

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for
2103-2119 Primate Road,
1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place and
2116 & 2112 Dixie Road,
Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 S, Township of Toronto,
City of Mississauga,
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**



Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-0918-2018

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Original Report
Report Dated: October 17, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 2103-2119 Primate Road, 1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place and 2116 & 2112 Dixie Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 S, Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The proponent is seeking a zoning by-law amendment in support of a Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process and is being triggered by the Planning Act.

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

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. Sam Felipe Mr. John Ellis Mrs. Karen Powers
Report Preparation:	Mrs. Susan Dyer Mrs. Karen Powers
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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, historical and archaeological context.

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

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 2103-2119 Primate Road, 1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place and 2116 & 2112 Dixie Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 S, Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The proponent is seeking a zoning by-law amendment to the City of Mississauga. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process and is being triggered by the Planning Act.

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 was given by the landowner and their representative. However, no property inspection was undertaken.

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

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1

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

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

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

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

- The Credit Valley Railway runs through the lot.
- The 1877 Atlas depicts multiple structures on the lot.
- The property is located on a historic transportation route (i.e. modern day Dixie Road).

Pre-Contact Land Use

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago. Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period.

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined

from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

TABLE 1: OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO PREHISTORY

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

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking

place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

Euro- Canadian Period – A.D. 1783 to Present

Peel County

The county of Peel was established in 1805 following the purchase by the British Crown of the southern part of the Mississauga Tract. The territory was named after Sir Robert Peel, a past Prime Minister of England. The First Purchase of Peel County included the survey of the southern half of Toronto Township. A Second Purchase of the remainder of the Mississauga Tract in 1818 included the northern half of Toronto Township as well as the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. This latter purchase or “New Survey” greatly extended the northern boundary of Peel County by an additional 648,000 acres.

The lot and concession grid pattern of the New Survey was distinct from that of the previous survey, with a different orientation of concessions and lot dimensions as the 200 acre lots were now typically granted in square 100 acre parcels. This configuration was intended to facilitate farming and provide access to transportation corridors.

Both Albion and the Gore of Toronto Townships included eleven concessions laid out west to east. In the townships of Caledon, Chinguacousy and North Toronto, six concessions were laid out on either side of present day Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road. As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions were further identified as West of Hurontario Street (WHS) or East of Hurontario Street (EHS).

Fully surveyed between 1818 and 1819, the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy were opened for settlement in 1820. Peel was considered a component of York County and was governed by the Home District Council that met in Toronto until 1851. Between 1851 and 1866 Peel was administered by a council made up of members from the united counties of York and Peel.

Early settlements in the townships developed around water-powered mill sites on the Credit River and Humber River and at various crossroads. Development was also influenced by local landforms such as the Peel Plain, the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine. By 1821, 120 new inhabitants called the area home. In the 1870s the arrival of several railways, including the Toronto Grey and Bruce, Hamilton and Northwestern and Credit Valley, spurred additional settlements at various junctions.

Toronto Township

The land which forms Toronto Township was originally part of the extended territory of the native Mississauga people who sold or alienated a portion of their lands to the British Crown in 1805 which is known as the Old Survey. The remaining portion of the township, situated above the Base Line (Eglinton Avenue East), was purchased by the Crown in 1818 and is known as the New Survey. The lands formed part of the County of York in the Home District until 1849, and it then became part of the United Counties of York, Peel and Ontario until Peel was set apart as a separate County in 1865.

Toronto Township was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1806 and included one of the province's leading roads, Dundas Street. Many of the early settlers were United Empire Loyalists, soldiers and the descendants of Loyalists in search of land patents and grants. Dundas Street became thickly settled and, through funding, the road was graveled by 1836 due to the amount of travel on the road. The township was recorded by many to have the most valuable land in Peel County which facilitated interest and growth in the township. The population grew steadily over the years with over 800 inhabitants calling the township home in 1821 to more than 7,500 by 1851.

Gradually settlers began to take up lots throughout the new and old surveys, and over time small settlements became established. These settlements developed into the villages of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville. Over time, communities blossomed too at Lakeview and Lorne Park, while others – the “lost villages,” - disappeared entirely: the hamlets and villages of Barberton, Britannia, Burnhamthorpe, Derry West, Elmbank, Frogmore, Hanlan, Harris' Corners, Hawkins' Corners, Lisgar, McCurdy's Corners, Mount Charles, Nunan's Corners (also known as the Catholic Swamp), Palestine, Pucky's Huddle, Richview, Sheridan, Snider's Corners, Summerville and Whaley's Corners.

