

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for
3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road,
Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S.,
(Geographic Township of Toronto),
City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel**



Prepared by

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Project Information Number P052-0624-2015

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Original Report
Report Dated: August 26, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for 3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S., (Geographic Township of Toronto), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The proponent is proposing to construct a four storey (92 units) residential condominium building, a three-storey townhouse consisting of four units, and associated above and underground parking spaces. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process.

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. However, the subject property is located adjacent to an existing cemetery. The report recommends that further archaeological assessment of the property is required. More specifically, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment must be undertaken within a ten metre area adjacent of the existing cemetery.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. Sam Felipe
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
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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 3 Archaeological Assessment for 3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S., (Geographic Township of Toronto), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The proponent is proposing to construct a four storey (92 units) residential condominium building, a three-storey townhouse consisting of four units, and associated above and underground parking spaces. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process. The subject property is approximately 0.4134 hectares in size.

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.

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 near-by presence of one previously identified archaeological site; while no sites were registered within the study area, one archaeological site is registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.
- the subject property is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region, which consists of well drained soils, favourable for both precontact and historic occupation.
- The property is located adjacent to an historic transportation route
- The property is located adjacent to St. John’s Dixie Cemetery

A review of the development map site plan and recent aerial photography, indicates that portions of the subject property exhibit no or low archaeological potential due to previous deep land alterations. More specifically, the existing residential and commercial structures and their associated driveways are considered disturbed and of low archaeological potential. However, the associated lawns do not exhibit clear evidence of deep soil alterations. Therefore archaeological potential exists for these portions of the subject property.

According to the 1877 Historical Atlas of Peel County, the subject property is located in Lot 10, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, in the former Township of Toronto South.

The Atlas indicates that in 1877 the southwestern portion of the lot was owned by Mrs. John Wilson. A structure and a church are depicted within the extreme southwest corner of the lot, however, both of these fall outside of the current subject property limits.

The church is presently known as The Anglican church of St. John the Baptist (Dixie). According to historical records, the church and its associated cemetery go back to ca. 1813. The first church on the site consisted of a log cabin built by the Union Church that dates back to the early eighteen hundreds. This small chapel was built to meet the needs of the Protestant Christian settlers that were filling in along the new Dundas Road. As the community grew, this log building was later replaced with a stone Chapel in 1837. This well built chapel still stands on the property today and has been designated a historical site as it is the oldest Union Chapel in Ontario. It is located immediately north of Dundas Street. The Presbyterians of the area continued to celebrate in this chapel until 1910 when they built their own church to the north (<http://stjohnsdixie.com/church/who-we-are/history/>).

There is a large cemetery associated with the Dixie Union Chapel. In fact, it is one of the oldest in the county, with tombstones dating back to the earliest of settlers. In 1870, the Anglicans built a brick church to the east of this chapel and named it St. John the Baptist (Dixie). The church of St. John has continued to grow and meet the changing needs of the community.

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 the Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there are no archaeological assessment 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, but there is one registered archaeological site within a minimum one km distance. These are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: List of Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km of the Subject Area			
Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AjGv-18	Cherry Hill	Euro-Canadian Post-Contact	Village

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The subject property is currently zoned as residential. It consists of a 1½ storey brick/stone dwelling, a 1½ storey wood/stucco dwelling, a concrete garage, a swimming pool, two metal sheds, a frame shed, and asphalt driveways. Grassed and manicured lawns are associated with the residence at both addresses.

The subject property is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The South Slope is situated between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine; this physiographic region is higher than the glacial Lake Iroquois plain and extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172). The South Slope is primarily a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows with Chinguacousy clay loam soil (Chapman and Putnam 1983: 174). The subject property is fairly level terrain.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on June 6, 2015.

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 residential structures and their associated driveways, swimming pool, and sheds. 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), including lands immediately adjacent to built structures, when possible.
- 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 residential structures, associated driveways, swimming pool and sheds, 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 85% of the subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. The remaining 15% was assessed as disturbed 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">• 13 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. However, given that a portion of the subject property is immediately adjacent to an existing cemetery, the report recommends that that portion of the subject property be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment to ensure that no deeply buried human remains are present.

