

**Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574,
Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS,
(Village of Streetsville, Part of Lots 1 and 2, North of Wyndham Street,
West of Main Street, Southeast of Water Street),
Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel,
Now in the City of Mississauga**



Prepared by

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-0895-2018

Revised Report
Report Dated: February 28, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574, Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act and was prepared in advance of a submission for proposed development to the City of Mississauga.

Site AjGw-574 was discovered by test pit survey during a Stage 1-2 assessment of the subject property by Archeoworks Inc. (P029-0930-2017). The site consisted of 216 Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from ten positive test pits. The artifacts assemblage consisted of both earlier 19th, and later, modern 20th century material, and was identified as a 19th century domestic site. Given that more than 20 artifacts recovered dated to a period of use before 1900, Site AjGw-574 was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the site was consistent with that outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of one-metre square test units at 5 metre intervals followed by an additional 20% of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site.

Test unit excavation resulted in the excavation of 28 test units and the recovery of 254 artifacts, which is considered a very low artifact density for a typical 19th century homestead site. Also, no structural remains or features were noted, which is not typical of a 19th century site. No midden areas or cultural features were identified. The subject property contains significant amounts of disturbance, which is evident in the south part of the site where there is no natural soil profile, as well as in the evidence of fill found through the units indicating disturbed soil. An extensive search of materials at the Ontario Archives revealed a lack of any indication that structures existed on Lot 2, where Site AjGw-574 is located. The *Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Village of Streetsville*, does not have any transactions listed for Lot 2, which appears to coincide with the fact that no structures are illustrated on Lot 2 on either the 1859 or 1877 historic mapping. Given the low artifact yields, lack of structural depictions on historic mapping and archival research supporting this, as well as the disturbance on the site, it is recommended that there are no further heritage concerns for Site AjGw-574.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)

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

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

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574, Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act and was prepared in advance of a submission for proposed development to the City of Mississauga.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 2

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

Section 7.5.6, Standard 3

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

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

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1

In advance of the Stage 3 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Archeoworks Inc. (2017).

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their

bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

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

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property:

- There are 10 known archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the subject property,
- The subject property is adjacent to two historic transportation routes according to the 1877 Atlas (Main Street and Wyndham Street).
- The subject property is adjacent to the Credit River.
- The historic mapping indicates the presence of structures within the boundaries of the subject property.

Summary of Land Use History

A summary of the land use history was detailed in the Stage 1 and 2 report by Archeoworks Inc. According to their report:

Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

After this purchase, the land was divided into the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson in Halton County, and is known as the “Old Survey” (Clarkson, 1977, p. 8; Riendeau, 2002, pp.123). Peel County was initially part of Home District, and the County of Peel was divided into township: the preferred unit of land division by British administrators (Loverseed, 1987, p.23). The Old Survey of the Township of Toronto was completed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor (Walker and Miles, 1877, p.86). Dundas Street, a military road conceptualized by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe and constructed by the Queen’s Rangers following a trail used by the Natives, was the only road, and consequently the main east-west roadway through the province, that penetrated the dense forest in Toronto

Township, and until settlers arrived, remained a wagon-width trail (Clarkson, 1977, p.8; Riendeau, 2002, p.123). Initial settlement in the Township of Toronto was along Dundas Street and these first settlers were experienced farmers, many of which were United Empire Loyalists and Late Loyalists (Riendeau, 2002, pp.123-124).

The Napoleonic Wars in Europe had slowed immigration from the British Isle; only 175 individuals are listed in the Township of Toronto the 1809 Census Record (Riendeau, 2002, p.125). In June of 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and Upper Canada became a major battleground; however, no battles came closer than the Humber River (Clarkson, 1977, p.9). After the war of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the “increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier” (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel Region, was purchased by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). The Credit River Indians (the Mississauga), under the leadership of Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some along the Credit River. This Second Purchase, known as the Ajetance Purchase or Treaty 19, surrendered lands north of Eglinton Avenue and formed the ‘New Survey’ of the Township of Toronto (Riendeau, 2002, pp.123,127; Surtees, 1994, p.117; N.A., 1891, p.lv).

In 1826, the Mississauga village at the mouth of the Credit River was relocated to the Credit Mission, located on the site of what is now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on Mississauga Road (FitzGibbon, 2009; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). By 1837, the Mississauga population was decimated by contagious diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis and measles (Smith, 2002, p.110; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). Due to the pressures of the agrarian way of life of the Euro-Canadian settler, the Mississaugas of the Credit River were relocated again to the Grand River Reserve (Riendeau, 2002, p.125).

European settlement of the Township of Toronto continued along the Credit River, as well as the Etobicoke River, as numerous mills were constructed along its entirety. Streetsville, located along Mississauga Road, parallel to the Credit River and north of the study area, is the oldest settled village in the County of Peel having been laid out in 1819. Timothy Street, having lived in Niagara Region, arrived along the Credit River when his business partner, Richard Bristol, applied to undertake the survey of Toronto Township. Timothy Street financed the endeavor and for his services, was granted approximately 4,500

acres throughout the County of Peel and the County of Halton. This land grant included land along the Credit River. By 1821, a small general store opened to accommodate the local residents and later that year, a saw mill and grist mill were constructed by Timothy Street along the Credit River. In 1823, a bridge over the Credit River was constructed north of Dundas Street, thereby making Streetsville a crossing and stopover village for commuters. Soon small manufacturing industries were constructed within the village and by 1846, the village contained 550 inhabitants, and had numerous factories, stores, small manufacturing businesses, churches for each domination and a courthouse. The village continued to improve until 1858 when it was incorporated as a village (Smith, 1846, p.177; Walker and Miles, 1877, p.86; Heritage Mississauga, 2009).

