca/ui/43/books/42334/viewer/320542848?page=136>
- Ontario Land Registry Access. (no date[b]). Abstract/Parcel Register Book, Peel County (43), Streetsville, Plan 4. Ontario Land Registry Access.  
<https://www.onland.ca/ui/43/books/41430/viewer/322640032?page=447>
- Pope, J. H. (1877a). Southern Part of Streetsville. Toronto Township [Map]. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel.
- Pope, J. H. (1877b). Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont. [Map]. Walker and Miles.
- Ralston, K. (2022, February 27). Chasing Historic Industry Along the Credit River. Heritage Mississauga. <https://heritagemississauga.com/chasing-historic-industry-along-the-credit-river/>
- Streetsville BIA. (2017). About the Village of Streetsville.  
<http://www.villageofstreetsville.com/>
- Toronto Railway Historical Association. (2022). Streetsville Station. Toronto Railway Historical Association.  
<https://www.trha.ca/trha/history/stations/streetsville-station/>
- Tremaine, G. C. (1859a). Plan of Streetsville, Township of Toronto [Map].
- Tremaine, G. C. (1859b). Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel [Map]. George C. Tremaine.
- Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited. (1939). Fire Insurance Plan for Streetsville, Ont. [Fire Insurance Plan].
- Urbaniak, T. (2002). Farewell, Town of Streetsville. The Year Before the Amalgamation. Epic Press.
- Village of Streetsville. (1868). Assessment Roll for the Village of Streetsville.  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHV-F3CK-H3WR?i=151&cc=4130007>
- Wilkinson, M. (2022). The history of Mississauga's Streetsville Memorial Cemetery. Modern Mississauga.



<https://www.modernmississauga.com/main/2022/10/12/the-history-of-mississaugas-streetsville-memorial-cemetery>



## 7.0 Images



**Image 1: View of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building in the background with a paved asphalt parking lot.**



**Image 2: View of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building, with a paved asphalt parking lot.**





**Image 3: Rear view of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building with paved asphalt access laneway and storm water catch basin.**



**Image 4: Rear view of the main 'L'-shaped commercial building with a paved asphalt access laneway.**



**Image 5: Auto-repair shop in the south corner of the subject property, with an asphalt parking lot and storm sewer maintenance hole.**



**Image 6: Auto-repair shop with a sloped asphalt parking lot and overhead hydro poles.**





**Image 7: Property administration building within the paved asphalt parking lot, with overhead electrical lighting, and a commercial structure to the left.**



**Image 8: A staggered commercial structure on the southeast side of the subject property with a paved asphalt parking lot with a storm water catch basin.**



**Image 9: Front view of northern commercial building, with front and side landscaped lawn with trees and shrubs, and a storm sewer maintenance hole.**



**Image 10: Side view of northern commercial building and side landscaped lawn with trees and shrubs.**





**Image 11: Front landscaped lawn of northern commercial building with electrical signage and utility box.**



**Image 12: Northern landscaped lawn area fronting Queen Street South.**





**Image 13: Former residence location at 146 Queen Street South, now demolished, with partially infilled basement and buried gravel/demolition debris.**



**Image 14: Overgrown gravel area and remains of a concrete block wall associated with a former residence at 146 Queen Street South.**





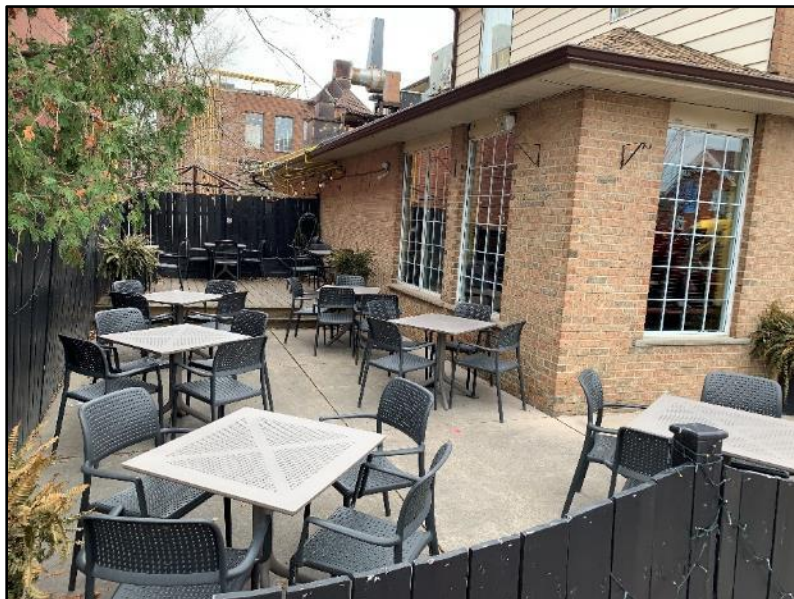
**Image 15: Overgrown gravel parking areas on the east side of the subject property, fronting Queen Street South.**