More specifically, an area measuring 10 metres wide within the subject property immediately adjacent to the existing cemetery, must be subject to mechanical topsoil removal to an appropriate depth to ensure that no deeply buried human remains are present within the subject property.

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)

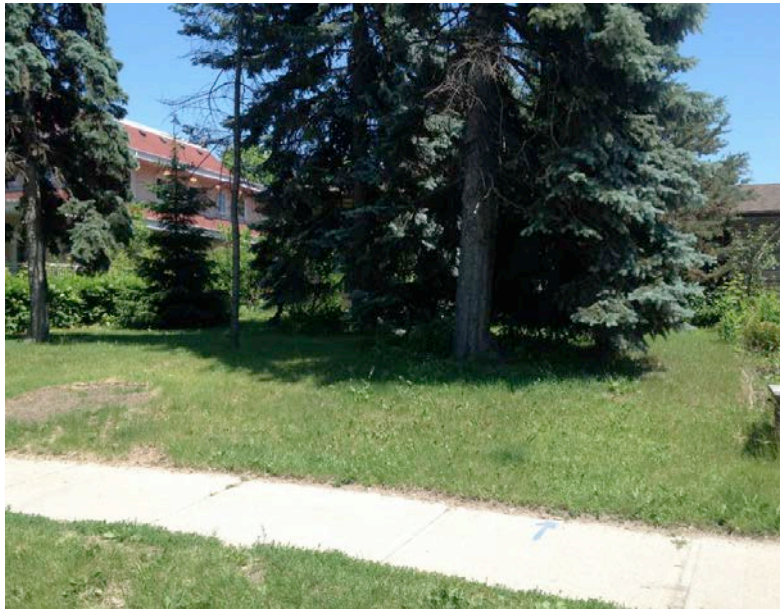


Plate 1: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Plate 2: Shows existing disturbed areas.



Plate 3: Shows disturbed areas and conditions for test pit survey.