The village continued to thrive with the arrival of the Credit Valley Railway through the village in 1879 which assisted in moving goods and people through the County of Peel. By the turn of the century, many of the mills located in Streetsville began to close and the village gradually changed from an industrial mill-town to a small business and service centre (Heritage Mississauga, 2009).

Past Land Use

Pre-1900 Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

The 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (**see Map 2**) depict the Village of Streetsville to have been well established by the mid-nineteenth century. The main commercial area was located along Queen/Mississauga Street and Main Street and the study area is depicted within the Village of Streetsville. The 1859 Tremaine's Map – Village of Streetsville (**see Map 3**) depicts three residential structures within the study area, and numerous residential structures and a mill and tannery within 300 metres of the study area. The Credit River is depicted travelling immediately to the east of the study area.

The 1877 Illustrated Atlas (**see Map 4**) reveals that the study area was situated within the Village of Streetsville and along the Credit River. Review of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Village of Streetsville (**see Map 5**) depicted the study area encompassing part of village Lots 1 and 2 east of Wyndham Street and north of Main Street.

Additionally, the study area is located along present-day Main Street and Wyndham Street, which were originally laid out during the survey of the Village of Streetsville. In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homestead, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer church, and early cemeteries), early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes),

and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicates archaeological potential (per Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

Post-1900 Land Use

*To facilitate the evaluation of the established archaeological potential, a detailed review of aerial photographs from 1954 to 2008 and 2017 (see **Maps 6-10, 12**), and satellite imagery taken from 2009 (see **Map 11**) was undertaken.*

*In 1954, the study area encompassed several structures fronting Main Street, at former addresses 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 Main Street, and manicured yard associated with these structures (see **Map 6**). By 1966, the study area remained relatively unchanged aside from the construction of two outbuildings to the rear of 44 and 46 Main Street (see **Map 7**). A large structure was under construction to the north of the study area. In 1977, the study area remained unchanged (see **Map 8**).*

*In 2002, the study area remained unchanged while three houses fronting Wyndham Street had been constructed (see **Map 9**). By 2008, the structures at 38, 40 and 44 Main Street had been razed and the following year, 46 Main Street had been razed and the former locations for the buildings were filled with gravel (see **Maps 10-11**). After this time, the study area remained unchanged (see **Map 12**).*

A search of material at the Ontario Archives has revealed the following information regarding the development of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Toronto Township (*Lots 1 and 2, North of Wyndham Street, West of Main Street, Southeast of Water Street, Village of Streetsville*).

The Crown patented all 200 acres of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS to Alexander Stewart in October of 1830. Alexander Stewart, in turn, sold the Lot to Timothy Street the following year for £2000.00. In 1823, Timothy Street sold one acre to John Embleton for £15, which John Embleton sold two years later, in 1825, to Mary Hide for £75. From 1830 to approximately 1839, it appears Timothy Street heavily sectioned off the remaining parts of the Lot and sold its many smaller pieces to multiple owners. From 1839 until the end of the 19th century, the *Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Toronto Township*, shows that the various sections of the Lot changed ownership many, many times.

Further information was gathered at the Ontario Archives in the *Abstract Index to Deed, Village of Streetsville*. The subject property is within Lots 1 and 2, in what is described

in the Abstract as “North of Wyndham St., West of Main St., Southeast of Water St.”, in the Village of Streetsville. The Abstract does not indicate any transactions for Lots 1 and 2 prior to 1870 (see Figure 1).

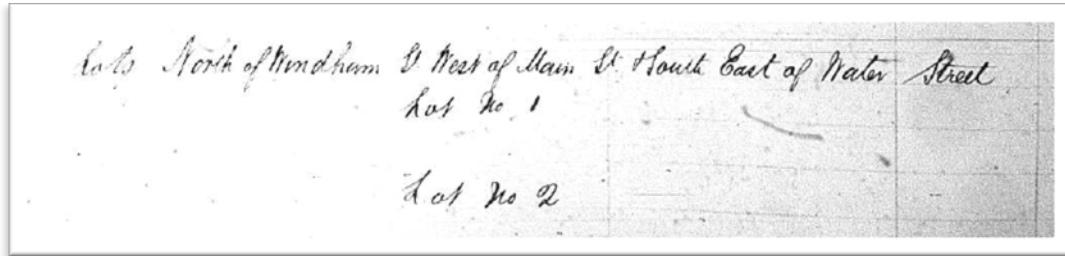


Figure 1 Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Village of Streetsville - previous to 1870.

The first transaction we see for either of the two lots is in 1870, when all of Lot 1 is sold by ‘Timothy Street et al’ to James Davidson for \$800. In 1871, James Davidson sells all of Lot 1 to Eliza Ann Lafleur for \$325. In 1875, Eliza’s mortgage is discharged to James Donaldson, and in 1876, he mortgages all of Lot 1 to John McKay for \$250. During the same year, James Davidson passes away, and the Lot is willed to his wife Mary Davidson ‘et al’. In September of 1879, Lot 1 is sold from Mary Johnston ‘et al’ to Thomas Ready. In 1887, the Abstract shows Edward McDonald sells all of Lot 1 to Henry Rundle (? – writing is hard to decipher) for \$400, and in 1887 Henry Rundle ‘et al’ mortgages the Lot to Rebecca Oliver for \$200.