**Image 16: Landscaped lawn and paved parking area and access laneway in eastern section of the subject property.**



**Image 17: Front and side view of 158 Queen Street South, with an outdoor paved patio. Dated to 1832 and known as 'Minerva's Bower', listed on the City of Mississauga's Heritage Register. Note the original façade has been covered by later brick.**



**Image 18: Side view of the paved patio at 158 Queen Street South.**





**Image 19: Rear of 158 Queen Street South.**

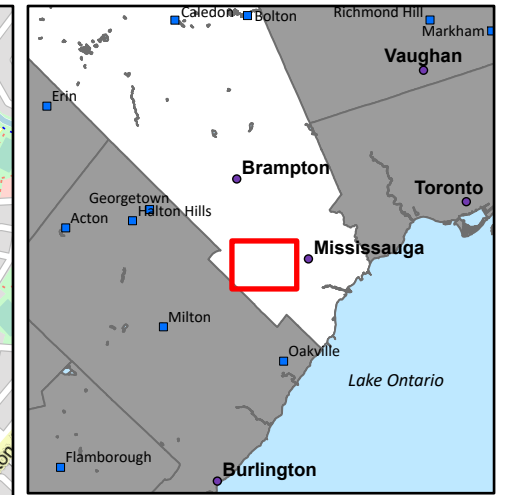
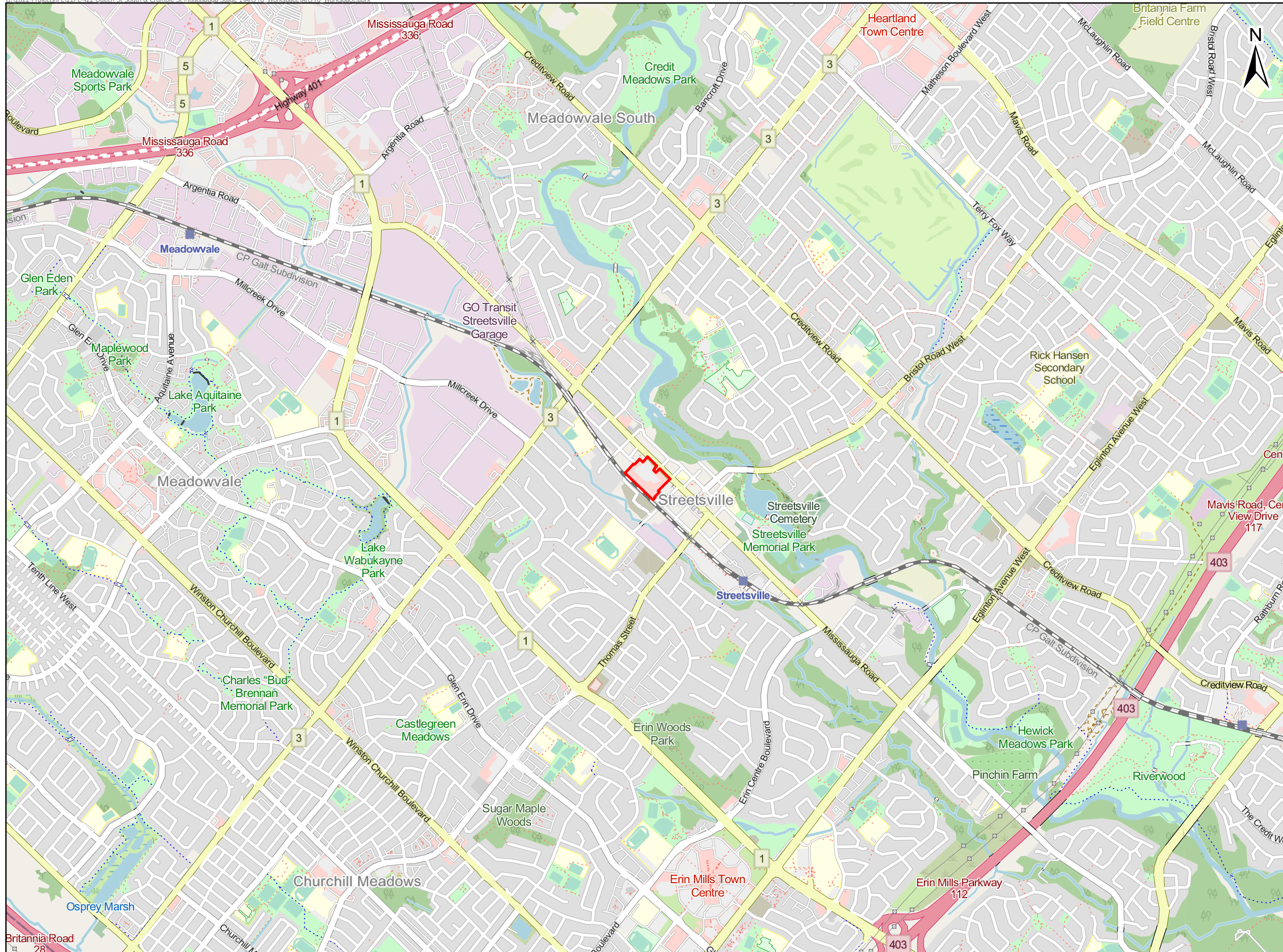