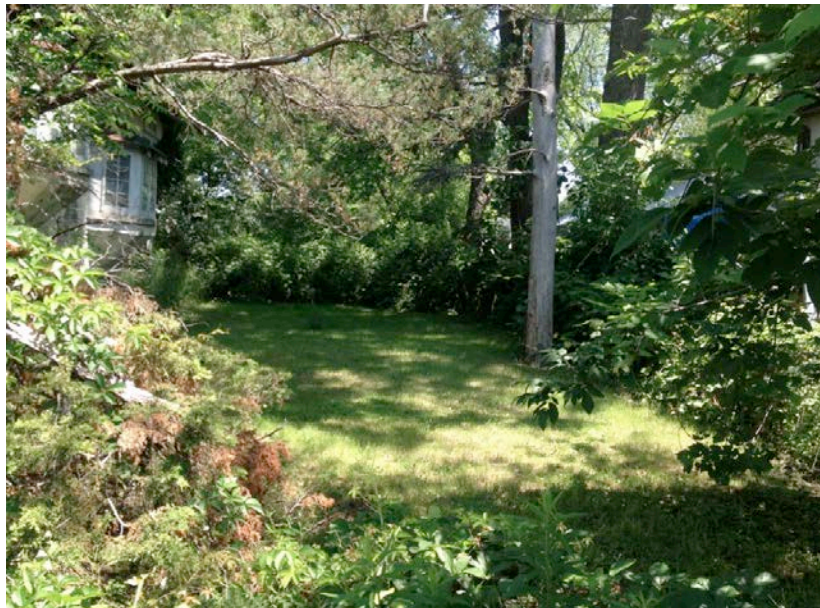


Plate 4: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

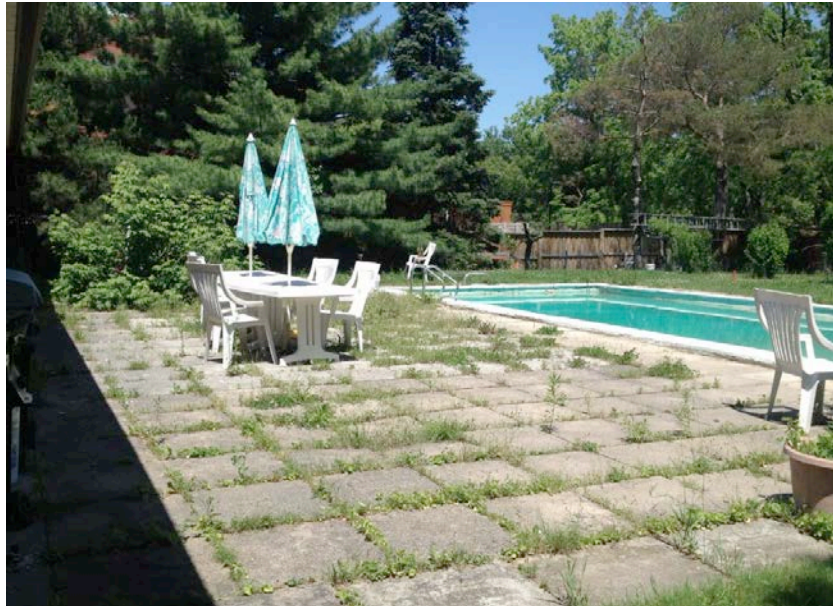


Plate 5: Shows disturbed area.