The *Abstract* does not have any transaction listed for Lot 2, which appears to coincide with the fact that no structures are illustrated on Lot 2 for either the 1859 or 1877 historic mapping.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The fieldwork strategy for the Stage 3 assessment of the site follows the recommendations of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report. Given the nature of the site, it was recommended that the Stage 3 test unit excavations follow the strategy as outlined in Table 3.1 for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4.

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

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

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture site database (Table 1). There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits. A total of 10 sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-kilometre of Subject Property				
Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-115	Sheila's	Other	Otherfindspot_	1988, Sutton
AjGw-117	Babel	Other	Otherunknown_ Unknown	1988, Williamson
AjGw-118	Hamba	Other	Otherfindspot_	1988, Williamson
AjGw-120	Vreckte	Post-Contact	Homestead	1988, Williamson
AjGw-213	Park Point Estates #1	Post-Contact, Pre- Contact	Findspot, Homestead	1990, Pearce
AjGw-502	AjGw-502 – H1	Post-Contact	House, Scatter	2009, Steiss
AjGw-503	AjGw-503 – H2	Post-Contact	House	2009, Steiss
AjGw-574	Wyndham H1 Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	2017, Slocki
AjGw-6	Monners	Pre-Contact	Othercamp/campsite	1967, Konrad
AjGw-67	Timothy Street Mill	Post-Contact	Distillery, Mill, Tannery	1985, Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The study area is situated in the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope physiographic region is characterized by gently rolling till plains at a height of approximately 245 metres above sea level, descending southward toward Lake Ontario and ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous rivers and streams descend the Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175).

The subject property is located in the City of Mississauga and consists of residential addresses 38-46 Main Street. The property is bound on the north by residential structures and the Credit River, on the east by the Credit River, on the south by Main Street and on the west by Wyndham Street. The property currently consists of a woodlot, overgrown areas, an existing residential structure, asphalt and gravel driveways, manicured yards and the Credit River floodplain.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 3 fieldwork was undertaken between June 25th and 29th. All fieldwork was conducted following receipt of the PIF number and in favourable weather conditions consisting of partly cloudy to sunny skies with warm temperatures.

Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 and 5

Site AjGw-574 was originally identified during a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the subject property by Archeoworks Inc. (2017). The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The site was discovered during a test pit survey. A total of 216 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. The recovered artifacts were recovered from ten positive test pits and two test units. Both earlier 19th century and later, modern 20th century material was encountered. The site was considered to be of further cultural heritage value and Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended for both sites.

Site AjGw-574 was subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment by The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI 2018) under PIF P052-0895-2018.

There are no differences in the current Stage 3 work from the previously recommended work. The Stage 3 assessment of the site follows the relevant standards as per in Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

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

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

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

2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.9.1, Standards 1-5)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.9.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 1

All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 3.2, S1 – All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report is discussed in greater detail above.
- Section 3.2, S2 – The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site. As indicated in Section 1.3 of this report, and Section 8.0, the fieldwork was conducted in favourable weather conditions consisting of partly cloudy to sunny skies with warm temperatures. No fieldwork was conducted in adverse conditions such as rain or poor visibility.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.
- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, where possible, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. No cultural features were noted during test unit excavation.
- Section 3.2.2, S6 – n/a
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm.

- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit or feature designation (see Appendix A).
- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as well as professional judgment. The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies. The test unit strategy employed followed that for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. We placed and excavated 1 m square test units in a 5m grid across the site and placed and excavated additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2

This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3

GPS coordinates are provided in the supplemental documentation.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a

Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b

The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 28 one-metre square test units were excavated. The strategy met the standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork.

The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c

Ploughzone depths averaged 21cm and ranged from between 19cm to 28cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.9.2, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1

No features or feature soil was uncovered during the test unit excavations.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2

The test unit excavation of 28 test units produced only 254 artifacts. Artifact density is considered very low for a possible Euro-Canadian homestead site. No midden areas were identified. No other specific artifact patterning was noted. Artifact frequencies in test units are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Site AjGw-574 – Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency	
Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
500-190	0
500-195	1
500-200	0
500-205	0
500-210	0
505-190	0
505-195	0
505-200	0
505-205	1
505-210	4
505-215	0
510-195	0
510-200	0
510-205	3
510-210	7
510-215	0
515-200	1
515-205	42
515-210	10
515-215	0
515-204	11
515-207	30
516-206	48
517-205	12
517-209	44
518-207	23
519-210	17
Total	254

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3

The majority of artifacts (n=153 or 65%) identified during the Stage 3 assessment includes glass, both window and container glass. The window glass consists of both thick and thin pieces of colourless pane glass. Pieces of unidentifiable, machine-made container glass was also recovered. A small amount of brick (n=10 or 4%) of the recovered artifacts included pieces of brick. A small amount of ceramics (n=57 or 24%)

was also recovered. Ceramic pieces included mainly whiteware and blue transferprint. Metal artifacts recovered include mostly nails, both wire and machine cut.