## 8.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

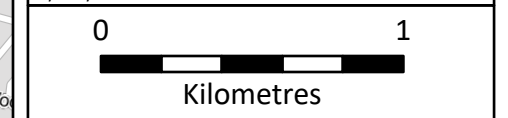






SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:25,000



ASI Project No: 22PL-422  
 Date: 12/2/2022 2:50 PM  
 Drawn By: pbikouls  
 File: 22PL422\_Fig1



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property





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



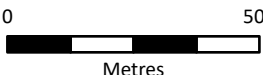
	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Fig 2: Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (1859); Fig 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)  Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 ASI Project No.: 22PL-422 Date: 12/9/2022 Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 22PL422_HistMaps
--	--	--	--





Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1859 Plan of Streetsville, within the 1859 Tremain Map of the County of Peel

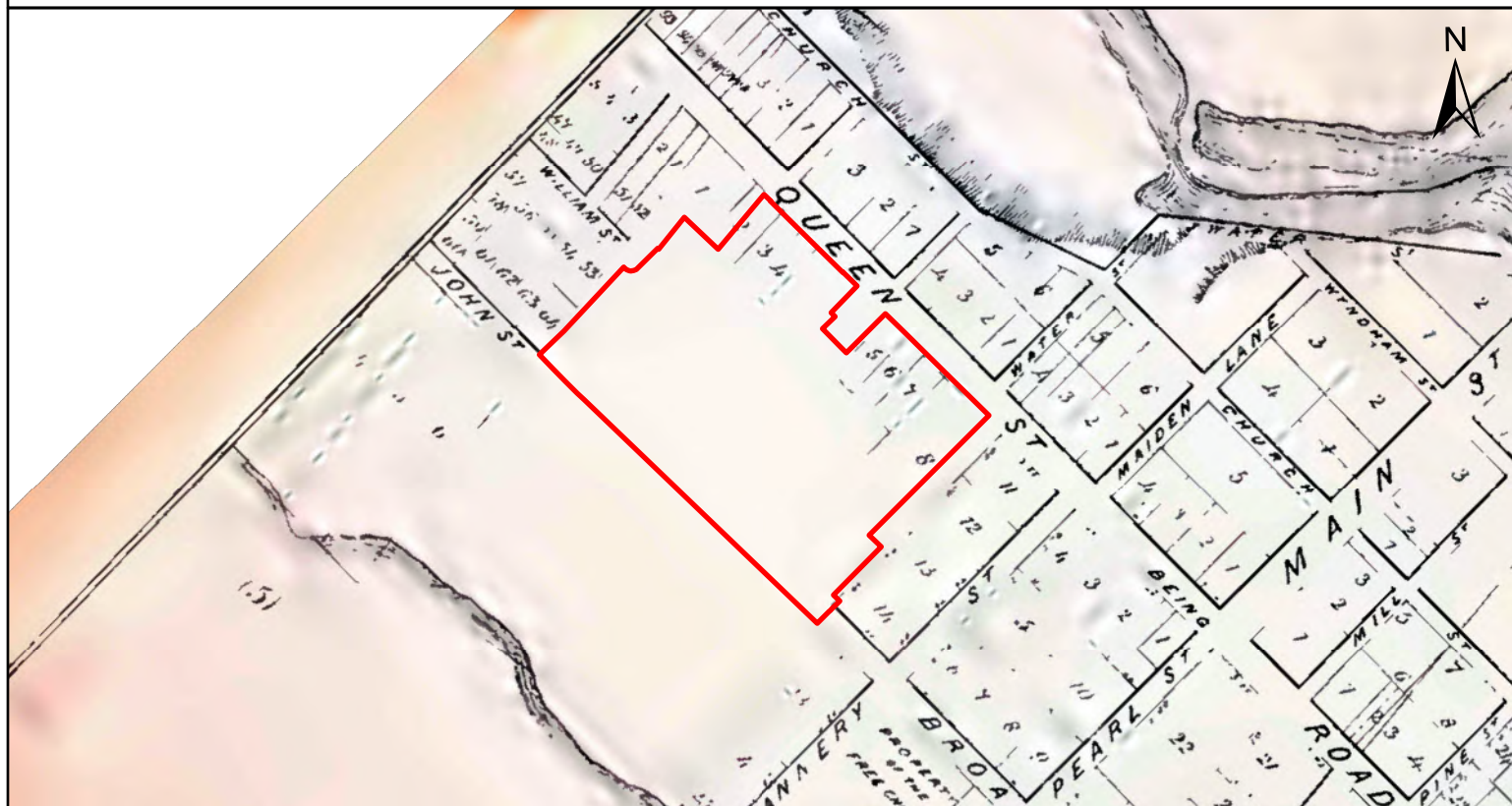
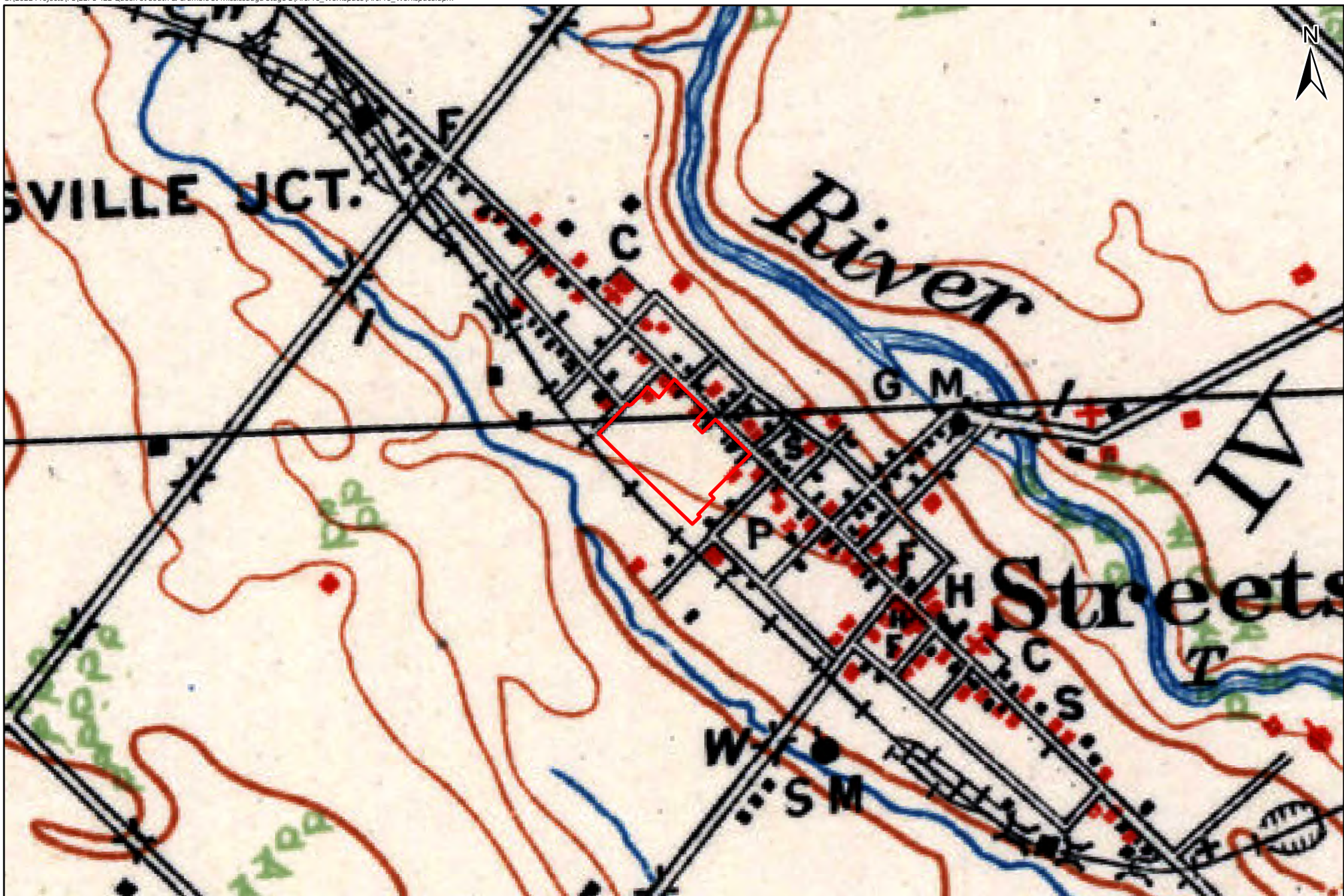


