Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 1667 Sunningdale Bend, Part of Lot 28, Concession 3S, Geographic Township of Toronto

Prepared by

Licensee: Keith Powers
Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-1035-2020

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 1667 Sunningdale Bend, Part of Lot 28, Concession 3S, Geographic Township of Toronto. The archaeological assessment report is being submitted in advance of a development request to the City of Mississauga 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 Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. The Stage 2 property assessment did not identify any archaeological resources within the subject property. 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. John Ellis Mrs. Karen Powers
Report Preparation:	Mrs. Karen Powers Mrs. Susan Dyer
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 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 a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 1667 Sunningdale Bend, Part of Lot 28, Concession 3S, Geographic Township of Toronto. The archaeological assessment report is being submitted in advance of a development request to the City of Mississauga 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 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 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:

- There is one registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.
- The 1877 Atlas depicts a structure and orchard within the Lot.
- One tributaries of Lake Ontario run through the Lot.
- The Great Western Railway runs within 100 metres north of the lot.
- The lot is bordered by a major roadway (todays lakeshore blvd)

Land Use Assessment – Lot 27, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Toronto South indicates that Lot 28, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street has two owners. The owner of the north portion of the Lot is Thos. Mason. This portion of the north half of the lot is where the subject property is. This portion of the lot has a structure and orchard within the lot but is north of the subject property. The south portion of the lot is owned by Jas. Upham. There are no structures depicted in this south section of the lot. A tributary that leads to lake Ontario runs within the north section of the lot but south of our subject property.
The Great Western Railway runs to the north of the Lot approximately 100 metres to the north.

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.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy for test pit, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These are the appropriate strategies based on Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there is no other report 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 order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of *The Archaeologists Inc.*

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. According to MTCS records there are no known archaeological sites within the subject property, but there is one registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Table 1).

TABLE 1: Known Archaeological Sites Within 1-km of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher(s)
AjGv-82	Rattray Marsh Site	Pre-Contact	Woodland	2012, Jolly

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2
The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, which extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The undulating till plains above its old shorelines make up the Iroquois plain (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Iroquois lake plain, cut in previously deposited clay and till, is partly floored with sand deposits.

The subject property is located at municipal addresses 1667 Sunningdale Bend in Mississauga. It is bound within an existing subdivision with Sunningdale Bend to the west and Meadow Wood Road to the east. It's fully surrounded by residential structures. The property currently consists of one garage structure and an area that appears to have been dug out where there would appear to have been a large structure of some kind. The rest of the property is covered with grass sections, large areas of exposed dirt.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3
The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on May 12th, 2020 under favorable conditions for the assessment.

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 (i.e. 50m) 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 due to previous disturbance. These include the existing standing structure.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2
As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a, b and c. Standard 2d is not relevant.

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 - Only portions of the subject property were surveyed. Areas meeting the exemptions as per Standard 2b, were not surveyed.
- 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) – The existing structures, was not tested. This area is considered as having no or low potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources.
- 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.

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 – Not all areas of the subject property were surveyed at five metre intervals. The disturbed areas noted above were not subjected to a systematic test pit survey at 5-metre intervals. This included the existing structure.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 3
Approximately 95% of the property was subject to a systematic test pit survey at a five-metre interval. The remaining approximately 5% of the subject property was considered disturbed with the existing standing structure.

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	• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	• 8 digital photographs
Maps	• Figures in the 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.

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 & Miles

1878 The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.7.5, 7.8.6)

Plate 1 Conditions at the subject property.

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

Plate 3 Shows area assessed by test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.

Plate 4 Shows area of Standing Structure.

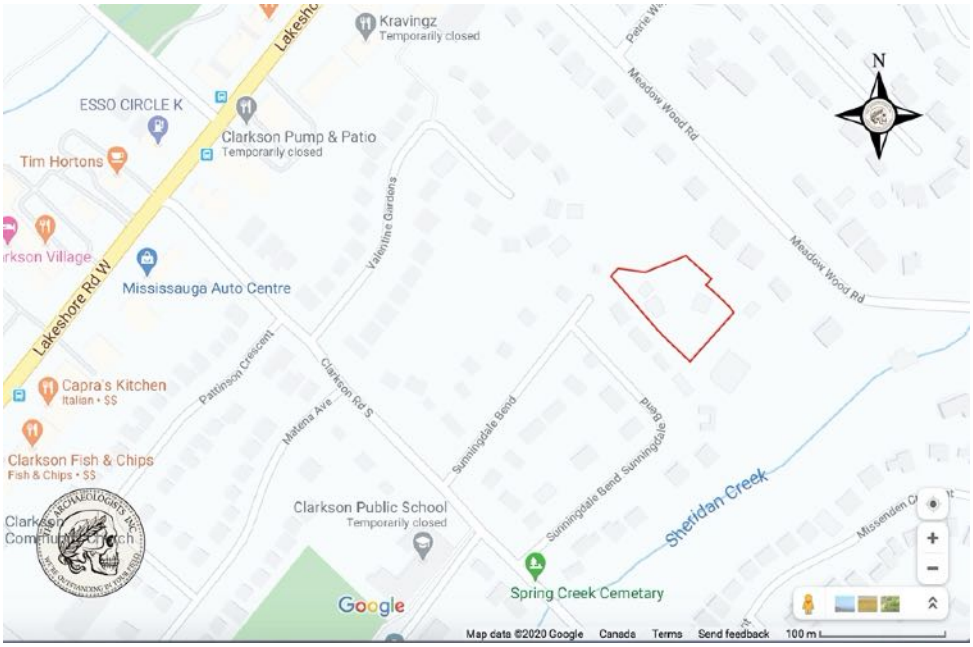
Plate 5 Shows area assessed by test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.

Plate 6 Shows area assessed by test pit survey at a 5 metre interval.

Plate 7 Shows area in back of the standing structure.

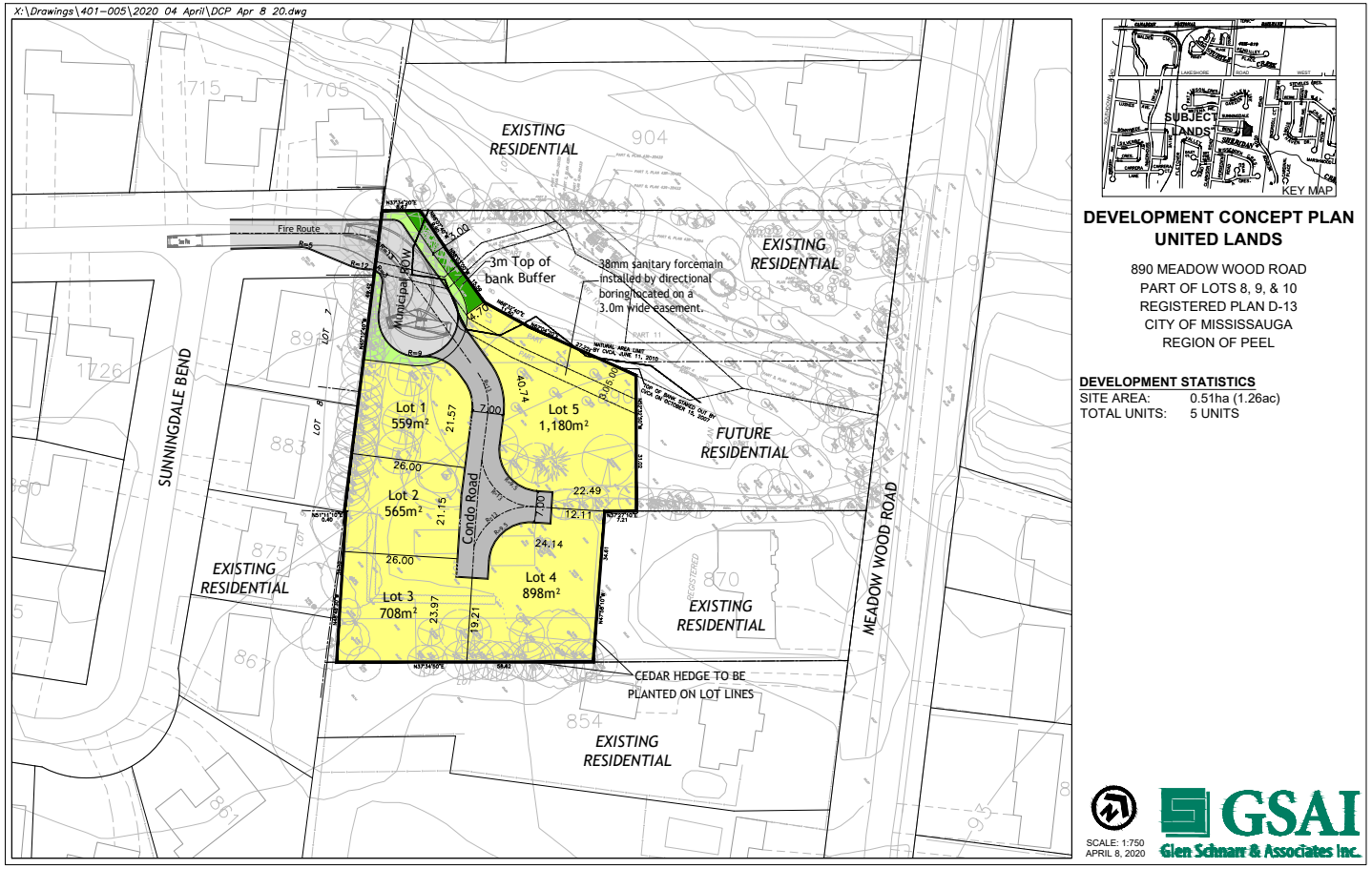
Plate 8 Shows area of dirt laneway—area test pitted at a 5 metre interval.

9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.7.6, 7.8.7)

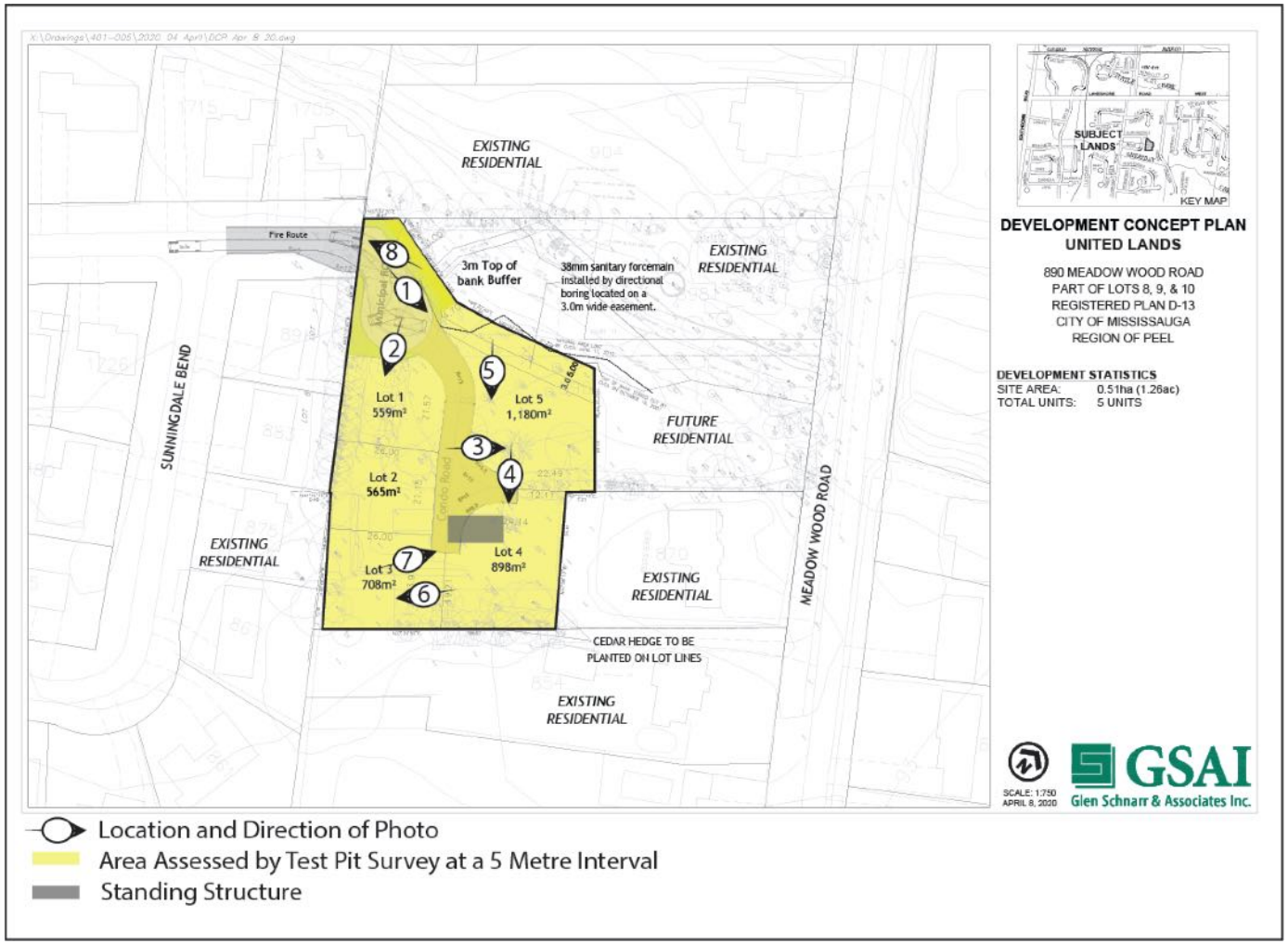


Map 1 General location of subject property.

Map 2 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in yellow, on 1877 Atlas.



Map 3 Clear copy of mapping provided by proponent.



Map 4 Results of Stage 2 archaeological assessment.