

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for
3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road,
Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S.,
Township of Toronto, County of Peel,
Now in the City of Mississauga,
Regional Municipality of Peel**



Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-0628-2015

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Original Report
Report Filed: August 25, 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 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 Stage 2 report recommended 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.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisted of trench excavation along a portion of the subject property adjacent to the existing cemetery in order to determine if any deeply buried archaeological resources are present. During the course of the Stage 3 archival research, it was determined that the portion of the cemetery that lies immediately adjacent to the subject property was only purchased in the 1950s, indicating low potential for deeply buried human remains within the subject property. As such, the Stage 3 assessment was only completed for a portion of the subject property. No deeply buried remains were identified and it is recommended that the remainder of the subject property has no potential for the identification of deeply buried remains. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment 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
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Graphics	Mrs. Karen Powers

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 (80 unit) residential condominium building, a three storey townhouse consisting of six 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 3 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.

Development of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS

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 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel, indicates that the portion of Lot 10 in which the subject property is located, was owned by Mr. John Nemdova. The Tremaine Map depicts a structure and the church, both of which are outside of the subject property. Both the 1877 Atlas and the 1859 Tremaine Map indicate that the church and cemetery area was comprised of a small area within the southwest corner of the lot.

A search of material at the Ontario Archives has revealed the following additional information regarding the development of Lot 1, Concession 1, N.D.S.

According to the Abstract to Deeds Index for Toronto Township (AO-GSU 19734), the original Crown patent for Lot 10 was granted to Moses Teeter on July 23, 1806. Teeter sold the southern portion of the lot to Philip Cody in 1810. It was Philip Cody who then donated one acre from his portion of the lot for the Union Chapel. The development of the area in which the original church is located is discussed in greater detail below.

According to the Abstract, Teeter retained the remainder of Lot 10, until 1856 when he sold a large portion to Hugh Doherty and a smaller portion to a John Nemdova. The subject property appears to be located within that portion owned by Nemdova. He in turn, sold his portion of the lot to John Wilson in 1862. Wilson also acquired a large portion of the lot from Hugh Doherty, although a small portion of Doherty's land remained within his family as can be seen on the 1877 Atlas.

A review of the Canada census information available both online (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx>; www.Ancestry.ca/Ontario) and at the Archives of Ontario, as well as agricultural and assessment roll information, indicates that the portion of Lot 10 in which the subject property is located, was used as agricultural lands from 1861 and throughout the remainder of the 19th and early 20th century. There are no changes in lot sizes to suggest that any portions were sold to be used as cemetery grounds (AO-GS 3525; AO-GS 3519; AO C-11746, AO C-1064, AO C-9957, AO C-13252, AO T-6361).

The church is presently known as The Anglican church of St. John the Baptist (Dixie). Its associated cemetery extends north to abut portions of the current subject property. However, archival research indicates that the cemetery's original boundaries were much smaller and confined to the southern portion of Lots 10 and 11, immediately north of Dundas Street East. That portion of the cemetery that currently abuts the subject property dates to only the 1950's, when the St. John Church acquired eight acres of land north of their existing location, in order to extend the cemetery.

According to historical records, the church and its associated cemetery go back to ca. 1813. Its origins are associated with the first church in the area which 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/>).

Dixie has been known at various times as Fountain Hill, Fonthill, Onion Town, Irish Town, Cork Town and Sydenham. The first settler in the Dixie area was Phillip Cody, a United Empire Loyalist from Massachusetts, who arrived about 1806. He quickly secured a lot on the south side of Dundas Street, near the intersection of modern Cawthra Road. Cody's Tavern became an early stopping place for settlers while they completed their settlement duties.

A hotel, store, carpentry shop and the Union Chapel soon sprung up along Dundas Street, between what is now Cawthra and Tomken roads, and these soon became the heart of a thriving little village. The community was eventually renamed "Dixie" in 1865 after a Dr. Beaumont Wilson Bowen Dixie, who lived in Erindale. Dr. Dixie served much of Toronto Township.

The tiny group of settlers along the Dundas Road in the early 1800s could expect a visit from a missionary or circuit rider once every other year. This dearth of religious education prompted the settlers of Dixie and Cooksville to meet at Phillip Cody's tavern in 1808 and plan to build a chapel. Cody donated land across the road from the tavern for a cemetery and Moses Teeter gave part of his property for the Church (<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Dixie>). This was originally part of Lot 11 (MS451 Reel 35). However, construction of the church did not begin in earnest until 1812. The American siege of Fort York later that year saw many men enlist to fight and the log chapel was not completed until 1816.

In 1837, the log chapel was replaced by the present stone building: The Dixie Union Chapel. Construction on this was also delayed because of William Lyon Mackenzie Rebellion. The Dixie Union Chapel was built of Etobicoke River stone and was named for Dr. Beaumont Dixie, the country doctor in nearby Erindale, after he donated money for the church under the stipulation that no pew rents were to be collected. The cemetery behind it has been in use since 1812, making it the oldest recorded cemetery in Mississauga. The first grave is that of Phillip Harris, age 3, son of Cooksville pioneer Daniel Harris, who carved the headstone for his young son. Many of Dixie's pioneers are buried here.