Figure 5: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Map of the Southern Part of Streetsville, within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

	<p> <b>SUBJECT PROPERTY</b></p>	<p>Sources: Fig 2: Tremain's Map of the County of Peel (1859); Fig 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<p>0 <span style="float: right;">160</span></p> <p></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Metres</p> <p>ASI Project No.: 22PL-422 Drawn By: pbikoulis Date: 12/9/2022 File: 22PL422_HistMaps</p>
--	---------------------------------	---	---

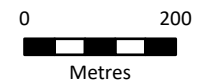




 SUBJECT PROPERTY



Source: Department of Militia and Defence, 1909 (Brampton Sheet)



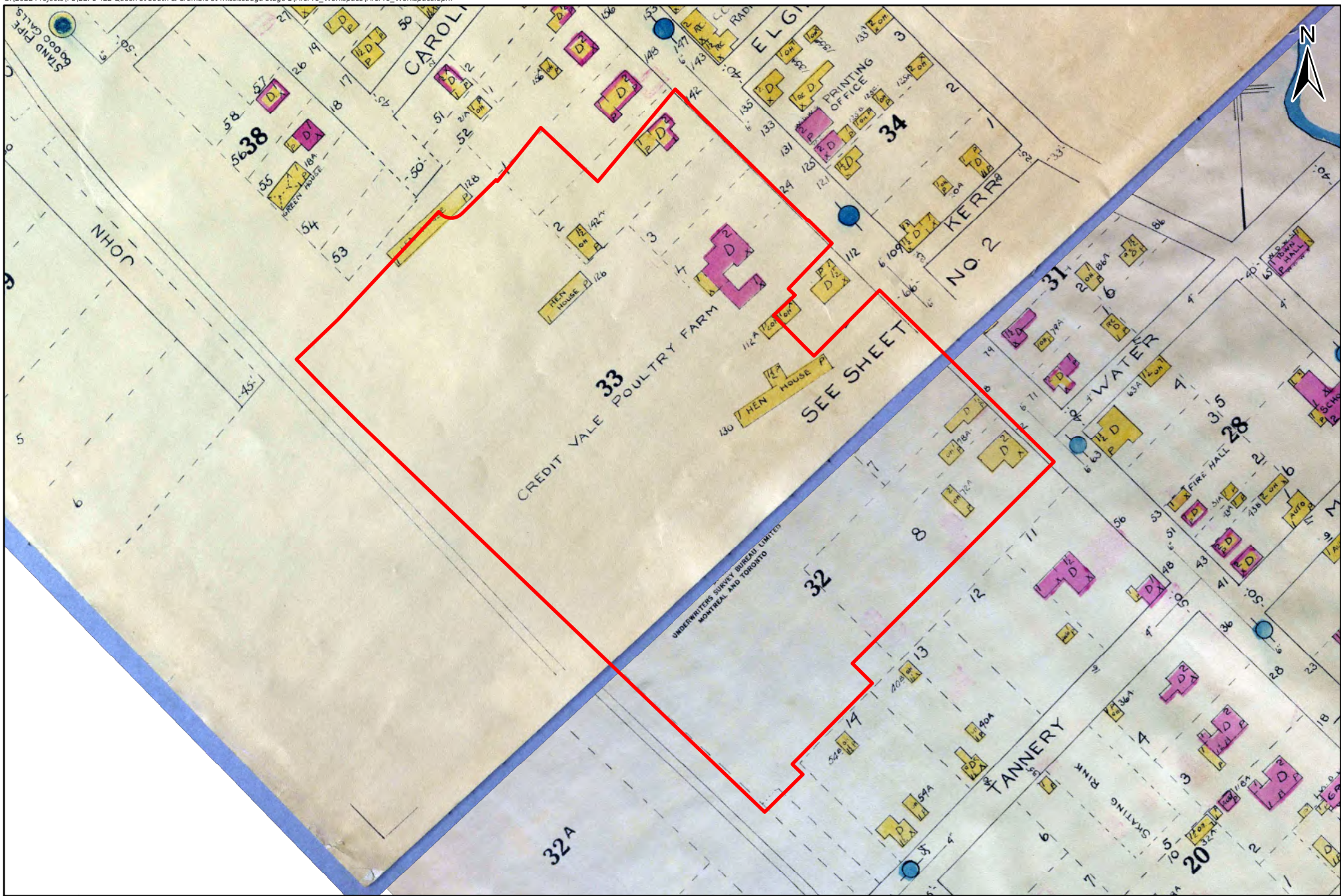
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:10,000  
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-422  
Date: 12/2/2022