Land Use Assessment – Lot 6, Concession 1 SDS

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Toronto South indicates that the 200-acre lot has been heavily divided and has multiple owners. The south 100 acres is divided into two 50-acre lots (east and west). The southeast 50 acres, where our subject property is located, is owned by James Clarkson. One structure and orchard are illustrated on his 50-acre lot, illustrated north of our subject property. The Credit Valley Railway runs through the lot, in the northern 100 acres of the lot. The northern 50 acres also contains multiple structures, one of which includes a Roman Catholic Church. The Church is depicted on the most northeastern corner of the lot. The subject property is adjacent to a main historic transportation route; the road between lot 6 and lot 5, which is now known as Dixie Road (see Map 2).

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

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

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

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

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

Section 7.5.8, Standard 1

In 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, Culture & Sport archaeological sites database. According to MTCS, although there are no registered sites within the subject property, and there are no registered archaeological sites within a minimum one km distance.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The subject property consists of multiple municipal addresses, including 2103-2119 Primate Road, 1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place, and 2116 & 2112 Dixie Road. The subject property currently consists of multiple existing residential dwellings with associated tarmac/concrete drives, two areas of demolished structures, two swimming pools, and areas of grass and trees. The property is bound on the northeast by Dixie Road, on the southeast by Wealthy Place, on the northwest by other residential dwellings, and on the southwest by Primate Road.

The subject property is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region. The Iroquois Plain physiographic region is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam 1984). In the Toronto area, the Lake Iroquois strand is situated approximately 4.5 km inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on August 31st, 2018.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 4

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. is unaware of any previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to the project area.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 5

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

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

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

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

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

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

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

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1

Portions of the property were not surveyed because of features of no or low archaeological potential due to previous disturbances. These disturbed areas, as discussed above, included the existing standing structures, the areas of tarmac/concrete drives, the area of demolished structures, and the area of swimming pools. There are no other exemptions.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

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

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the subject property was assessed and surveyed (excluding the above noted exemptions), include lands immediately adjacent to built structures.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – As noted above, those areas including the existing structures, the areas of tarmac/concrete, area of demolished structures, and area of swimming pools, were not surveyed as they were assessed as disturbed.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 9.0 *Maps*.

- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b -The subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property, except for those portions assessed as disturbed, as noted above. Disturbed areas were not surveyed due to no or low archaeological potential.

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

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c - All areas of the subject property exhibiting moderate to high archaeological potential were surveyed at five metre intervals.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 3

A total of approximately 75% of the subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. The remaining approximately 25% was assessed as disturbed, (including standing structures, tarmac/concrete drives, demolished structures, and swimming pools), and was not surveyed.

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

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

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1

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

Section 7.8.2, Standard 2

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

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figures in this report represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 3

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

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

Section 7.8.3, Standard 1

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

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.8.4, Standard 1

This standard is not applicable as no sites were identified.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 2

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 3

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

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

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

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Walker and Miles

1877 Historical Atlas of Peel County. Published by Walker and Miles, Toronto.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.8.5)



Plate 1 Shows area of standing structure - considered disturbed.



Plate 2 Shows area assessed by test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.



Plate 3 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 4 Shows area of demolished structure - considered disturbed.



Plate 5 Shows area of tarmac/concrete - considered disturbed.



Plate 6 Shows area of demolished structure - considered disturbed.



Plate 7 Shows conditions for test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.



Plate 8 Shows area of standing structure - considered disturbed.



Plate 9 Shows area of standing structure - considered disturbed.



Plate 10 Shows conditions for test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.



Plate 11 Shows conditions for test pit survey and standing structure.



Plate 12 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 13 Shows area of swimming pool and standing structure.



Plate 14 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 15 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 16 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 17 Shows area of swimming pool - considered disturbed.



Plate 18 Shows area of tarmac/concrete and standing structure - considered disturbed.

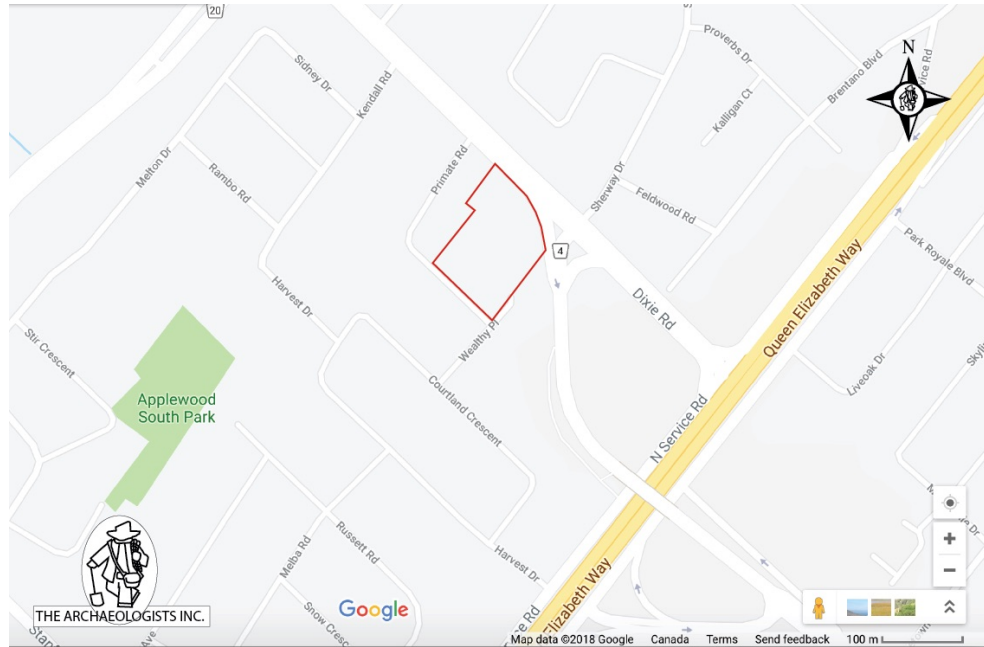


Plate 19 Shows existing structure and conditions of subject property.

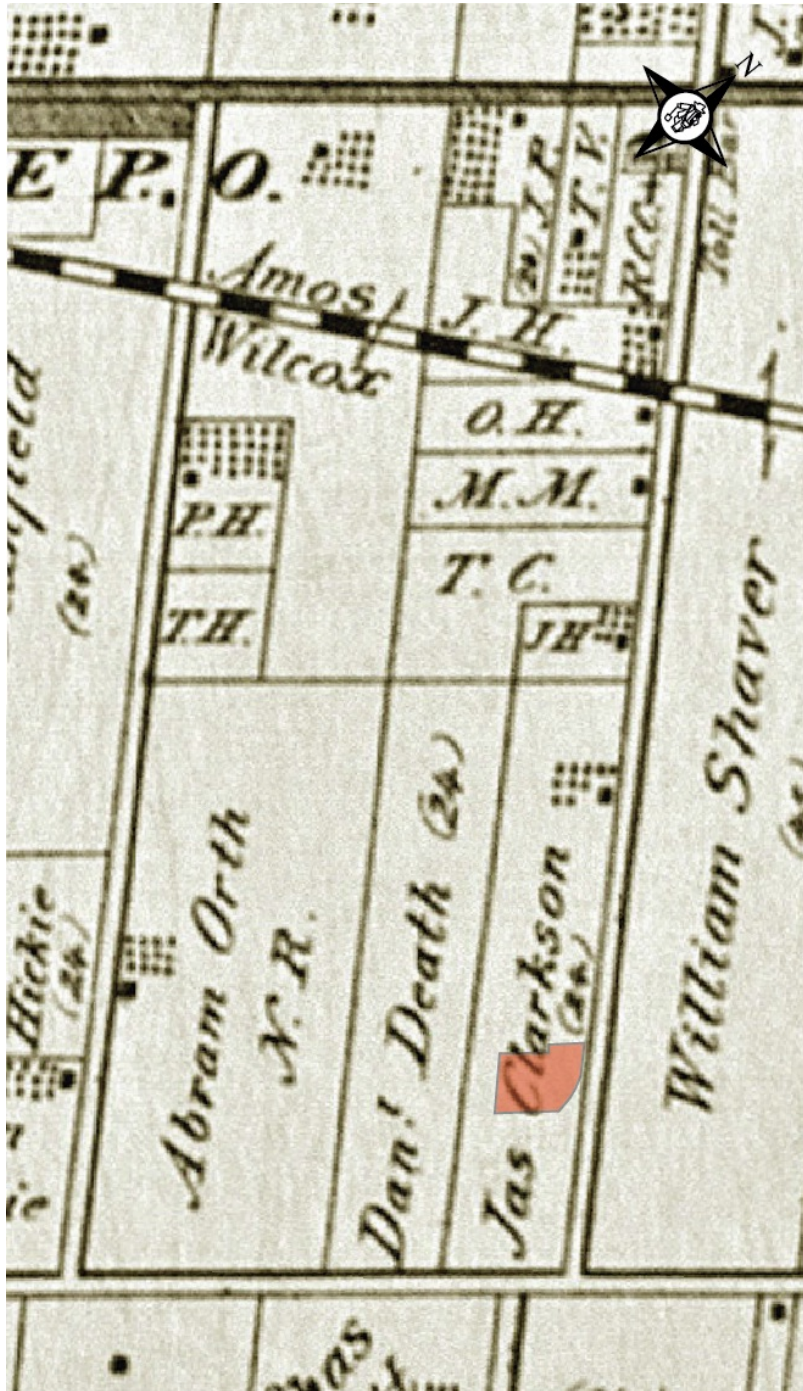


Plate 20 Shows standing structure and conditions of subject property.

9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.6)

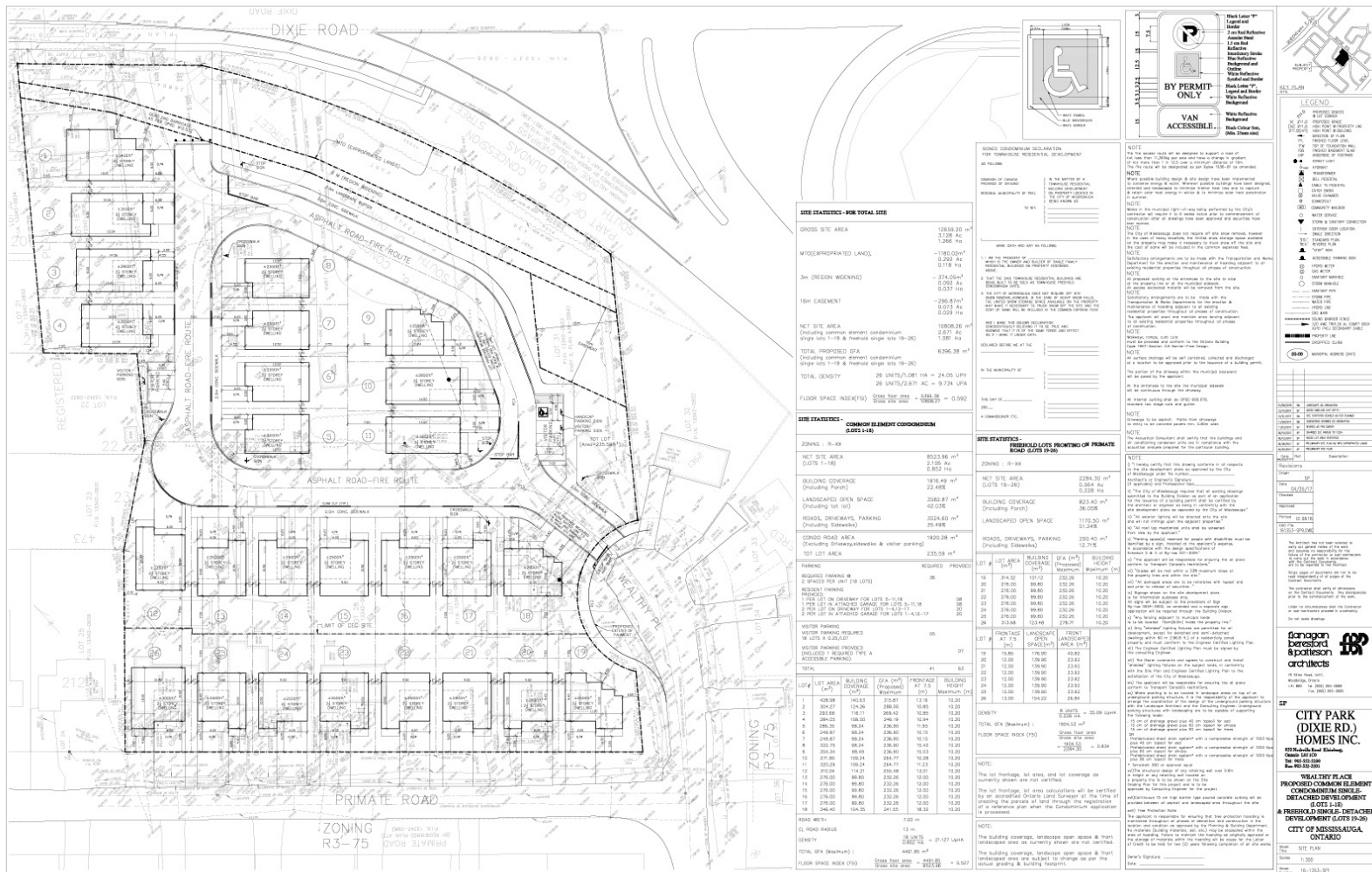


Map 1 General location of subject property.



Map 2 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in red, on 1877 Atlas of Toronto South Township.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 2103-2119 Primate Road, 1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place and 2116 & 2112 Dixie Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 S, Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



Map 3: Clear copy of mapping provided by proponent.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 2103-2119 Primate Road, 1351 & 1357 Wealthy Place and 2116 & 2112 Dixie Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 S, Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