Plate 6: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

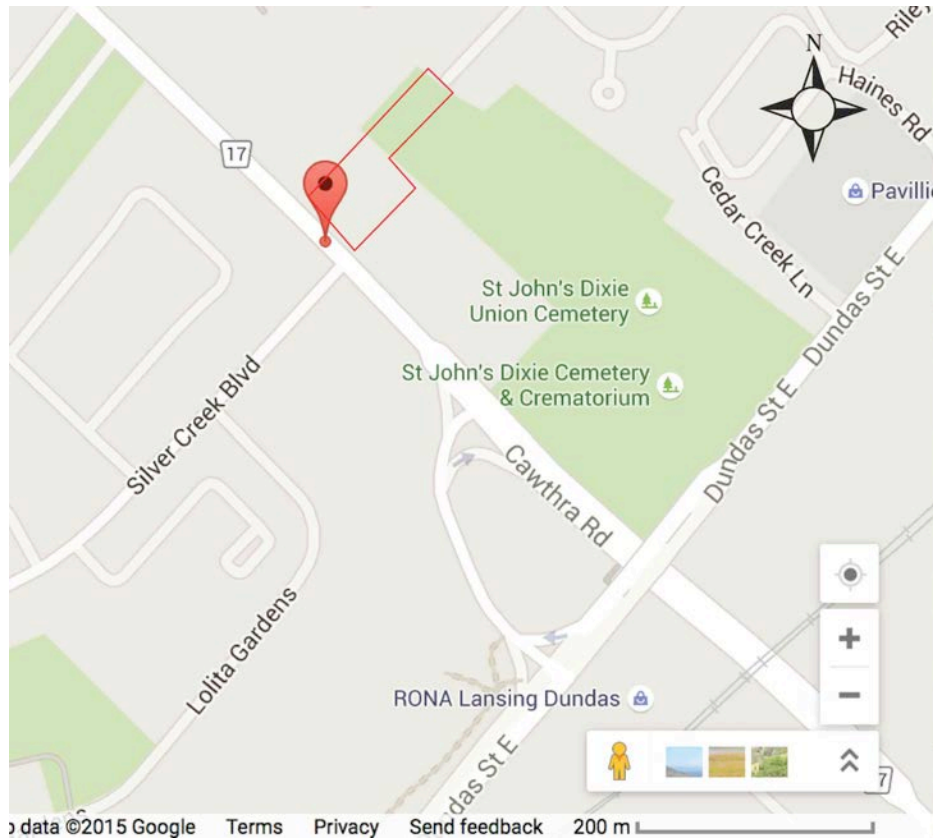


Plate 7: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

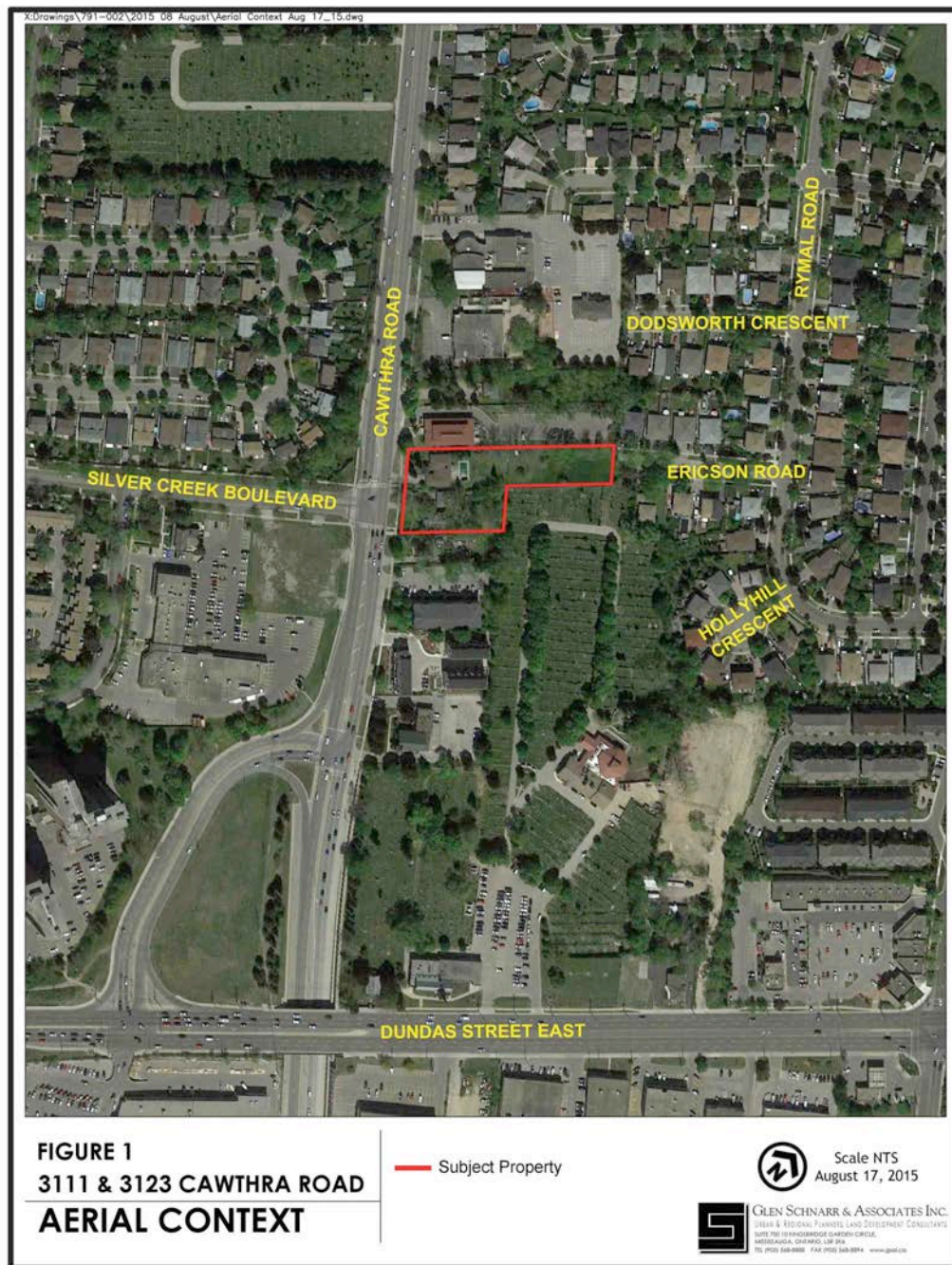


Plate 8: Shows existing structures and conditions for test pit survey.