The majority of the artifact assemblage is composed of glass and ceramic tableware. Please see Appendix A for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. These represent items related to the following classes of materials: kitchen/foodways, architectural, and indeterminate, following the Canadian Parks Service (1992). The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section 6.0 – *Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations are provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of one banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There are no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5

Table 3 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There are no unusual or unexpected findings.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.9.3, Standards 1-4)

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of the Stage 3 assessment of Site AjGw-574 indicates that the site likely represents a secondary deposit of refuse dating from the mid 19th century into the 20th century. This is based on the types of artifacts recovered, along with the associated disturbances on the site. Also, no structural remains or features were noted, as would be expected on a typical 19th century site. The south part of the site appears to have been graded and there is no natural soil profile. There is also evidence of fill, such as chunks of tarmac, concrete and other refuse. Pieces of tarmac were found throughout the units, indicating that this is a disturbed soil. The lack of ceramics and abundance of broken glass, along with the presence of tarmac and other disturbances, as well as the lack of any features within the units, supports this conclusion. Given the lack of any type of structural remains or features, the lack of depictions of structures on historic mapping, in conjunction with the noted disturbances to the property, the Site has no integrity. The lack of depictions in historic mapping and the archival research therefore, also supports a lack of cultural heritage value or interest of the site. It appears to be a secondary dumping of materials and not a primary context.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological findings may suggest that the site occupation is most closely related to the occupation of the subject property from the mid nineteenth-century into the 20th century. Based on the artifact assemblage and land use history, this site most likely represents a secondary deposit of refuse from the occupation of the lot from the 19th century and into the 20th century. Neither the 1859 or 1877 mapping shows any structure within the area of the Site. An extensive search of materials at the Ontario Archives revealed a lack of any indication that structures existed on Lot 2, where Site AjGw-574 is located. The *Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Village of Streetsville*, does not have any transactions listed for Lot 2, which appears to coincide with the fact that no structures are illustrated on Lot 2 on either the 1859 or 1877 historic mapping. Given the extensive mapping of the area historically, if there was a structure there, it would likely have been depicted on a map. The lack of any structural remains or features noted during the Stage 3 assessment, which would be expected on a typical 19th century site, also supports this conclusion.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact types, frequency, and distribution all indicate that the site represents a 19th and 20th century secondary refuse deposit. Although the artifact assemblage contains items one might expect to see in a mid 19th to 20th century homestead site, the low frequency and distribution of artifacts, absence of structure remains or features, and lack of archival research indicating any structures were present on Lot 2, support the conclusion that the site most likely represents a secondary deposit of refuse.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	
Information Value	
Criteria	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural historical value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from the site has no potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the township Information from the site has no to low potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level Information from the site has no potential to advance our understanding of site formation processes and disposal practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is not associated with the earliest settlement of the lot.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site retains a moderate degree of original material
Value to a community	
Criteria	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has traditional, social or religious value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicators suggest this.
Value as a public resource	
Criteria	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 4 indicates that the site has no indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess a low level of cultural heritage value or interest.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.9.4, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1a

Site AjGw-574 is identified as a 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead and therefore the recommendations made in this report have not been informed by input from Aboriginal communities.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1b

It is concluded that Site AjGw-574 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not necessary or warranted.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 2 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 3 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 4 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 5

Stage 4 mitigation is not recommended for Site AjGw-574.

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

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Archeoworks Inc.

- 2017 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Wyndham Street & Main Street Common Element Condominium Township Development, Lots 1 and 2, north side of Main Street, East of Wyndham Street, South of Water Street (not open) and west of the River Credit, Plan STR-4, Within Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, Former County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel Ontario (PIF P029-0930-2017).

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)



Plate 1 Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment for Site AjGw-574.



Plate 2 Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment for Site AjGw-574.



Plate 3 Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment for Site AjGw-574.

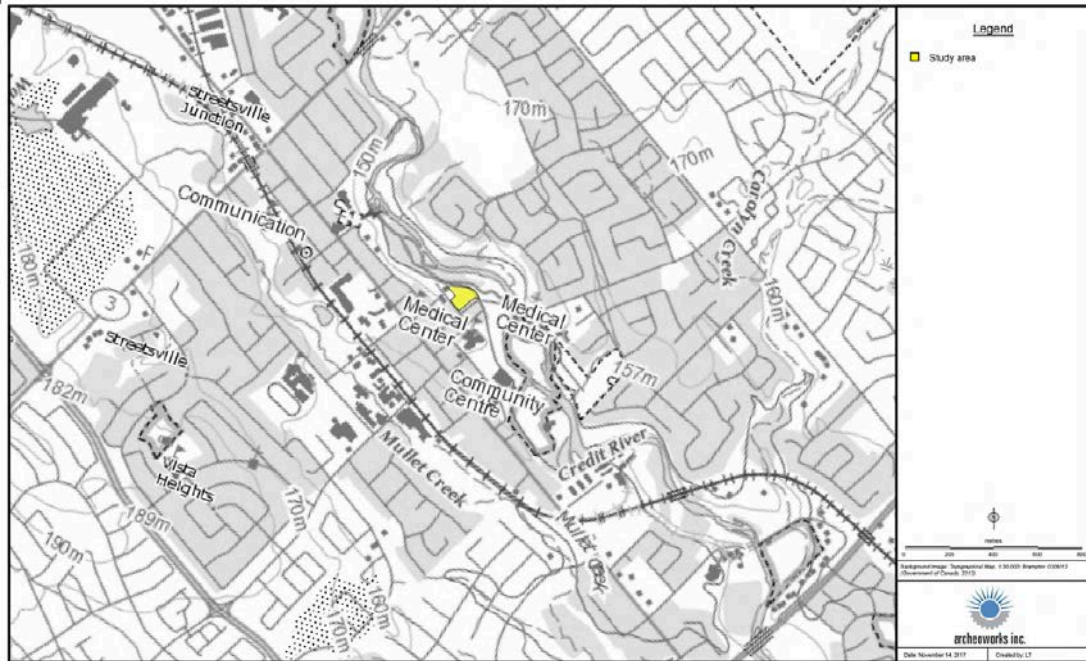


Plate 4 Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment for Site AjGw-574. Evidence of disturbed area. Note chunk of tarmac within unit.