In 1870 the Anglican parish built their own red brick church in Dixie. St. John the Baptist Anglican Church was served by the Erindale parish of St. Peter's until 1950. Prior to this,

the minister assigned to St. Peter's also traveled to Dixie for Sunday service. In 1924, the original rectangular building burned down and, while the Parish waited for its new church to be built, the Dixie Union Chapel once again hosted Sunday service. The new church was completed in 1925 and is an example of the High Victorian Gothic Church Style, so popular in the latter quarter of the 19th century. An addition was added to the back of the church in 1954.

The early Union Chapel was used by Protestants in the southeastern section of Toronto Township.

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).

Maintained by St. John the Baptist Anglican Church. St. John's Dixie presently occupies approximately 10 acres at the northeast corner of Cawthra Road and Dundas Street in Mississauga. It originally consisted of approximately two acres south of the current subject property. It is joined to the existing historic Dixie Union Chapel and cemetery originally constructed in 1816. The historic links are closely intertwined with the building of St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in 1870. St. John's Cemetery was expanded by 8 acres in 1954 to reach its current size. Prior to this, the area adjacent to the subject property was not used as a cemetery (<http://geneofun.on.ca/cems>).

By 1869, the Dixie Union Church's congregation was overcrowding the small stone chapel and it was decided to construct a larger church on property to the east. The property was generously donated by John Wilson that year. A large red brick church, 100 feet by 35 feet (30 m x 10.5 m), was built in 1870 at a cost of \$3,400 and became St. John the Baptist Anglican Church. The congregation organized the building of the new church. Some of the local families involved in this labourious venture were the Silverthorns, Cooks, Goldthorpes, Palletts, Kennedys, Griffiths, Grahams and Haineses. When the church was opened, it was consecrated by Reverend A. Neil Bethune, Bishop of Toronto.

In 1919, the church was enlarged at a cost of \$8,700. Then during an electrical storm on Saturday, June 21, 1924, at 1:30 a.m., the center of the roof of St. John's Church was struck by a bolt of lightning. It caught fire and within minutes was burning rapidly. The Port Credit Fire Department was soon on the scene, but the building was beyond help so they concentrated on saving the Dixie Union Church. Needless to say, the congregation was devastated. While a new red brick edifice was being built, they returned to the stone Union Chapel to hold services.

The present ornate church was constructed in 1924-1925 by contractor Andrew Robertson. Bricks were purchased from the Cooksville Brick Company and the cost of constructing the church was \$32,246. Jack Goldthorpe and Henry Belford built the steeple and Henry shingled the roof. Mrs. Charles Pallett was the first to be buried when the new church was completed. The first service was held on June 20, 1925, and the church was

dedicated on December 20, 1925, by the Lord Bishop of the Toronto Diocese. In January, 1938, the congregation burned the church's mortgage papers in a delightful ceremony carried out by Reverend Derwyn T. Owen, Primate of Canada, and Reverend George Banks, who was the pastor from 1932 to 1951

(http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/9635_DixieBook_PartTwo.pdf).

In 1955, an auditorium was added on the east side of the church to accommodate the congregation's many activities. It was at this time that the cemetery was also greatly enlarged, when the additional eight acres of land was acquired. According to a Toronto Star article in April, 1977, St. John's celebrated its 150th anniversary with Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon and the Anglican Primate of Canada, the Most Rev. Edward Scott, attending the celebration. Mrs. McGibbon read the scripture lesson and the sermon was preached by Archbishop Scott. Fred Ketchen was chairman of the anniversary committee. This article stated that William Cody, Buffalo Bill, had been a member of St. John's, which is an inaccuracy. The Codys had already left Dixie before Bill Cody was born in 1846 in Iowa

(http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/9635_DixieBook_PartTwo.pdf).

In summary, a review of archival records indicates that the present limits of the St. John's Dixie cemetery were not established until approximately 1954-1956. Prior to this, archival research indicates that the lands immediately adjacent to the subject property were actively being cultivated for agricultural use. Thus, there is low or no potential for the recovery of deeply buried human remains within the subject property adjacent to the existing cemetery.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the subject property will employ strategies consistent with the assessment of sites in deeply buried conditions as per Section 3.3.3 and recommended in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report. 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 area subject to Stage 3 assessment consists of grassed lawns.

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 June 23, 2015, under sunny skies and warm temperatures.

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 with the exception of our Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report. The Stage 2 report recommended Stage 3 assessment along all edges of the subject property adjacent to the existing cemetery. However, detailed archival research conducted while the Stage 3 was under way, indicated that the existing cemetery boundaries were only established in the 1950s and that prior to this, all of the adjacent lands were being used for agricultural purposes, indicating that there was no potential for the recovery of deeply buried human remains within the subject property. Because of this, only a portion of the area recommended for Stage 3 assessment, was assessed (see below).