Drawn By: pbikoulis  
File: 22PL422\_MapPackage

Figure 6: Subject Property Located on the 1909 Brampton Topographic Map

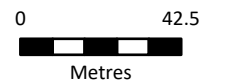




 SUBJECT PROPERTY



Source: Galt Fire Insurance Plan (1939)



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:2,000  
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-422  
Date: 12/2/2022

Drawn By: pbikoulis  
File: 22PL422\_MapPackage

Figure 7: Subject Property Located on the 1939 Streetsville Fire Insurance Plan





	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: City of Mississauga	 0 50 Metres
			Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:3,250 Page Size: 8.5x11

Figure 8: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery





1966

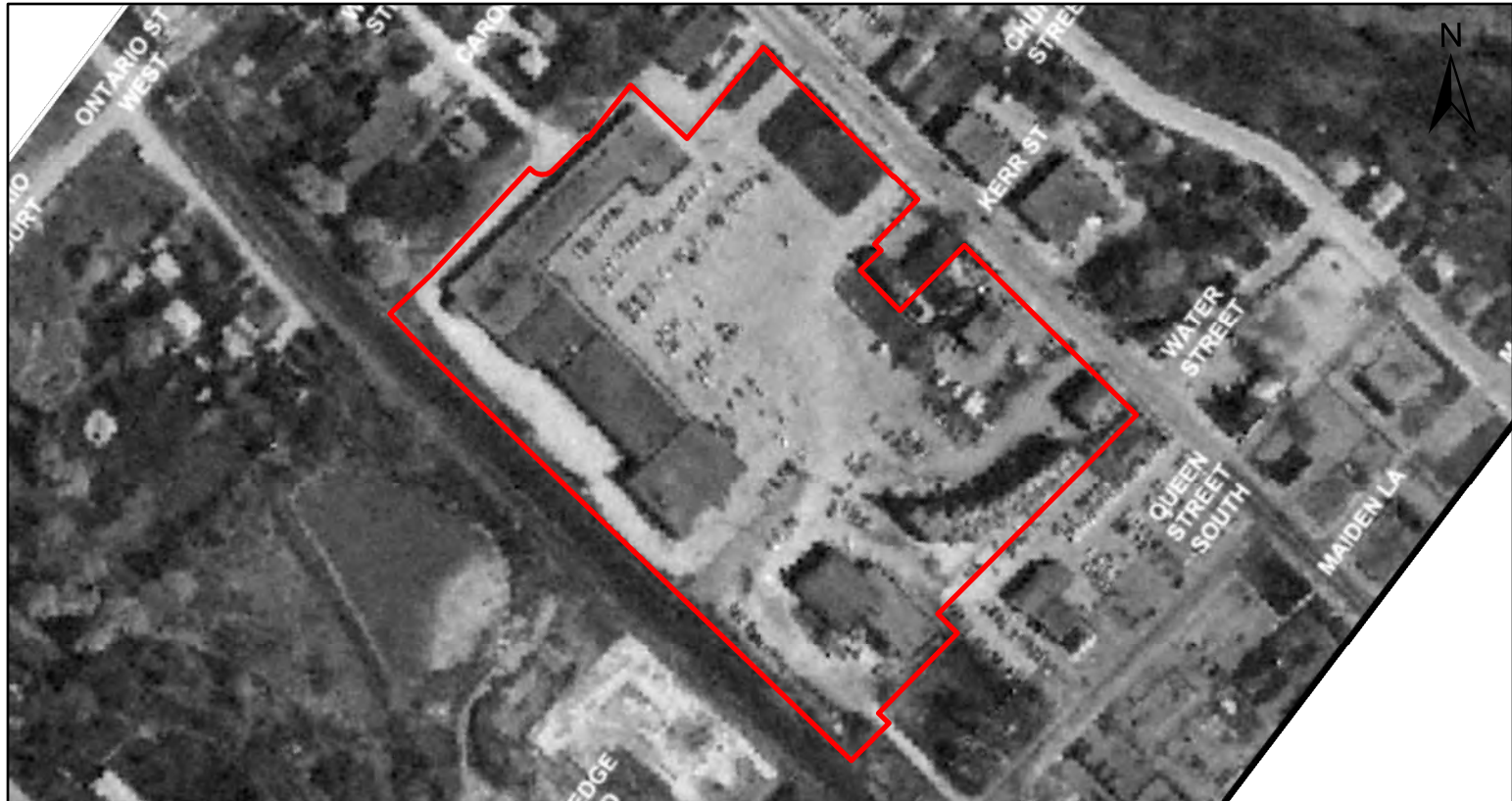


1975

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Ontario Aerial Survey	
		 0 100 Metres	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:3,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI Project No.: 22PL-422 Date: 12/2/2022 Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 22PL422_HistMaps

Figure 9: Subject Property Located on 1966 and 1975 Aerial Imagery





1985

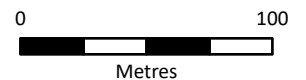


1997

 SUBJECT PROPERTY



Sources: Ontario Aerial Survey



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:3,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-422 Drawn By: pbikoulis  
Date: 12/2/2022 File: 22PL422\_HistMaps