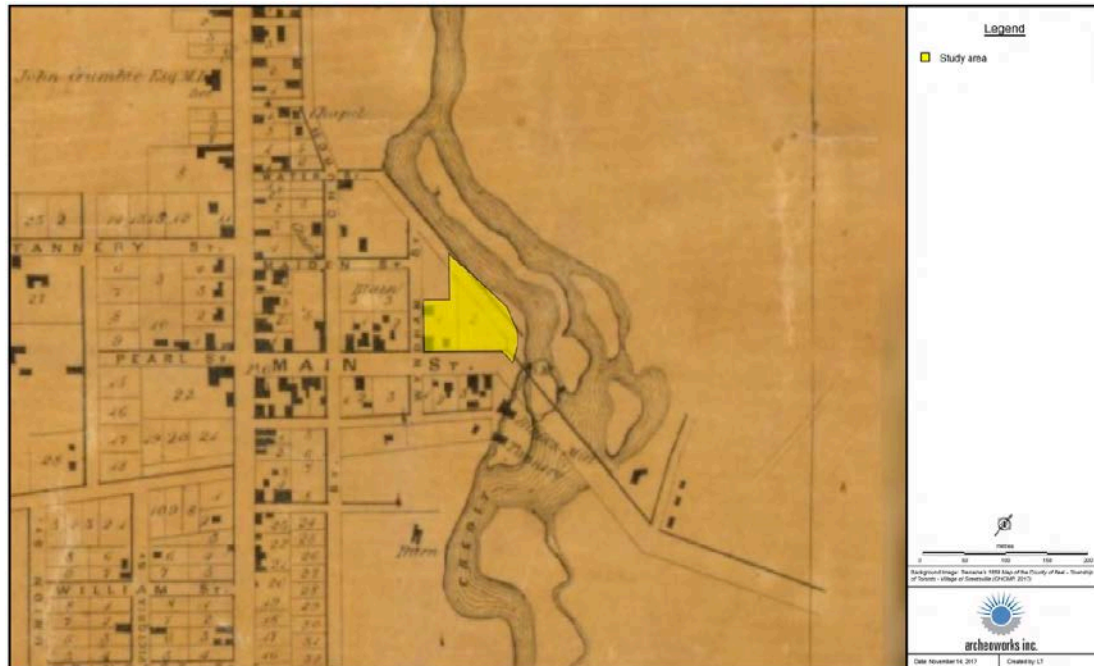


Plate 5 Representative artifacts from Site AjGw-574.

9.0 MAPS



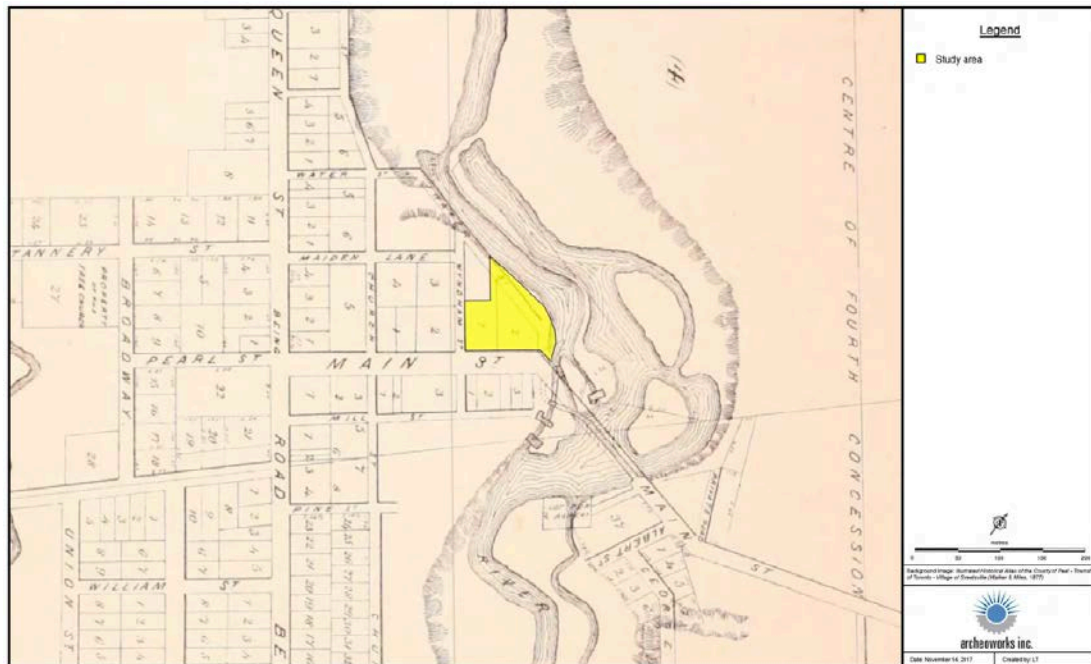
Map 1 General location of subject property [after Stage 1-2 report (Archeoworks Inc., P029-0930-2017)].