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 7.9.1, Standards 1-4)

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

We confirm that the fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines, including those related to weather and lighting conditions.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2

The *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* do not contain specific standards for archaeological fieldwork associated with determining the limits of a registered cemetery. However, given the depth at which Euro-Canadian burials can be expected to be found, the most appropriate fieldwork strategy should follow a variant of those prescribed for the assessment of sites in deeply buried conditions as per Section 3.3.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The approach should reflect the Stage 3 objectives and incorporate any further information acquired during Stage 2 and that may have resulted from additional Stage 3 historical documentation. Although the cemetery is not a registered site, it is treated as such for the purposes of the Stage 3 assessment. Thus, the objective is to determine the limits of the site (i.e. cemetery) within the subject area. Given the deeply buried nature of burials, the appropriate strategy is to mechanically remove all topsoil within a suitable buffer, i.e. 10 metres, to subsoil depths, beyond the established limits of the cemetery.

The Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Section 3.3.3 (where relevant) of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 3.3.3, S1 – The subject area was previously assessed by means of a test pit survey. No additional sites were identified. Given the nature of cultural features associated with Euro-Canadian cemeteries, test unit excavation prior to trenching was not an appropriate strategy in this context.
- Section 3.3.3, S2 – Heavy machinery was used as deep subsurface excavation was necessary to assess whether human burials were present. Excavation continued to a depth until sterile subsoil was reached.
- Section 3.3.3, S3 – The strategy for excavation balanced systematic and focused excavation with a 10-metre buffer beyond the limits of the registered cemetery. This was done to ensure that the full depth and extent of the archaeological site was determined.
- Section 3.3.3, S4 – Not applicable as a conclusive assessment was made using the excavation strategy proposed above.
- Section 3.3.3, S5 – The Stage 3 assessment determined that the St. John's Dixie Cemetery did not extend beyond its registered limits. As such, no site stabilization was necessary and this standard is not applicable.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3

As no site was found within the subject area, we do not provide GPS coordinates. This standard is not applicable.

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

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1

No human burials or other subsurface cultural features or feature soil was uncovered during the trench excavation.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2

No artifacts were found during the mechanical topsoil removal trench excavation.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

The trench excavation included the mechanical removal of topsoil over an area measuring approximately 390 square metres. A 10m x 39m trench was excavated north-south along the western edge of the existing cemetery. Depth to sterile subsoil varied between approximately 30cm and 40cm. There were no unusual or unexpected findings. No additional trenching was conducted on the north edge of the cemetery within the eastern portion of the subject property as previously recommended in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report. As indicated in the historical background section above, archival research determined that the current cemetery limits were only established during the 1950s and that prior to this, the lands immediately adjacent to the subject property were used for agricultural purposes. Given the lack of any deeply buried remains found within the Stage 3 trenching conducted, it was concluded that there was no potential for the recovery of deeply buried human remains within the remaining portion of the subject property originally recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5

Table 2 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes all field notes generated for this project.
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 digital photographs detailing field conditions and trench excavation
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping in this report represents all mapping generated during the fieldwork.

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

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of Stage 3 assessment of the subject area indicated that the Nashville Cemetery does not extend into the subject area and that no archaeological resources or site exist within the subject area. Therefore we do not provide a determination of the age and cultural affiliation of the site as this standard is not relevant.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

There are no archaeological findings for the Stage 3 except that the present limits of the St. Johns Dixie Cemetery are the actual limits of the registered cemetery as no additional human burials associated with the cemetery were noted within the excavation trench.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

No archaeological site was identified in the subject area. Therefore the subject area has no level of cultural heritage interest or value from an archaeological standpoint.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.9.4, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.4, Standard 5

The Stage 3 assessment of the subject area determined that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest and recommends that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not 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)

Archives of Ontario:

Abstract Index Books

GSU 19734, Peel County, Toronto Gore, Land Registry Office Records. Abstract Index Books, ca. 1800-1957.

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Assessment Rolls

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Census Records

C-11746, Toronto Township 1851

C-1064, Toronto Township) 1861 (Personal)

C-1064, Toronto Township 1861 (Agricultural)

C-9957, Toronto Township 1871

C-13252, Toronto Township 1881

T-6361, Toronto Township 1891

MS451, Reel 35, Toronto Gore Township

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Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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Tremaine, G.

1859 *Map of the County of Peel*.

Websites:

<http://stjohnsdixie.com/church/who-we-are/history/>

<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Dixie>

<http://geneofun.on.ca/cems>

http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/9635_DixieBook_PartTwo.pdf

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.8.5)



Plate 1: Shows weather and field conditions for Stage 3 assessment.



Plate 2: Mechanical topsoil removal in progress.