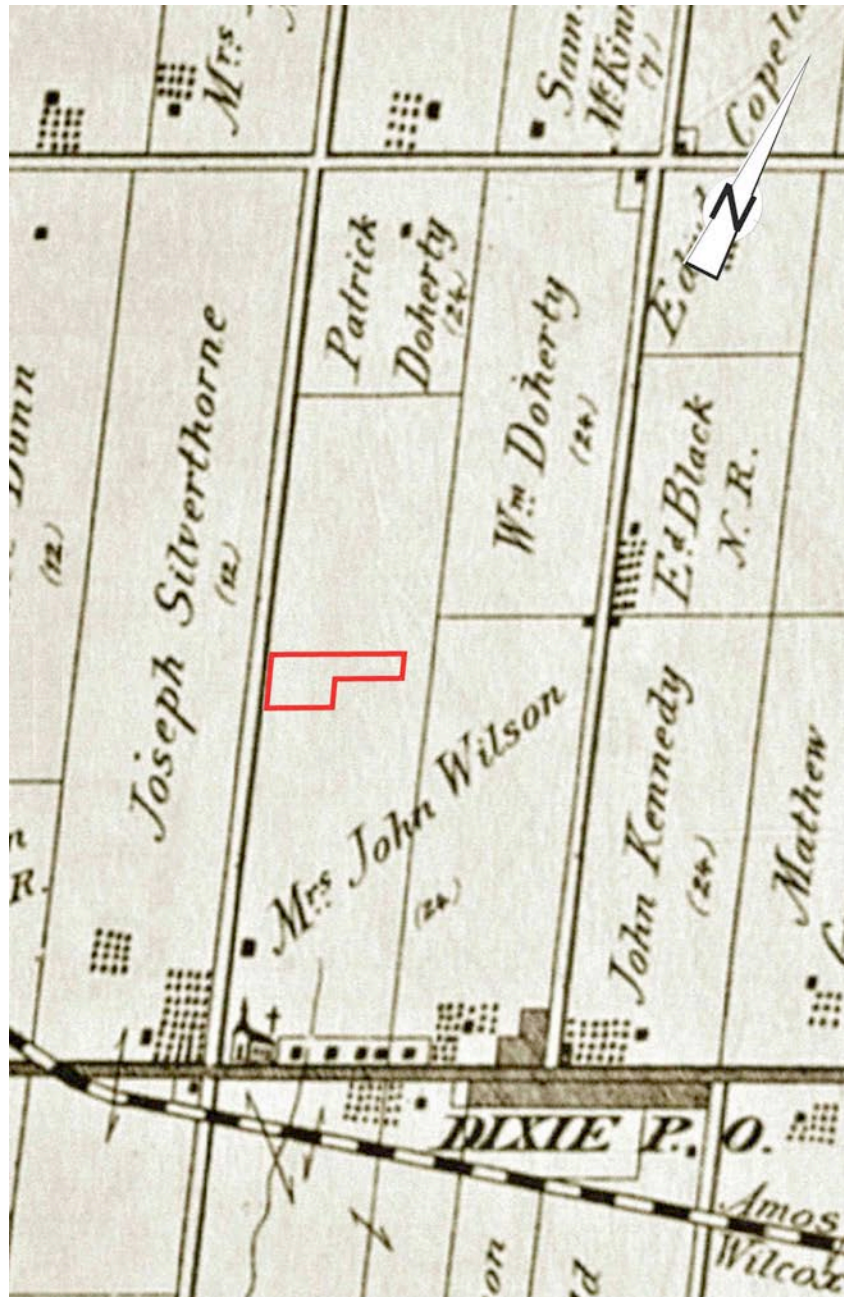
9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.6)