Figure 10: Subject Property Located on 1985 and 1997 Aerial Imagery





2005




2018



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Google Earth

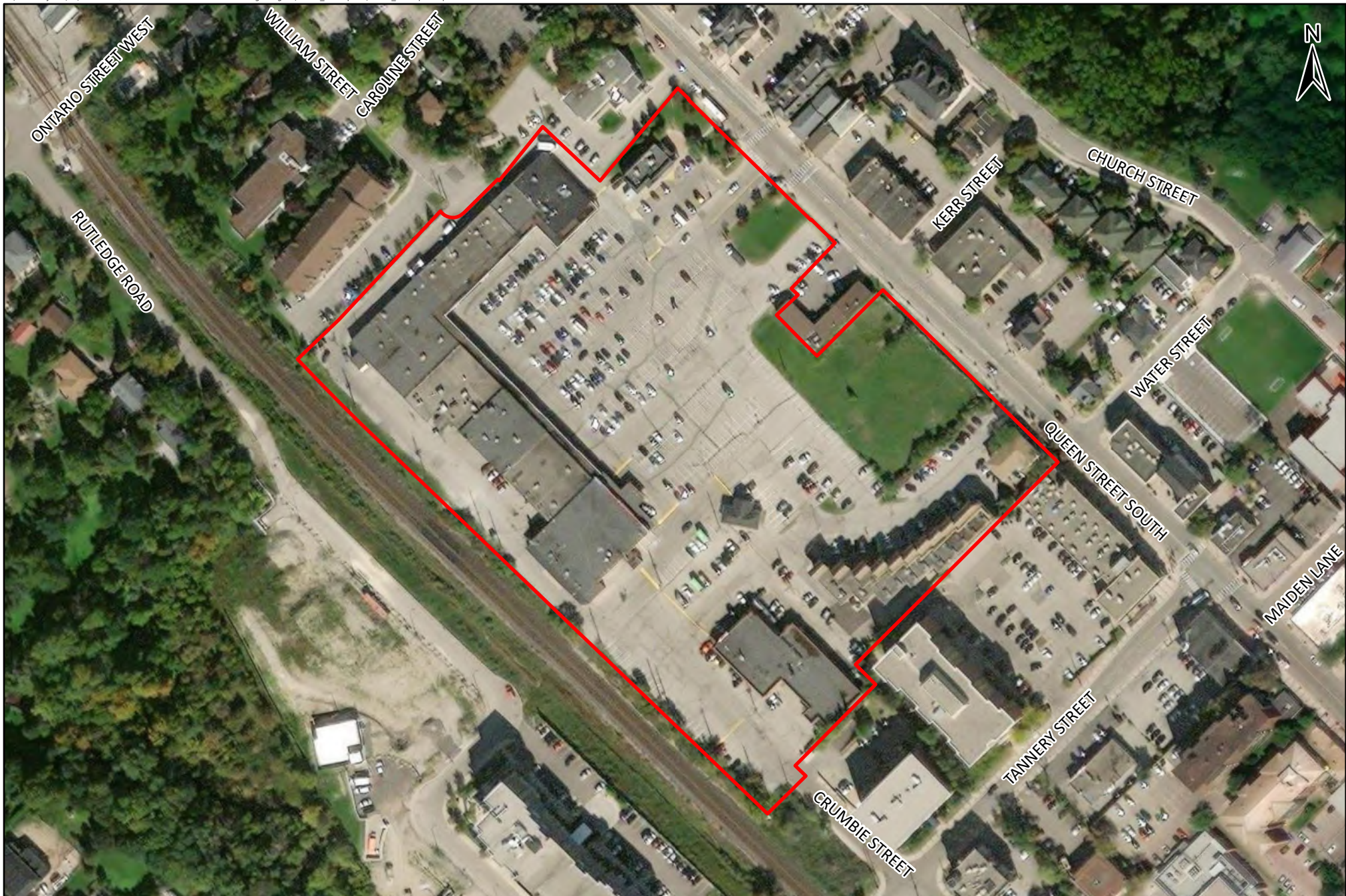
0 100  
  
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:3,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-422  
Date: 12/2/2022  
Drawn By: pbikoulis  
File: 22PL422\_HistMaps

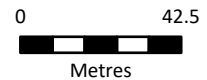
Figure 11: Subject Property Located on 2005 and 2018 Aerial Imagery





SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:2,000  
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-422  
Date: 12/2/2022

Drawn By: pbikoulis  
File: 22PL422\_MapPackage

Figure 12: Existing Conditions of Subject Property





	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: City of Mississauga	 <p>0 37.5 Metres</p>
	 PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION	 DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	
		ASI Project No.: 22PL-422 Date: 12/9/2022	Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 22PL422_Stg1Results

Figure 13: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

## 9.0 Appendix A: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius

A total of ten archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AjGw-6	Monners	Indigenous	Campsite	York University Department of Geography, 1967
AjGw-67	Timothy Street Mill	Euro-Canadian	Distillery, Mill, Tannery	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1985
AjGw-80	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Cabin	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1987; 1988
AjGw-213	Park Point Estates #1	Indigenous; Euro- Canadian	Lithic Findspot; Homestead	Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1989
AjGw-432 <sup>3</sup>	Robert Irwin Pottery	Euro-Canadian	House, Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2007

<sup>3</sup> The site coordinates for this site are recorded incorrectly in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and has the site located further to the southwest, however it is within a property adjacent to the north of the subject property.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AjGw-502	H1	Euro-Canadian	House, Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2009
AjGw-503	H2	Euro-Canadian	House, Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2009
AjGw-574	Wyndham H1 Site	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2017; The Archaeologists Inc., 2018
AjGw-618	Scottish Church	Euro-Canadian	Church/Chapel	Timmins-Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2019; 2020
AjGw-634	Cuthbert Asquith	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2021