Map 3 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in yellow, on 1859 Tremain Map [after Stage 1-2 report (Archeoworks Inc., P029-0930-2017)].



Map 4 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in yellow, on 1877 Atlas (after Stage 1-2 report, Archeoworks Inc., P029-0930-2017)].

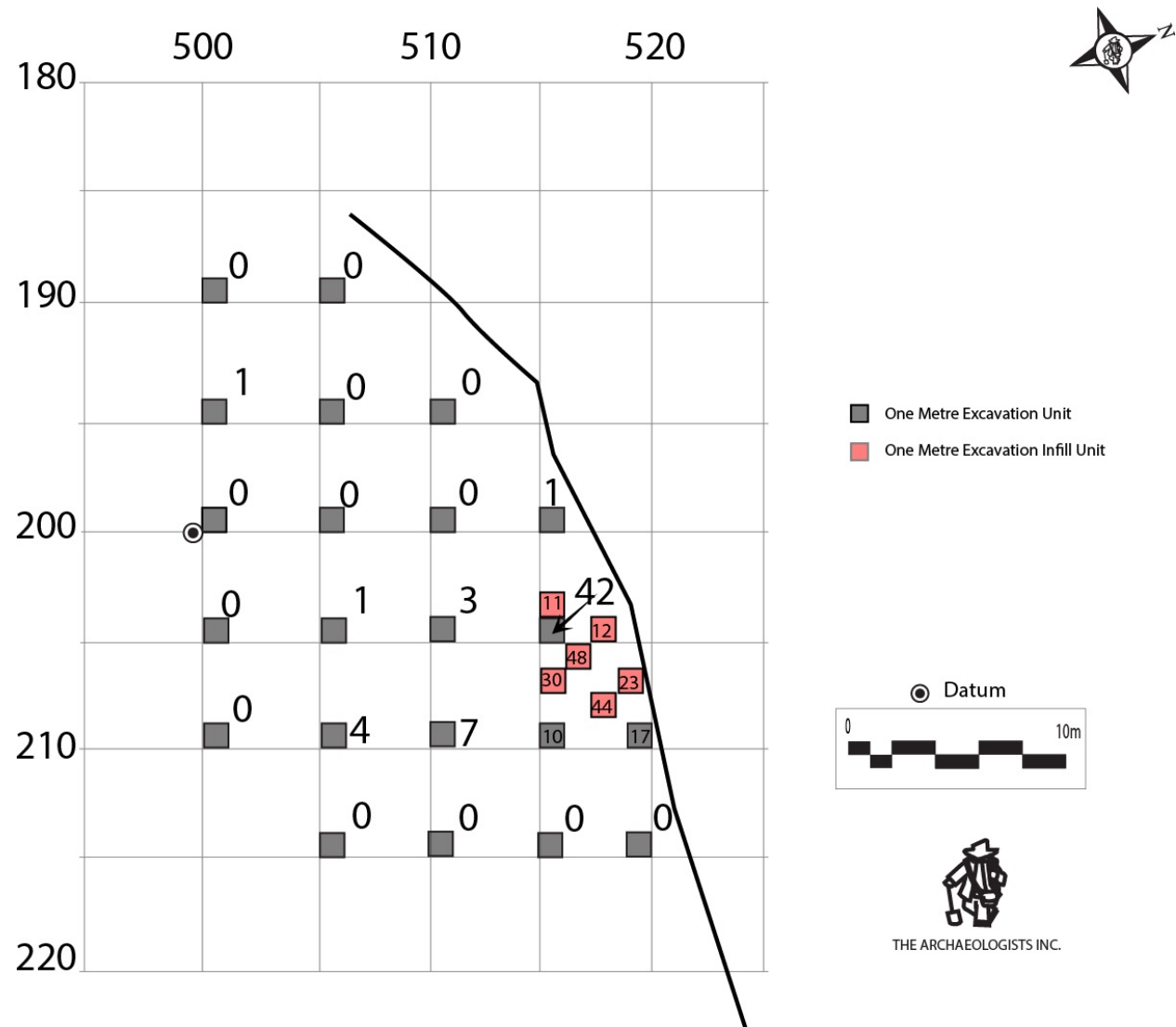


Map 5 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in yellow, on 1877 Atlas [after Stage 1-2 report, Archeoworks Inc., P029-0930-2017)].