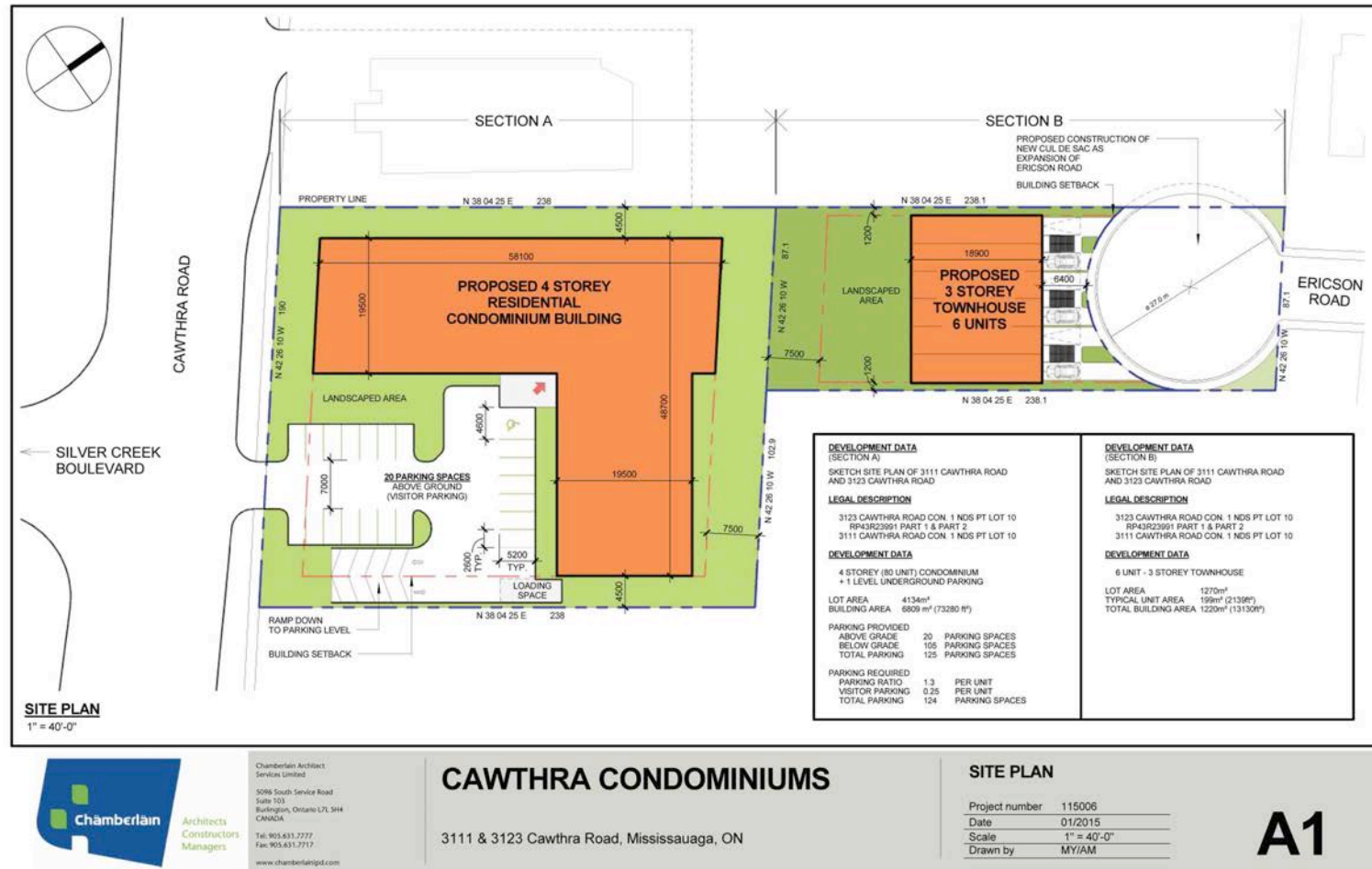
Map 1: General location of subject property overlaid on Google Maps (2015).



Map 2: Aerial photography showing location of subject property (imagery provided by proponent).