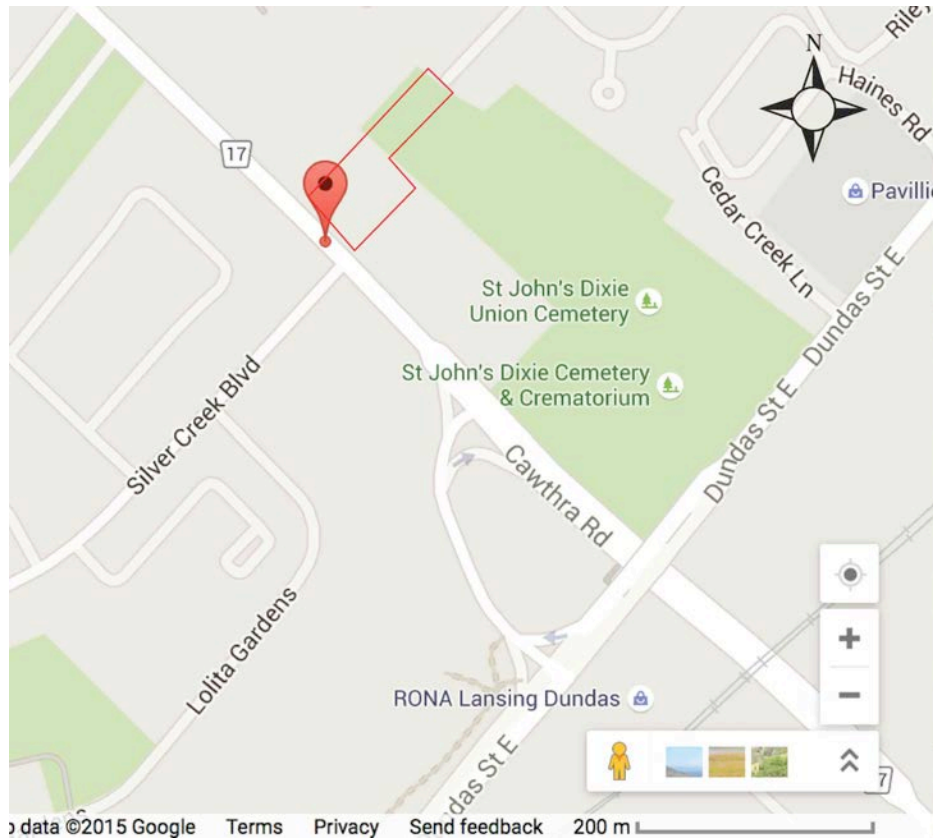


Plate 3: Stage 3 assessment in progress.