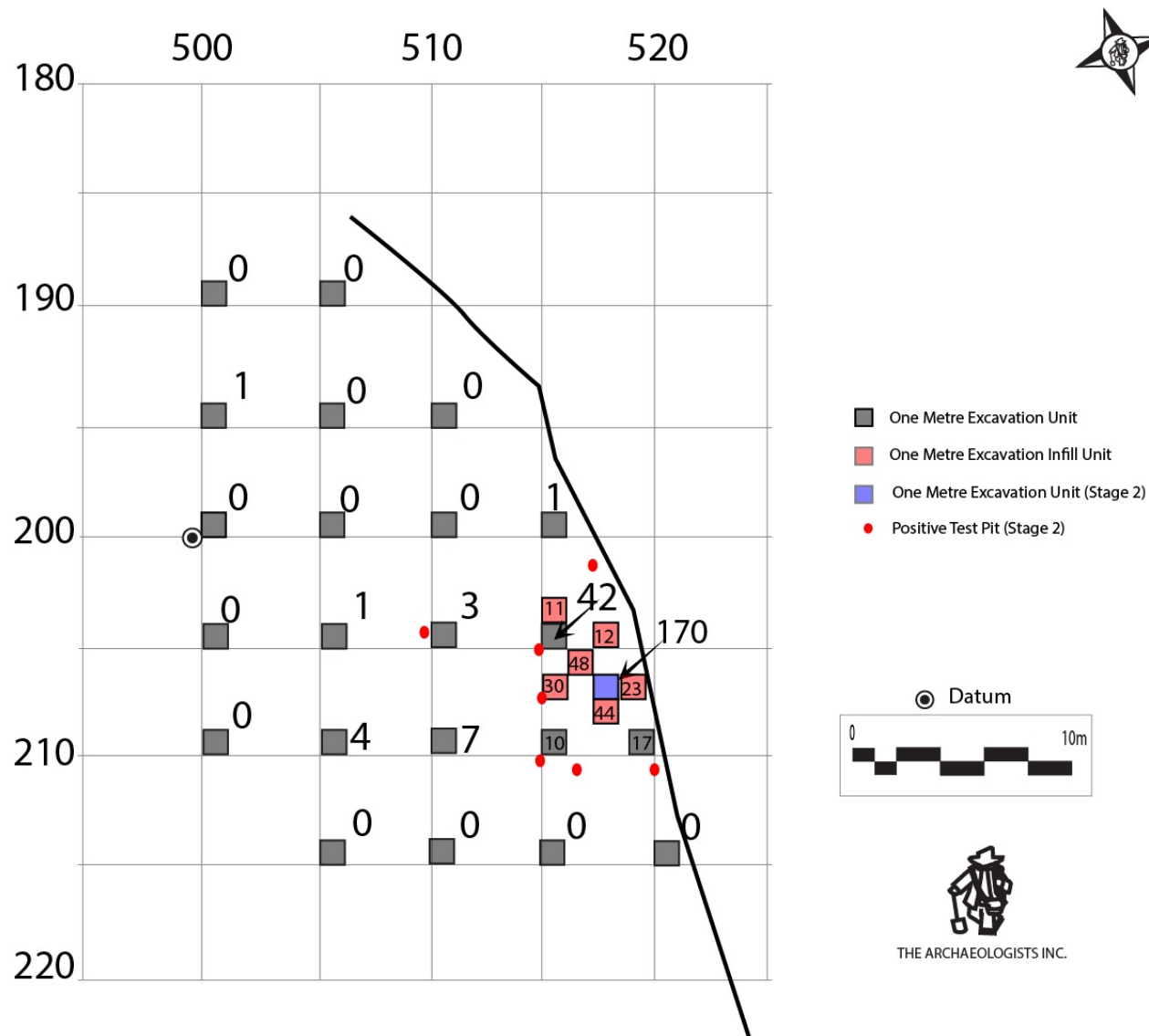
Map 7 Approximate location of site datum overlaid on development mapping. See supplementary documentation.

Map 8 Shows Stage 3 results overlaid on development mapping (see Map 9 for detailed results). See supplementary documentation.