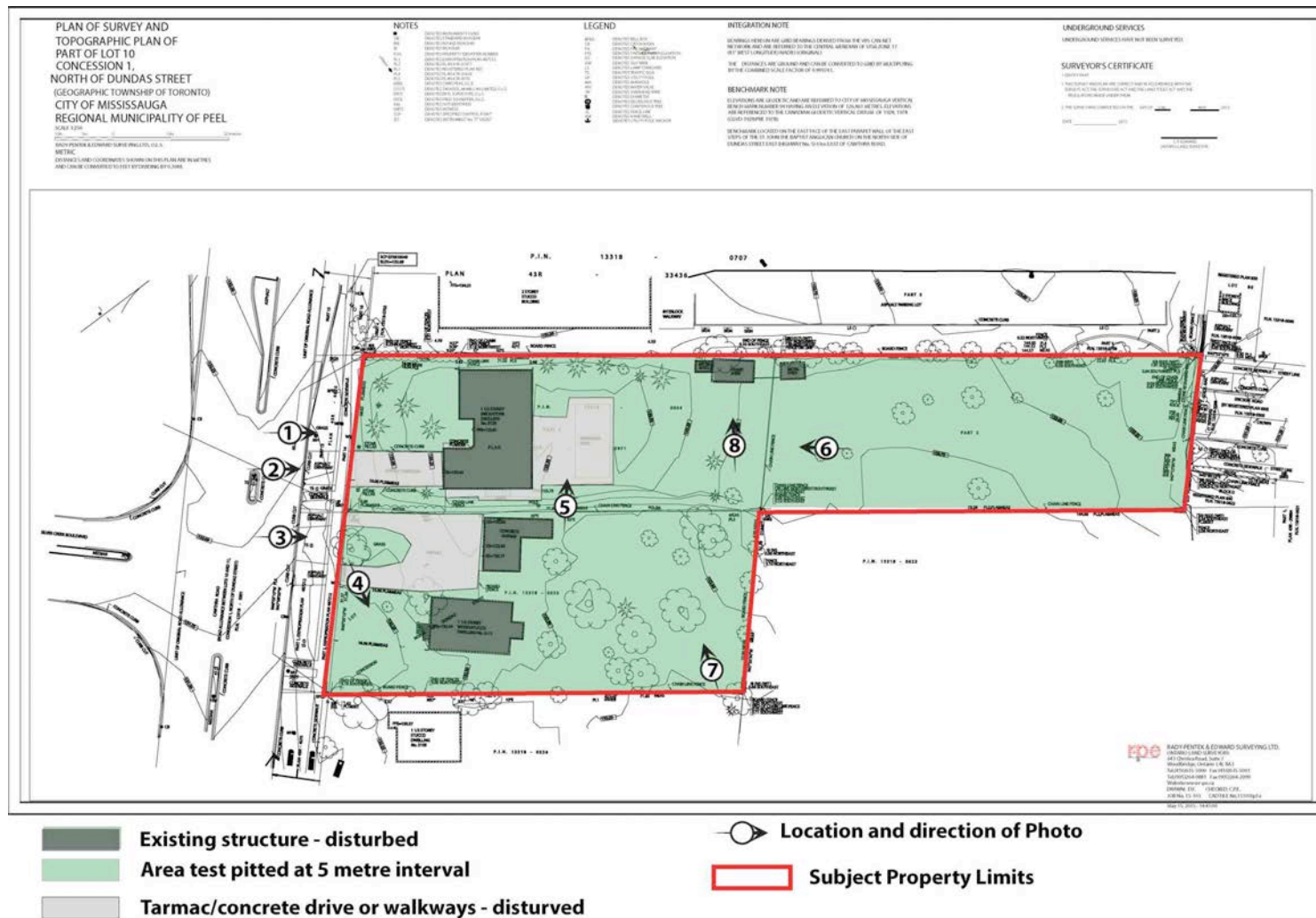


Map 3: Approximate location of subject property (in red) overlaid on *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (not to scale).



Map 5: Copy of concept plan map provided by proponent.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for 3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S., (Geographic Township of Toronto), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