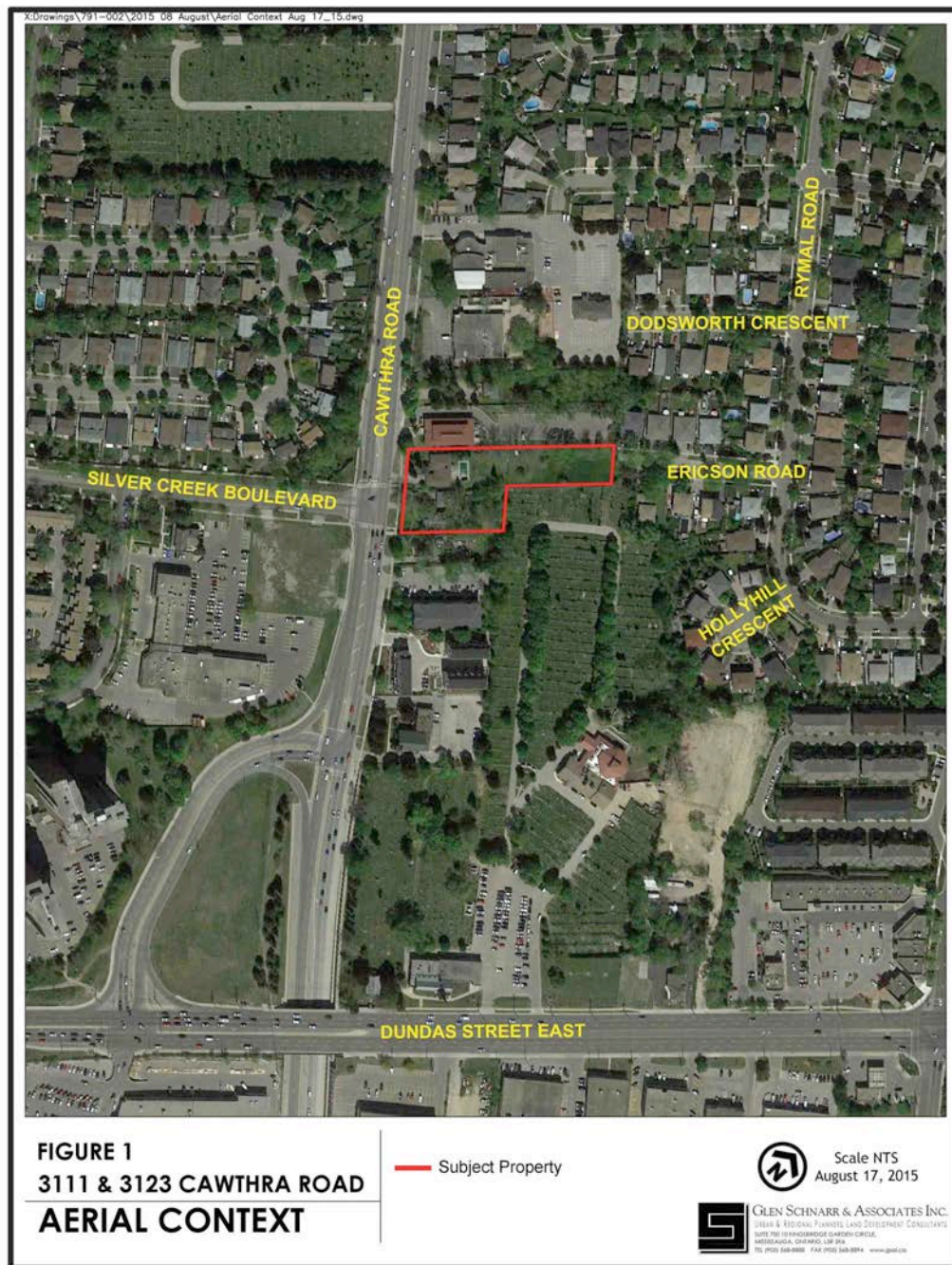


Plate 4: Stage 3 mechanical topsoil removal.

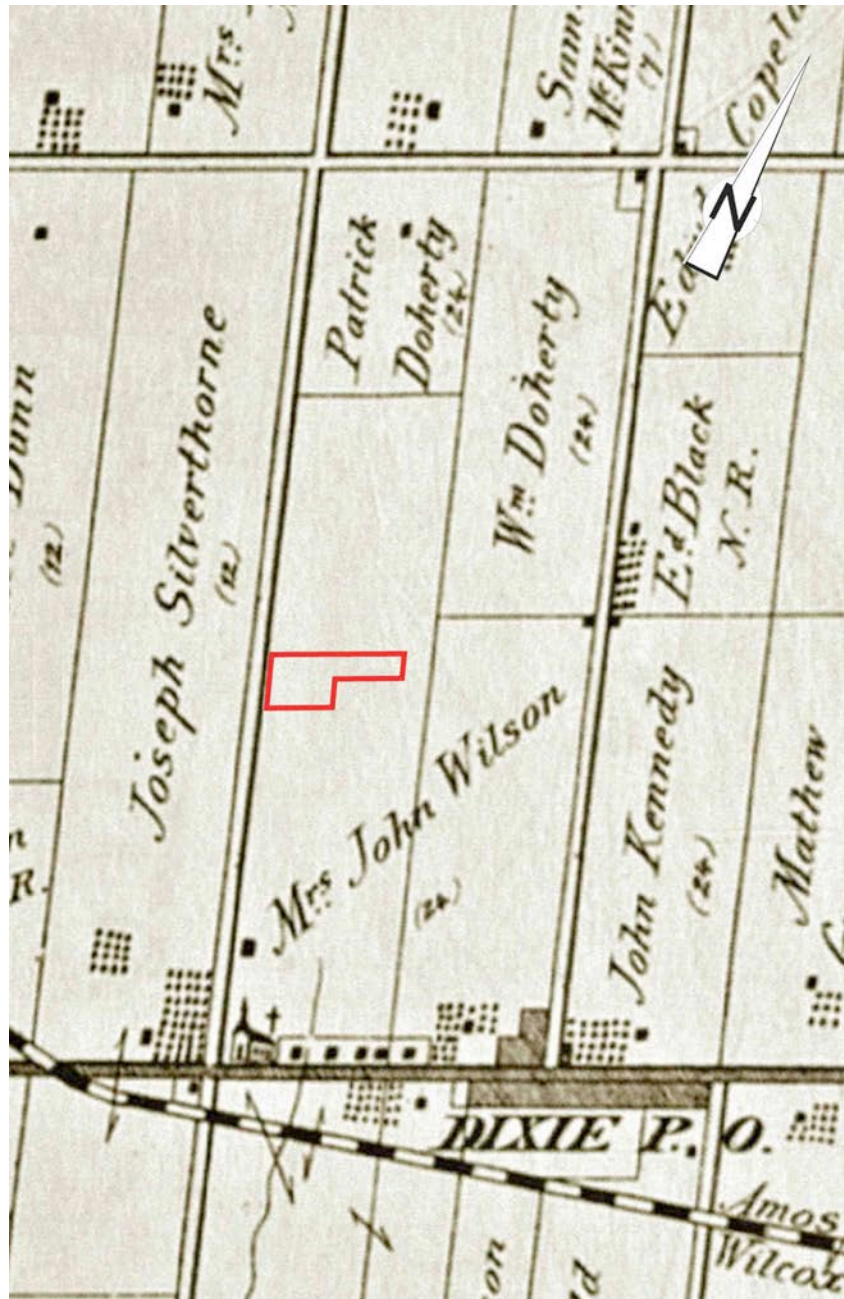
9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.6)



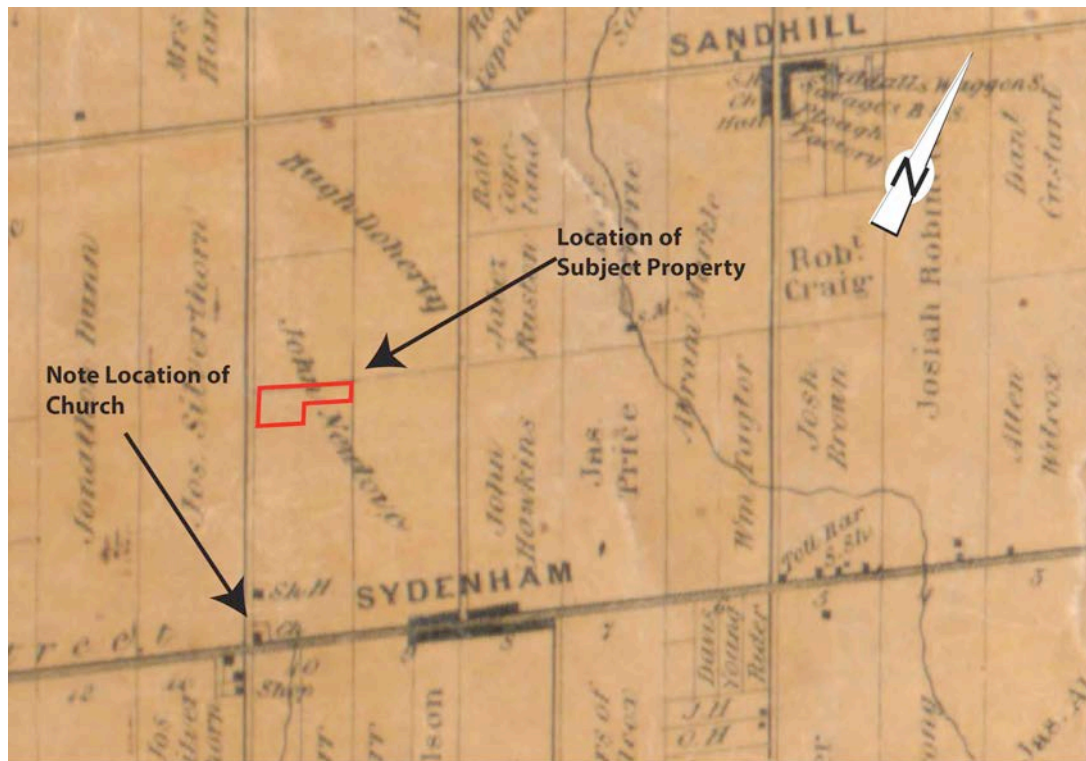
Map 1: General location of subject property overlaid on Google Maps (2015).



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

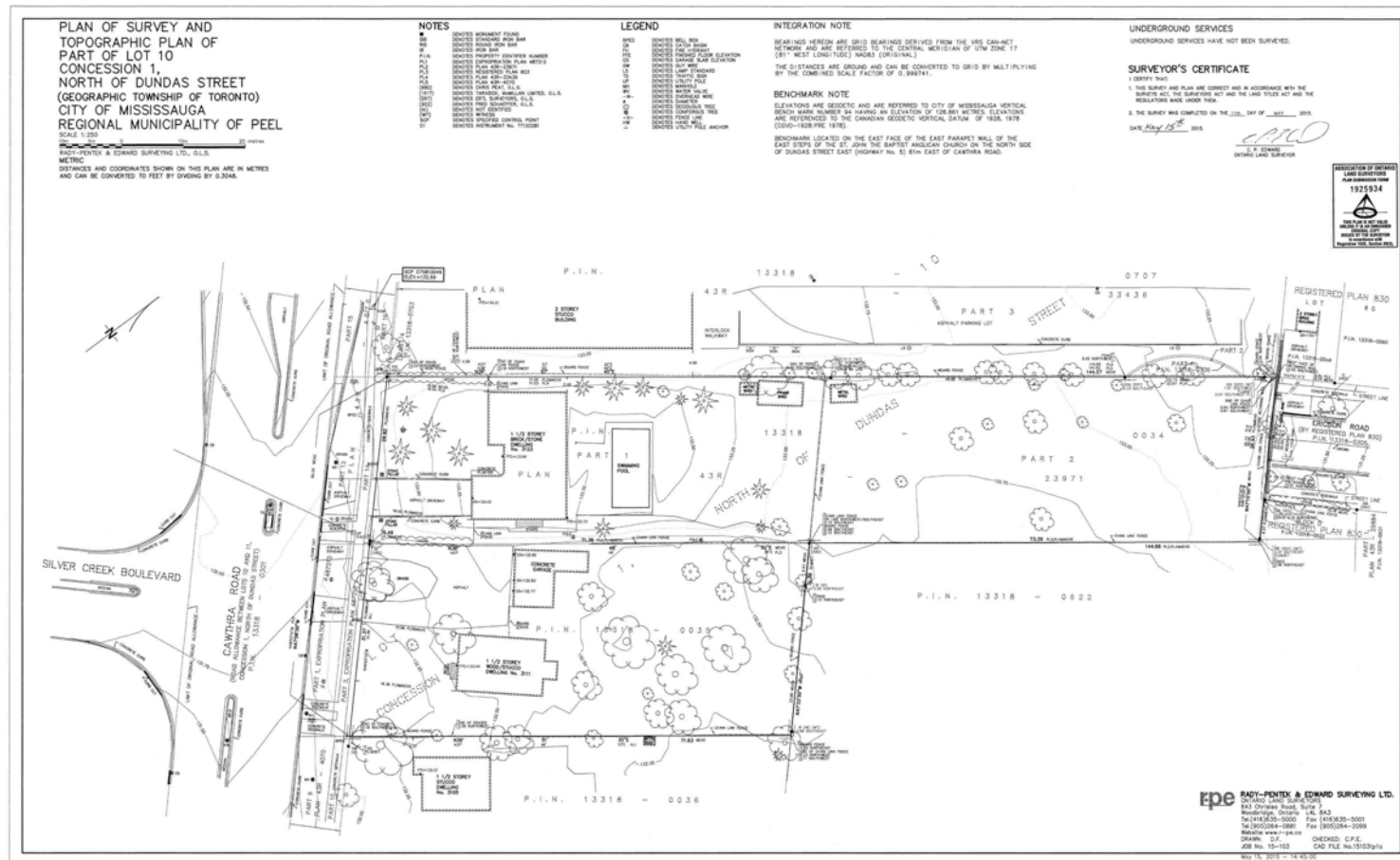


Map 3: Approximate location of subject property (in red) overlaid on *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (not to scale).

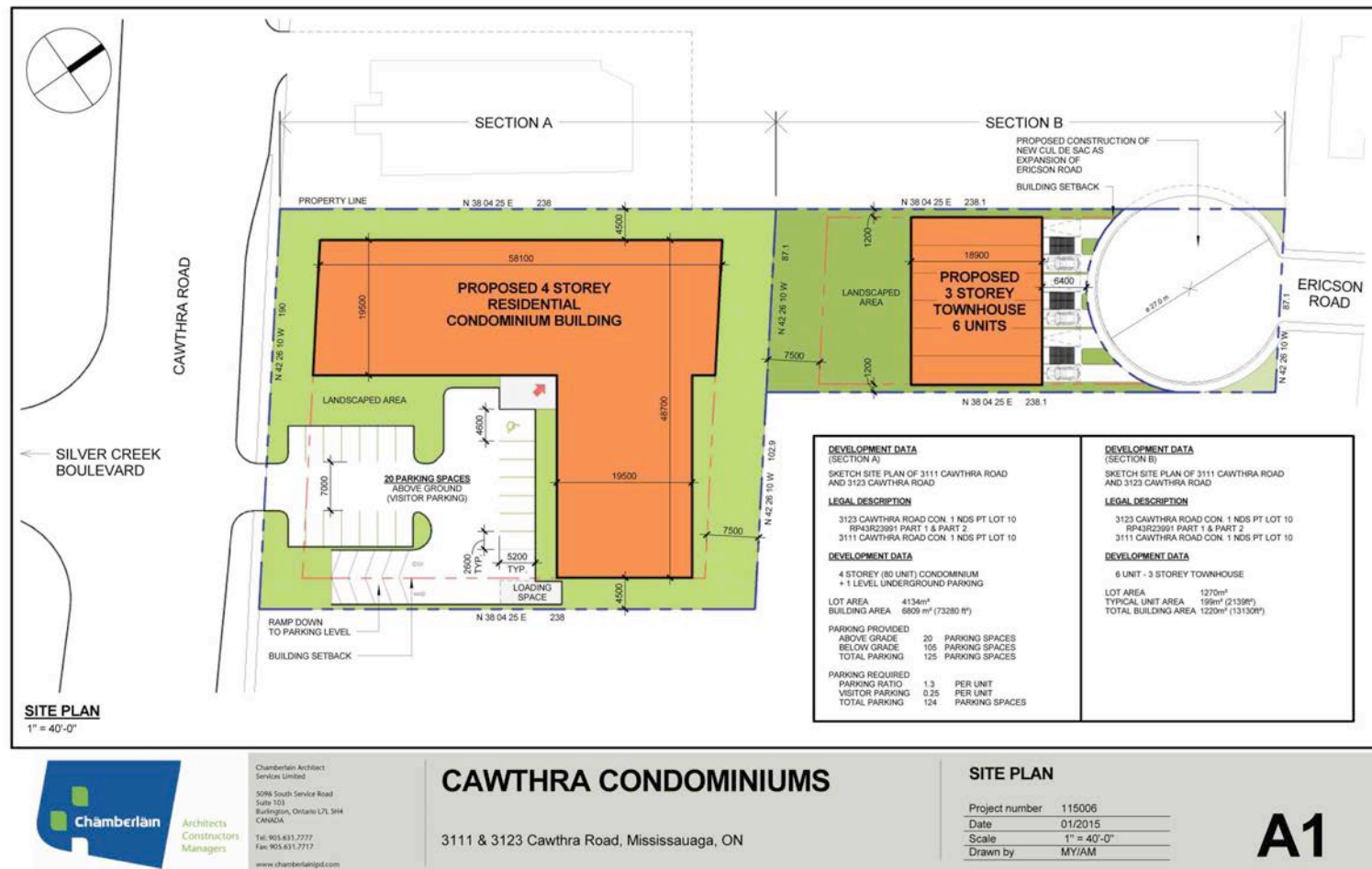


Map 4: Approximate location of subject property overlaid on 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel. Note size of church property as noted on map. (Not to scale).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for 3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S., Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga, RM of Peel

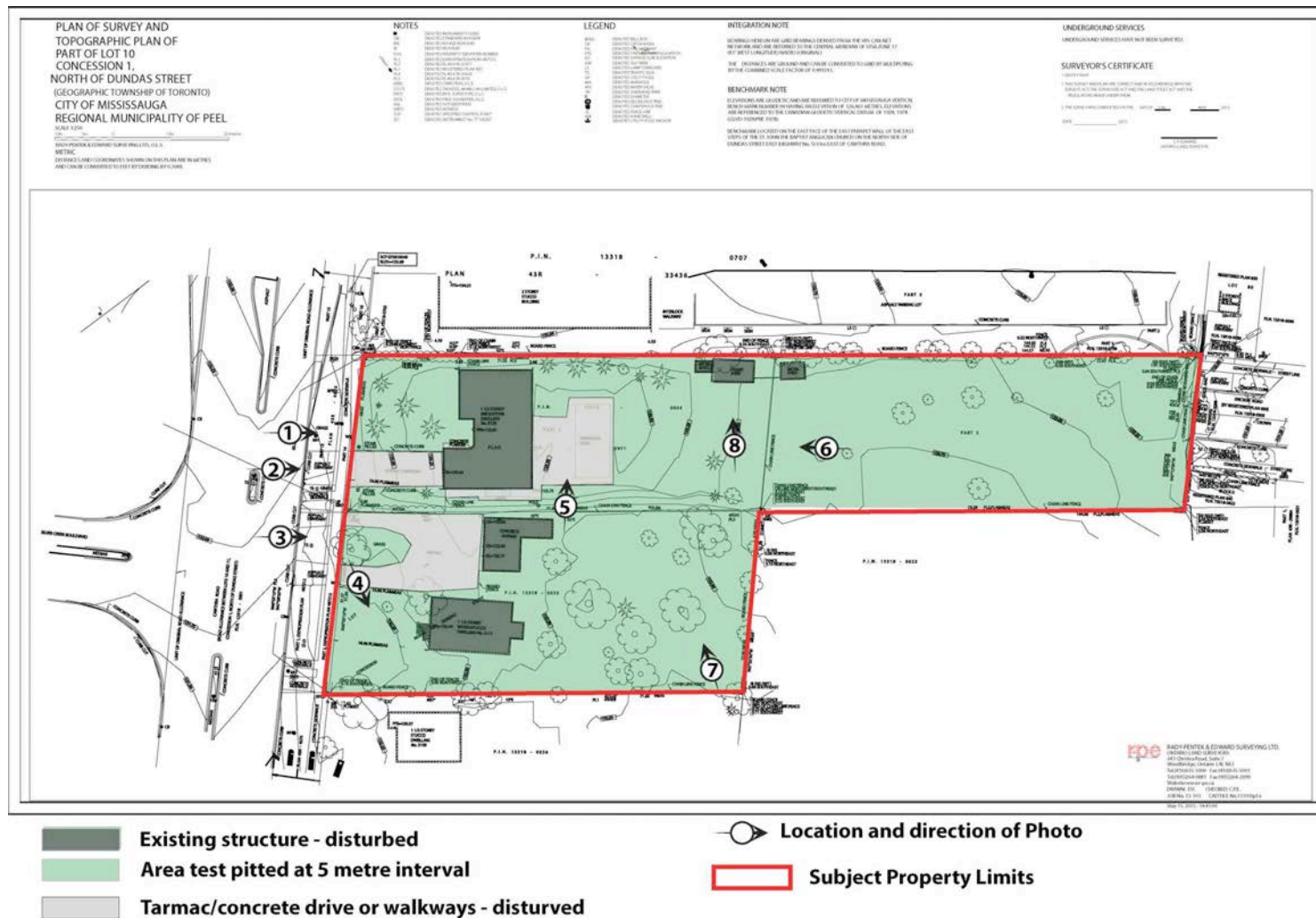


Map 4: Clear copy of plan of survey mapping provided by proponent.



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

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for 3123 and 3111 Cawthra Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.S., Township of Toronto, County of Peel, Now in the City of Mississauga, RM of Peel



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