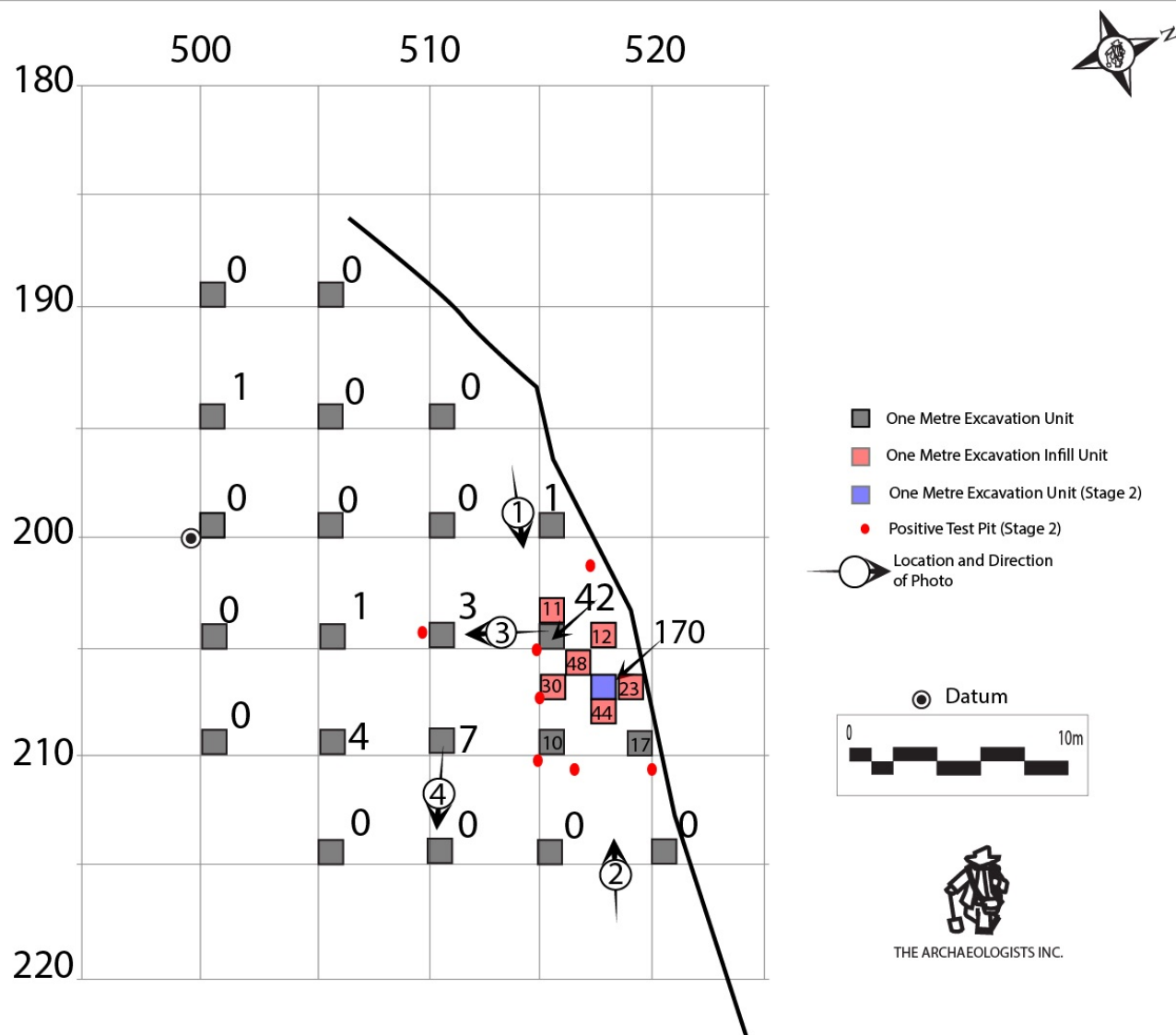




Map 9 Shows detailed results of Stage 3 assessment.



Map 10 Stage 3 results overlaid on Stage 2 results.



Map 11 Stage 3 results with photo locations.

Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574, Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga

Cat#	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
H1	500-195	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H2	515-200	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		brown
H3	505-205	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H4	510-205	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H5	510-205	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire Nail		
H6	515-205	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agricultural/garden Construction	Flower Pot	CEW, Red Unglazed	CEW	Mechanically Thrown
H7	515-205	5	Brick	Architectural	Materials	sample	CEW, red Unglazed	CEW	exfoliated Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H8	515-205	15	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		
H9	515-205	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, Pale green Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H10	515-205	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		
H11	515-205	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Exfoliated, interior
H12	515-205	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H13	515-205	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Blue Willow
H14	515-205	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire Nail		
H15	515-205	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		incomplete
H16	515-205	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Bottle top	Bottle Top	machine made		Screw cap to a bottle
H17	515-205	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H18	515-204	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H19	515-204	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		
H20	515-204	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Exfoliated, interior
H21	515-204	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H22	515-204	1	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated
H23	515-204	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H24	517-205	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated, exfoliated Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H25	517-205	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		
H26	517-205	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H27	517-205	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE	Plain
H28	517-205	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H29	517-205	1	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated
H30	516-206	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated

Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574, Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga

H31	516-206	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	CEW, red Unglazed	CEW	exfoliated
H32	516-206	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H33	516-206	14	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H34	516-206	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		Bent
H35	516-206	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
H36	516-206	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H37	516-206	2	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated
H38	516-206	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire Nail		
H39	516-206	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H40	516-206	1	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated
H41	515-206	13	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H42	515-206	9	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H43	515-206	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	Bottle	machine made		Amber glass, most likley beer bottle
H44	515-206	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		Incomplete
H45	515-206	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire Nail		
H46	515-206	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
H47	518-207	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H48	518-207	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	sample	CEW, red Unglazed	CEW	exfoliated
H49	518-207	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H50	518-207	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H51	518-207	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Exfoliated, interior
H52	518-207	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agricultural/garden	Flower Pot	CEW, Red Unglazed	CEW	Mechanically Thrown
H53	518-207	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Bottle top	Bottle Top	machine made		Beer bottle cap
H54	517-208	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware	XWE	undecorated
H55	517-208	19	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H56	517-208	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H57	517-208	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	unidentifiable	machine made		clear
H58	517-208	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		Incomplete

Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment for AjGw-574, Part of Lot 4, Concession 4 WHS, Geographic Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga

H59	517-208	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer Course Red Earthenware	RWE	
H60	517-208	4	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		CWE	Exfoliated
H61	505-210	1	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated
H62	505-210	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless Glass marble with dark blue inlay
H63	505-210	1	Glass	Personal	Glass Marble	Glass Marble			Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H64	510-210	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H65	510-210	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		
H66	510-210	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails Construction Materials	Nail	Wire Nail		
H67	515-210	1	Brick	Architectural		sample	CEW, red Unglazed	CEW	exfoliated
H68	515-210	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		Coulourless, (>1.55mm Thick)
H69	515-210	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H70	519-210	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		Coulourless, (<1.55mm Thick)
H71	519-210	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Container	Bottle	machine made		Amber glass, most likley beer bottle
H72	519-210	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire Nail		
H73	519-210	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Bottle top	Bottle Top	machine made		Screw cap to a bottle
H74	519-210	2	ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated