

Appendix H **STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment for Living Arts
Drive Municipal Class
Environmental Assessment,
Mississauga, ON**

Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 North
of Dundas Street, formerly
Toronto Township, County of
Peel, now City of Mississauga,
Region of Peel



Prepared for:
City of Mississauga
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PIF Number: P362-0147-2017
Project Number: 165011016

ORIGINAL REPORT

July 24, 2017

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON**

July 24, 2017

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Mississauga (the City) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for the Extension of Living Arts Drive, under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and Section 7.4 of the *Mississauga Official Plan*. The goal of the project is to provide a new north-south multi-modal connection between Rathburn Road West and Centre View Drive, as proposed by the City of Mississauga's *Downtown21 Master Plan*. Historically the study area was located within part of Lot 18, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Toronto Township, Peel County, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (SGCA) (MTCS 2011).

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile available information about known and potential archaeological resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P362 issued to Peter Popkin by the MTCS (P362-0147-2017). A property inspection was undertaken on June 14, 2017, in accordance with Section 1.2 of the SGCA (MTCS 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the study area had been subject to extensive and deep land alterations in the form of building construction, road construction and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil in the late 21st century. Given the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **the study area has low or no archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Mississauga (the City) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for the Extension of Living Arts Drive, under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and Section 7.4 of the *Mississauga Official Plan* (City of Mississauga 2017). The goal of the project is to provide a new north-south multi-modal connection between Rathburn Road West and Centre View Drive, as proposed by the City of Mississauga's *Downtown21 Master Plan*. Historically the study area was located within part of Lot 18, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Toronto Township, Peel County, now City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area is approximately 200 metres in length and is predominantly occupied by paved roadway and parking area for the existing Mississauga Cineplex, as well as Centre View Drive and Rathburn Road West. There is a small unpaved area within the northern portion of the study area, between the Cineplex parking lot and Centre View Drive which is ditched and steeply sloped. The southwestern corner of the study area, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Living Arts Drive and Rathburn Road West, is also unpaved and partially sloped.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P362 issued to Peter Popkin by the MTCS (P362-0147-2017). The property inspection was carried out on publicly accessible lands and no permission to enter the property was required.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (SGCA)* (MTCS 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property, if required
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey, if required.

To meet these objectives Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- A review of the study area's land use history, including pertinent historic maps



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- A query of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine whether any archaeological sites have been registered on, or within a one kilometre radius of, the study area
- A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* to determine whether archaeological fieldwork has taken place on, or within a 50 metre radius of, the study area
- A property inspection to evaluate the current conditions within the study area and the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark in discussing Aboriginal archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Aboriginal and European cultures. The precise moment of *contact* is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

By the turn of the 16th century, the region of the study area was abandoned of permanent settlement and was situated within the extended political geography of the ancestral Huron-Wendat (Heidenreich 1990; Ramsden 1990). By the turn of the 17th century, the entire north shore of Lake Ontario was void of permanent settlement (Birch and Williamson 2013: 40). In 1649, the Seneca with the Mohawk led a campaign into the north shore of the Lake Ontario and dispersed the Huron-Wendat, Tionontate (Petun), and Attiwandaron (Neutral) Nations and the Seneca established dominance over the region (Heidenreich 1978).

By 1690, Ojibwa speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978), and the Mississauga Nations gained dominance in the region. The Mississauga economy since the turn of the 18th century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting. The study area falls within the historic territory of the formerly Credit River Mississauga Nation, presently the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation n.d.).

The expansion of the fur trade led to increased interaction between European and Aboriginal people, and, ultimately, intermarriage between European men and Aboriginal women. During the 18th century the progeny of these marriages began to no longer identify with either their paternal or maternal cultures, but instead as Métis. The ethnogenesis of the Métis progressed with the establishment of distinct Métis communities along the major waterways in the Great Lakes of Ontario. Métis communities were primarily focused around the upper Great Lakes and along Georgian Bay, however Métis people have historically lived throughout Ontario (Métis Nation of Ontario 2016; Stone and Chaput 1978: 607-608).

The study area is located within the “Old Survey” of the Geographic Township of Toronto, which lies within the bounds of Treaty 13A. On August 2, 1805, the Principal Chiefs of the Mississauga Nation and William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector



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General of Indians and their Affairs, signed Treaty 13A (Morris 1943). The area of Treaty 13A is described as follows;

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of beginning:

(Morris 1943: 22)

In this treaty, known as the "First Purchase", the Crown acquired over 74,000 acres of land, excluding a one mile strip on each side of the Credit River which became known as the Credit River Indian Reserve. While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today an approximate outline of the area encompassed by Treaty Number 13A (identified by the letter "M") is shown in Figure 2.

Treaty 19, known as the "Second Purchase", was signed on October 28, 1818 (Morris 1943: 24). This treaty gave the Crown an additional 600,000 acres of land, incorporating most of today's Region of Peel. In 1819, this land was divided under the "New Survey" into the townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore and the northern portion of Toronto. On February 28, 1820, the "Credit Treaties" 22 and 23 were signed whereby the Mississaugas surrendered much of the lands along the Credit River that was set aside in Treaty 13A (Morris 1943: 25).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

1.2.2.1 Toronto Township, Peel County

The boundaries of Toronto Township were originally defined under the 'Old Survey' of 1806. The name of the township was chosen by Alexander Grant, who served as the administrator of the First Executive and Legislative Council of Upper Canada from 1805 to 1806 (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 15). It was laid out using the single-front system, whereby each concession was comprised of long and narrow lots that were approximately 200 acres in size. The first settler in the township was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll, who operated the Government House and Ferry at the Port Credit, prior to 1806 (Pope 1877: 86). The earliest families to arrive in the township included those of Philip Cody, Daniel Harris, Joseph Silverthorn, Absalom Wilcox, Allen Robinet and William Barber (Hicks 2004: xii).

The 'New Survey' was completed by Timothy Street and Richard Bristol in 1819 and defined the boundaries of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, and Toronto Gore townships, as well as



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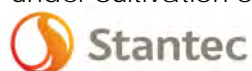
extending the boundaries of Toronto Township. The township was surveyed with six concessions east and west of Hurontario Street, that was originally known as Street Road after the surveyor (Hicks 2004: xv). It was laid out using the double-front system, that produced a rectangular pattern of ten 100-acre lot allowances separated by road allowances. Toronto Township was incorporated in 1850 (City of Mississauga 2004).

Settlement in the Township of Toronto developed primarily along the waterways, which acted as a source of power for mills, and at road intersections. Dundas Street received much of the early settlement, with numerous mills built along the Credit River. The first settlements in the township were Sydenham (later named Dixie) and Harrisville (later named Cooksville), both located along Dundas Street. The War of 1812 increased traffic along the roads which influenced road improvements and the demand for goods in the township, including that of flour (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 196).

Mill sites developed rapidly along the Credit River following the New Survey in 1819. As the first mills, stores and blacksmith shops developed in the Old Survey, north-south roads soon developed to connect the two surveys. The main settlement roads to the New Survey included Hurontario Street (Centre Road), the Mono Road, and the Gore Road. Approximately one kilometre east of the study area, Hurontario Street was opened in 1819 and named in 1834 by Surveyor General Thomas Ridout for its connection between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron (Hicks 2004: xv). In 1847, the street was planked from Port Credit to the north end of the township (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 270).

With its proximity to the Town of York and easy accessibility from Lake Ontario, settlers flocked to the township in the early 19th century. One of the large groups to arrive that influenced the development of the study area was 150 Irish families that immigrated from New York in 1819. United Empire Loyalists John and James Beatty and Joseph Carter had petitioned the Upper Canada government in 1818 for land in the township. The grant was approved with 5000 acres in the Township of Toronto set aside for 150 families (Hicks 2004: 3). By 1821, the population of the township was 803, with 2,924 acres of cleared land (Pope 1877: 84). With the spread of positive reports by settlers of the land available in the township to those in the United States and British Isles, a large surge of immigrants arrived in the 1830s. In 1834, the population of the township was over 4,000 and by 1836 most of the land within the township had been taken up by settlers (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 270). In 1851, following the *Municipal Corporations Act* (Baldwin Act), the Township of Toronto was incorporated, with Joseph Wright as the first reeve (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 19). At this time, the township had a population of 7,539, with 36,179 acres under cultivation out of a total 60,634 acres (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 270).

In the early 20th century, the study area continued to be primarily agricultural lands situated northwest of the Village of Cooksville. Within the Township of Toronto, development occurred in the Villages of Streetsville, Meadowvale, Malton, Cooksville, Dixie, and Port Credit through the influence of the railway lines. In 1901, the population of the township was 4,690, with 57,043 acres under cultivation out of a total 63,928 acres (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 270).



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North of the study area, Highway 403 was completed in 1980 between Highway 401 and Highway 10. The highway was created as a southerly alternative to Highway 401 (Bever 2017).

Industrial development occurred in the township throughout the 20th century. By 1967, the township had 365 industries in operation. One of the largest areas of industrial development was at the Village of Dixie, where 750 acres of land had been sold in 1955 as part of an industrial park. By 1966, the population of the township had reached 85,309, a large increase from the 1952 population of 22,882 (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967: 270).

In 1968, the Town of Mississauga was created through the amalgamation of the of the Township of Toronto and the Villages of Clarkson, Lakeview, Cooksville, Erindale, Sheridan, Dixie, Meadowvale, and Malton. In 1974, the town was incorporated as the City of Mississauga (City of Mississauga n.d.). By 1975, the city had a population of 234,975. Due in large part to its proximity to the City of Toronto, Mississauga prospered throughout the end of the 20th century, with a population of 528,000 in 1995. Today, the City of Mississauga is one of the largest in Canada and the third largest in the province. In 2011, the population of the City increased to 713,443 (City of Mississauga 2014). The City of Mississauga remains a fast-growing City within the Greater Toronto Area.

1.2.2.2 Cooksville

The hamlet of Cooksville developed in the 1830s at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Dundas Street, approximately three kilometres southeast of the study area. Daniel Harris settled on Lot 15, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS) in 1800 and established a saw mill. The four corners was originally known as Harrisville, in honour of Harris (Hicks 2005: xiv). Jacob Cook arrived in Harrisville in 1819 and purchased 100 acres on Lot 16, Concession 1 SDS. In 1829, Cook constructed the first hotel in the village, known as Cooksville House, and established a stage coach route to service the hotel (Hicks 2005: xvii). In 1836, the name Harrisville was changed to Cooksville, in recognition of Cook's entrepreneurial success in the community. Cooksville became a popular stopping point for travelers between Niagara and York (now Toronto) (Heritage Mississauga 2009). By 1846, the hamlet had a population of about 185, with two stores, a tannery, two taverns, a watchmaker, a blacksmith, a saddler, a tinsmith, two wagon makers, four shoemakers, two tailors, a baker and a painter (Smith 1846: 38).

1.2.2.3 Lot 18, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street

The study area is situated within the south half of Lot 18, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the former Township of Toronto. Land title records show that the property was transferred from the Crown to Henry Almas as a patent in May 1810. Almas sold the property in two separate parcels in 1828: the north half was purchased by Morris C. Hendershot and the south half by Phillip W. Hendershot.

Phillip Hendershot sold the property in 1844 to Amos Wilcox. Wilcox (1793-1886) was born in New York, United States. Wilcox had immigrated following the War of 1812 and by 1819 had



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purchased property in the township south of Dundas Street. In 1820, Wilcox married Annie Papst and they had ten children (Heritage Mississauga 2012). By 1859, the south half of Lot 18, Concession 2 NDS had passed to Wilcox's son, Isaac Wilcox.

Isaac Wilcox (age 51) is listed on the 1871 Census of Canada, in the Township of Toronto as a farmer, along with his wife Jane (age 44) (Library and Archives Canada 1871). Wilcox (age 60) is listed on the 1881 Census of Canada, in the Township of Toronto as a gentleman (Library and Archives Canada 1881). Wilcox died in June 1888 (Canadian Headstones 2012). The land records show that, following Wilcox's death, the property was sold in June 1896 to Samuel Moore, who owned the property into the 20th century.

1.2.3 Historical Mapping

Data from the Tremain 1859 map of Peel County (Tremain 1859) (Figure 3) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope 1877) (Figure 4) is summarized for Lot 18, Concession 2 North of Dundas in Table 1. In discussing the mid- to late-19th century historical mapping it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997: 100). Furthermore, while the accuracy of historical mapping is generally reasonable, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

Isaac Wilcox is listed as the owner of the property on Tremain's 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 3). The map shows a structure in the centre of the south portion of the lot, positioned somewhat north of the concession road, now Burnhamthorpe Road West, approximately 500 metres south of the study area.

Isaac Wilcox is listed on the property on the Township of Toronto map in Pope's 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario* (Figure 4). The map shows a structure and orchard on the southern portion of the lot, south of the study area.

Table 1: Property Owners and Historic Features Within and Adjacent to the Study Area in the Mid- to Late-19th Century

Map	Concession	Lot	Year	Owner	Historical Features
Tremain	2 NDS	18	1859	Isaac Wilcox	Homestead
Pope	2 NDS	18	1877	Isaac Wilcox	Homestead and orchard

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1.2.4 Mid-Twentieth and Early-Twenty-First Century Development

The first infrastructure development within the study area took place in the early 1980s with the construction of Highway 403 adjacent to the northern edge of the study area (Figure 5:1954, 1980, 1985). In the late 1980s Rathburn Road West was constructed through the southern portion of the study area. The area of the road way and its right-of-way was graded to subsoil during construction (Figure 5:1989). By 2002, the Cineplex complex and associated parking areas were constructed. This process would have graded the remainder of the study area to subsoil (Figure 5:2002, 2016).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). The region consists of a level to rolling tract of clay soils covering 483 square kilometres (km) between the Regions of York and Halton. The general elevation of the region ranges from approximately 150 to 225 metres above sea level with a gradual slope towards Lake Ontario. The underlying material of the Peel Plain is a till that contains large amounts of shale and limestone (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The study area is located within the Credit River Watershed. The watershed is comprised of 1000 square km of land, drained by the Credit River and its 1,500 km of tributaries (Credit Valley Conservation [CVC] 2005: 3). Its headwaters of the Credit River are in Orangeville, Erin and Mono, from which it meanders southeast, draining into Lake Ontario at Port Credit, within the City of Mississauga (CVC n.d.). As the Credit River cut across the Peel Plain it cut deep valleys, leaving no large undrained depressions. The study area is located within the Lake Ontario Shoreline East Tributaries subwatershed.

Historically, the closest source of potable water to the study area was a tributary of the Credit River located approximately 120 metres west of the study area. This tributary is currently buried within the vicinity of the study area itself.

After the Peel Plain had been cleared of much of its forest in the early 19th century, its fertile clay soils provided arable land for settlers. Wheat was one of the main crops that was produced in



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the region. It could be easily transported to the City of Toronto or exported to the United States by way of ports on Lake Ontario. Until 1940 most of the land within the City of Mississauga was used for agriculture (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 175-176).

1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

This portion of southern Ontario has been occupied by First Nations peoples since the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier approximately 11,000 years ago. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of the Aboriginal occupations in the City of Mississauga area.

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for City of Mississauga (based on Ellis and Ferris 1990)

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 – present	European settlement

Between 9000 and 8000 B.C., Aboriginal populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method in

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particular was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013: 35-40).

By approximately 8000 B.C., evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of groundstone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools are believed to be indicative of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 B.C. of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013: 41). These changes in tool production are indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 B.C., the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 B.C. the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. Evidence exists at this time for an increase in population and the contraction of group territories. By approximately 4500 B.C., evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013: 42). The known origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

By approximately 3500 B.C., the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013: 28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013: 46). By 2500 B.C., the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis et al. 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 B.C. evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013: 45-46).

By approximately 950 B.C., the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of the ceramic technology is correlated with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts. The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group



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identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013: 48-54).

By approximately A.D. 550, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Aboriginal peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013: 13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately A.D. 900 permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing and foraging. By approximately A.D. 1250, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historic Aboriginal cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. These communities living within the region of the study area are believed to have spoken a form of Iroquoian language and possessed many cultural traits similar to the historic Aboriginal Nations (Williamson 2013: 55).

The study area is located within the understood territory of the ancestral Huron-Wendat. Specifically, the Credit River watershed possesses settlement sequences dating to the 14th (e.g. the Antrex site), 15th (e.g. the Pengilly site and the River site) and 16th centuries A.D. (e.g., Emmerson Springs site and Wallace site). After the mid-16th century, only large village sites ranging from around two to four hectares in size (including Emmerson Springs and Wallace) are found on the north shore of Lake Ontario and by the turn of the 17th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was lacking in permanent settlement (Birch and Williamson 2013: 40).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

A query of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* was performed on June 8, 2017, to determine whether any archaeological sites have been registered within, or within a one km radius of, the study area (MTCS 2017a). No archaeological sites are registered within the study area, but one archaeological site, the Dark site (AjGv-26) is registered within one km of the study area (Table 3).

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MTCS who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block AjGv.

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A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Sites*, maintained by the MTCS under the authority of Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, indicated that no archaeological reports documenting work on, or within a 50 metre radius of, the study area have been entered into the *Register* (MTCS 2017b).

Table 3: Archaeological Sites Within One km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Recommendation
AjGv-26	Dark	unknown	unknown	unknown

No information about the Dark site other than its name and location is available from the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The Dark site is located approximately 300 metres northwest of the study area, on the north side of Highway 403, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

1.4 PROPERTY INSPECTION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

A property inspection of the study area was conducted by Kristen Hahne (R1154) on June 14, 2017 under archaeological Project Information Form P362-0147-2017 to observe the current land conditions and evaluate the study area's archaeological potential. The entire study area was inspected, including the periphery. The weather during the property inspection was warm and breezy with clear skies. Weather, lighting, and visibility conditions were good and did not function as barriers to the observation of features of archaeological potential. No features of archaeological potential within the study area were identified during desk-top research, and no features of archaeological potential within the study area were observed during the property inspection. No heritage structures or landscapes; cairns, monuments or plaques; or cemeteries were identified within the study area.

The study area is approximately 200 metres in length and 75 metres in width and is mostly occupied by paved roadway and parking area for the existing Mississauga Cineplex, as well as Centre View Drive and Rathburn Road West (Photos 1-17) (Figure 6). There is a small unpaved area within the northern portion of the study area, between the Cineplex parking lot and Centre View Drive which is ditched and disturbed (Photos 1 and 2). The southwestern corner of the study area, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Living Arts Drive and Rathburn Road West is also unpaved and partially sloped (Photos 11 to 14).

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON

Analysis and Conclusions
July 24, 2017

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

Historically, the closest source of potable water to the study area was a tributary of the Credit River located approximately 120 metres west of the study area. This tributary is currently buried within the vicinity of the study area itself.

For historic Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements, early transportation routes, and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. No Euro-Canadian features of archaeological potential are known to exist within 300 metres of the study area.



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Generally, when the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and post-contact Aboriginal sites is considered to be moderate to high. Archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is considered to be low.

Despite the general potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources to be present within the study area, the property inspection revealed that the archaeological potential of the study area had been removed by previous disturbances related to the late 20th and early 21st century development of the property including the construction of Rathburn Road West, Centre View Drive and the Cineplex complex and associated parking, all of which involved major landscaping with grading below topsoil (Figure 5). The only portion of the study area that may have not been subject to grading below topsoil is the far southwest corner which is steeply sloped (Figure 6).

The disturbed portion of the study area, as indicated on Figure 6, is considered to have low or no archaeological potential and it does not require further archaeological assessment as per Section 1.4, Standard 1.f of the SGCA (MTCS 2011). The steeply sloped portion of the study area, as indicated in Figure 6, is considered to have low or no archaeological potential and it does not require further archaeological assessment as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.iii of the SGCA (MTCS 2011).



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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON

Recommendations
July 24, 2017

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment **the study area has low or no archaeological potential, as indicated on Figure 6, and no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

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Advice on Compliance with Legislation
July 24, 2017

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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, Culture and Sport, 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.

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 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*.

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*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified

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Bibliography and Sources
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Images
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6.0 IMAGES

6.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: The location and direction of each photograph is indicated on Figure 6

Photo 1: Stage 1 property inspection, view of study area south of Centre View Drive, facing northeast. Note ditching disturbance



Photo 2: Stage 1 property inspection, view of the study area south of Centre View Drive, facing southwest. Note ditching disturbance



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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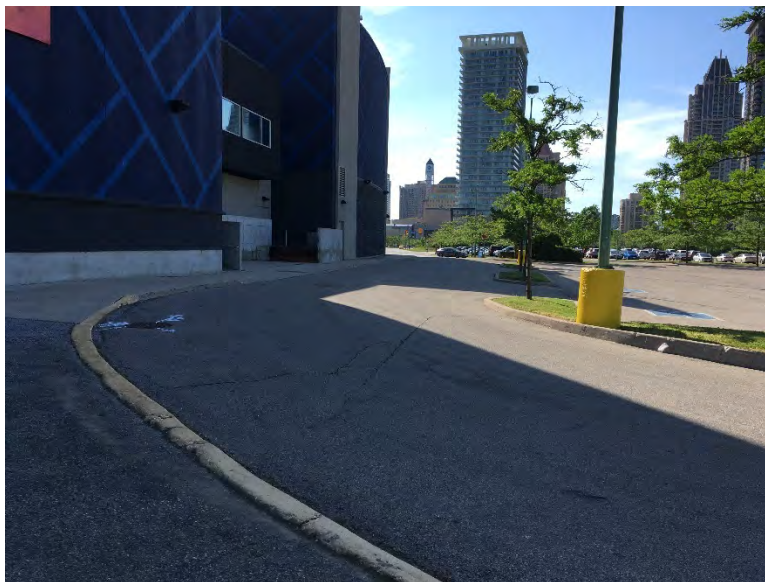
Images

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Photo 3: Stage 1 property inspection, northwest side of the Cineplex complex, facing northeast



Photo 4: Stage 1 property inspection, parking lot associated with the Cineplex complex, facing southeast



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON**

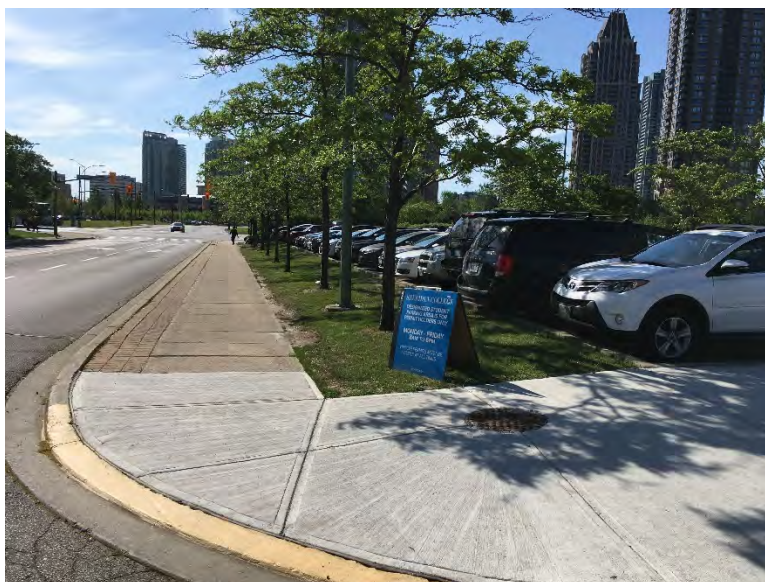
Images

July 24, 2017

Photo 5: Stage 1 property inspection, parking lot associated with the Cineplex complex, facing south



Photo 6: Stage 1 property inspection, parking lot associated with the Cineplex complex and Living Arts Drive, facing east towards Rathburn Road West



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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**Photo 7: Stage 1 property inspection, southeast side of the Cineplex complex, facing
northeast**



**Photo 8: Stage 1 property inspection, parking lot associated with the Cineplex
complex and Living Arts Drive, facing east towards Rathburn Road West**



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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**Photo 9: Stage 1 property inspection, landscaped area with utilities adjacent to
Rathburn Road West, facing northeast**



**Photo 10: Stage 1 property inspection, landscaped area with utilities adjacent to
Rathburn Road West, facing southwest**



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON**

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Photo 11: Stage 1 property inspection, graded area with buried gas utility on the southwest corner of Rathburn Road West and Living Arts Drive, facing southeast



Photo 12: Stage 1 property inspection, graded area on the southwest corner of Rathburn Road West and Living Arts Drive, facing southwest



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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Photo 13: Stage 1 property inspection, graded area on the southwest corner of Rathburn Road West and Living Arts Drive, facing southeast. Note steep slope on the right



Photo 14: Stage 1 property inspection, Rathburn Road West, facing northeast across Living Arts Drive



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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Photo 15: Stage 1 property inspection, landscaped area with buried utilities adjacent to Living Arts Drive, facing southeast



Photo 16: Stage 1 property inspection, landscaped area with buried utilities adjacent to Rathburn Road West, facing northeast



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
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**Photo 17: Stage 1 property inspection, view across Rathburn Road West towards
Cineplex, facing northwest**



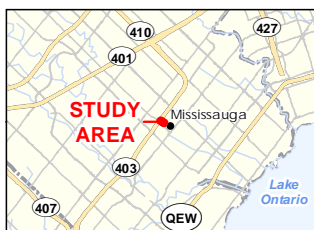
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON**

Maps
July 24, 2017

7.0 MAPS

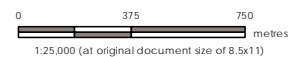
All maps will follow on succeeding pages.





Legend

- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Watercourse
- Wooded Area



Project Location: 165011016 REVA
 Regional Municipality Of Peel Prepared by SPE on 2017-07-19
 Technical Review by BCC on 2017-07-19
 Independent Review by IC on 2017-07-19

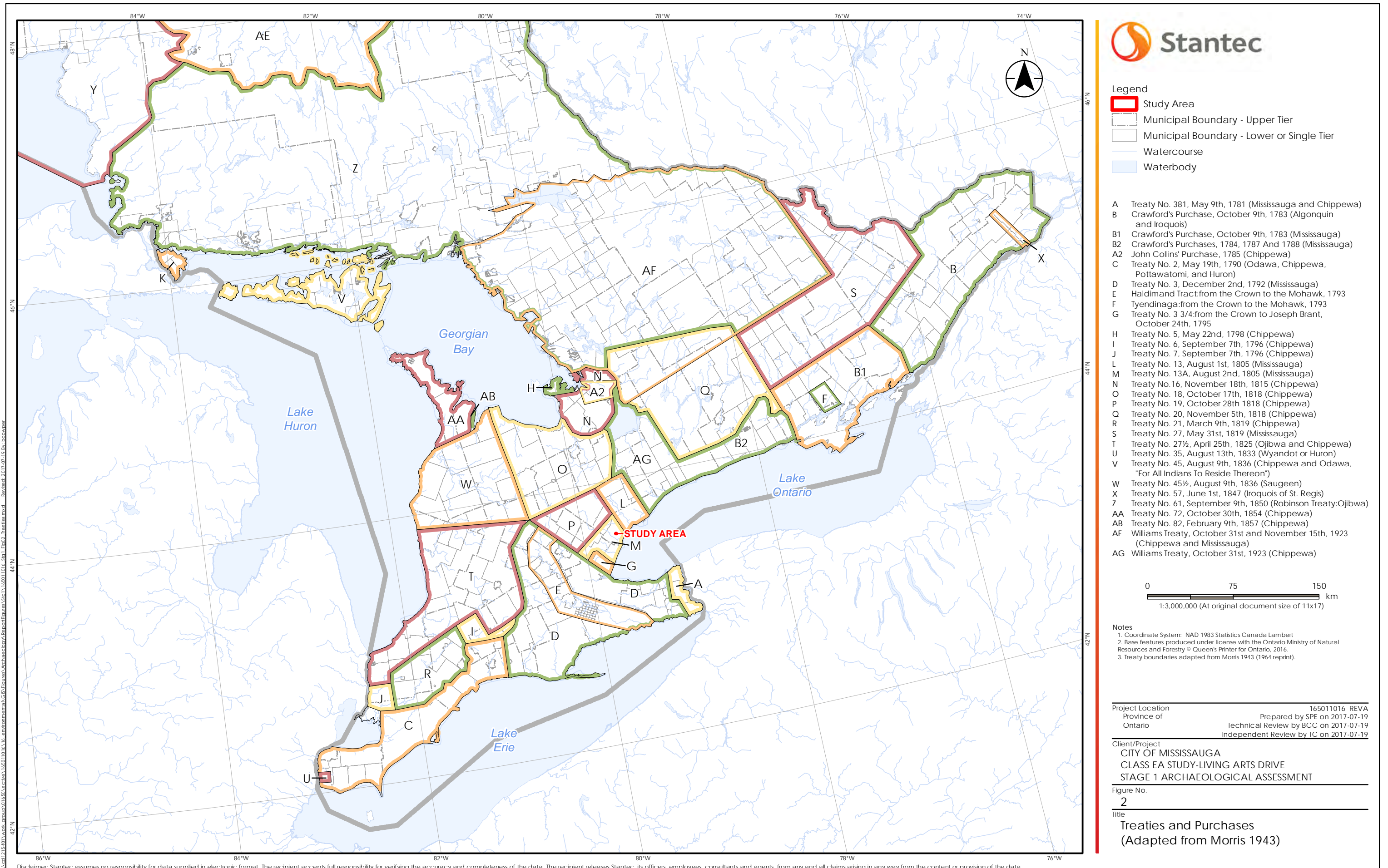
Client/Project:
 CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
 CLASS EA STUDY-LIVING ARTS DRIVE
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

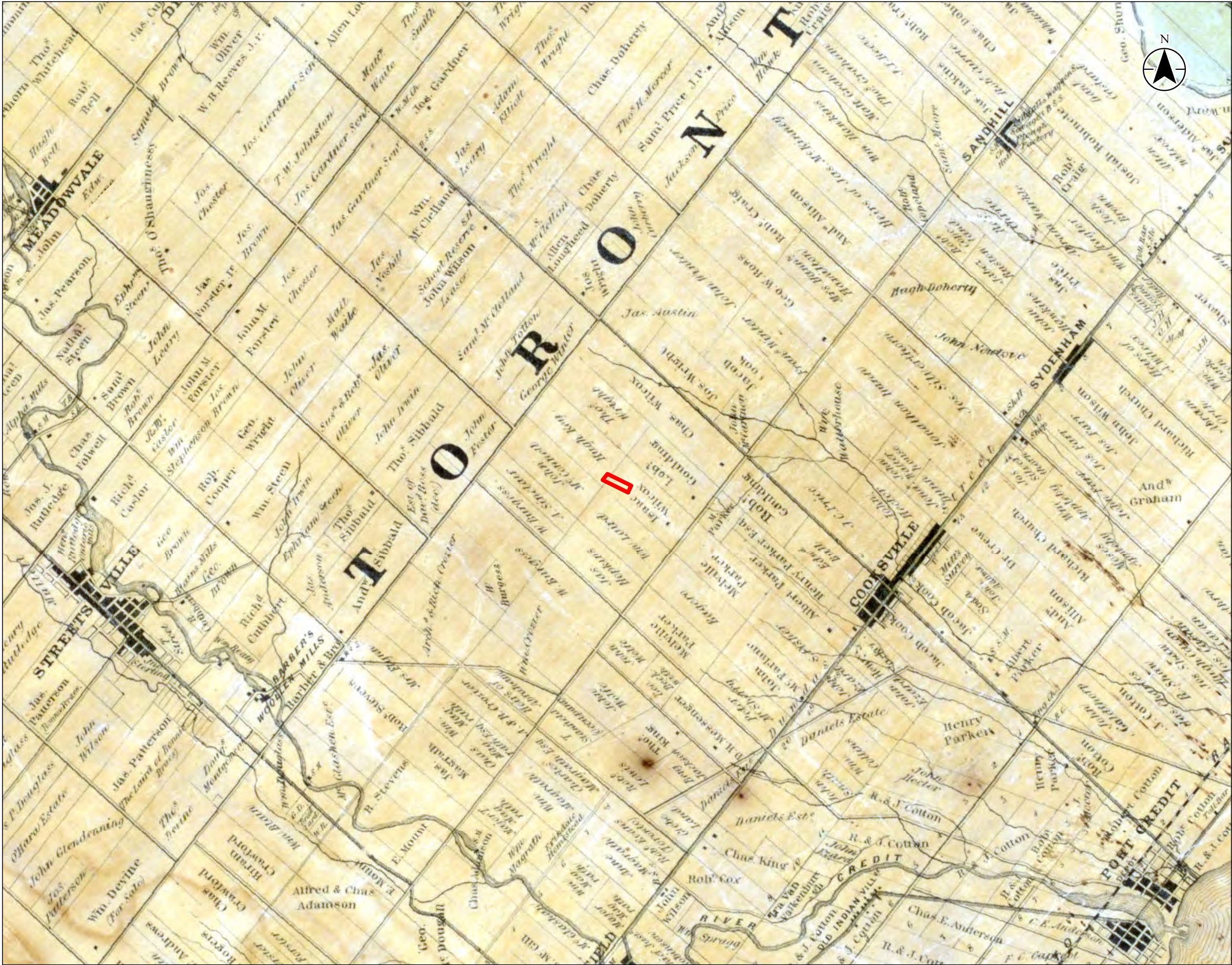
Figure No.
 1

Title
 Location of Study Area

Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2017.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2017.
 Imagery Date, 2016.

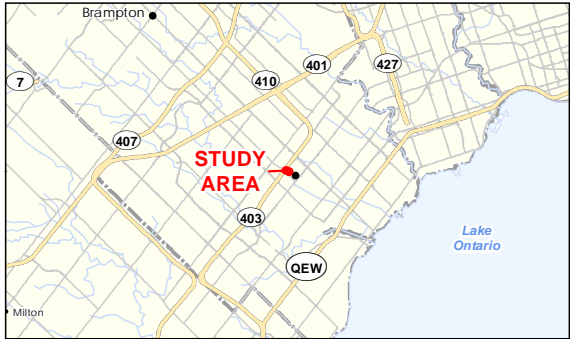
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Study Area (Approx.)

- Notes
1. Historic image not to scale.
 2. Reference: Tremaine, George, 1859, Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West, Toronto: G.R. & G. M. Tremaine.

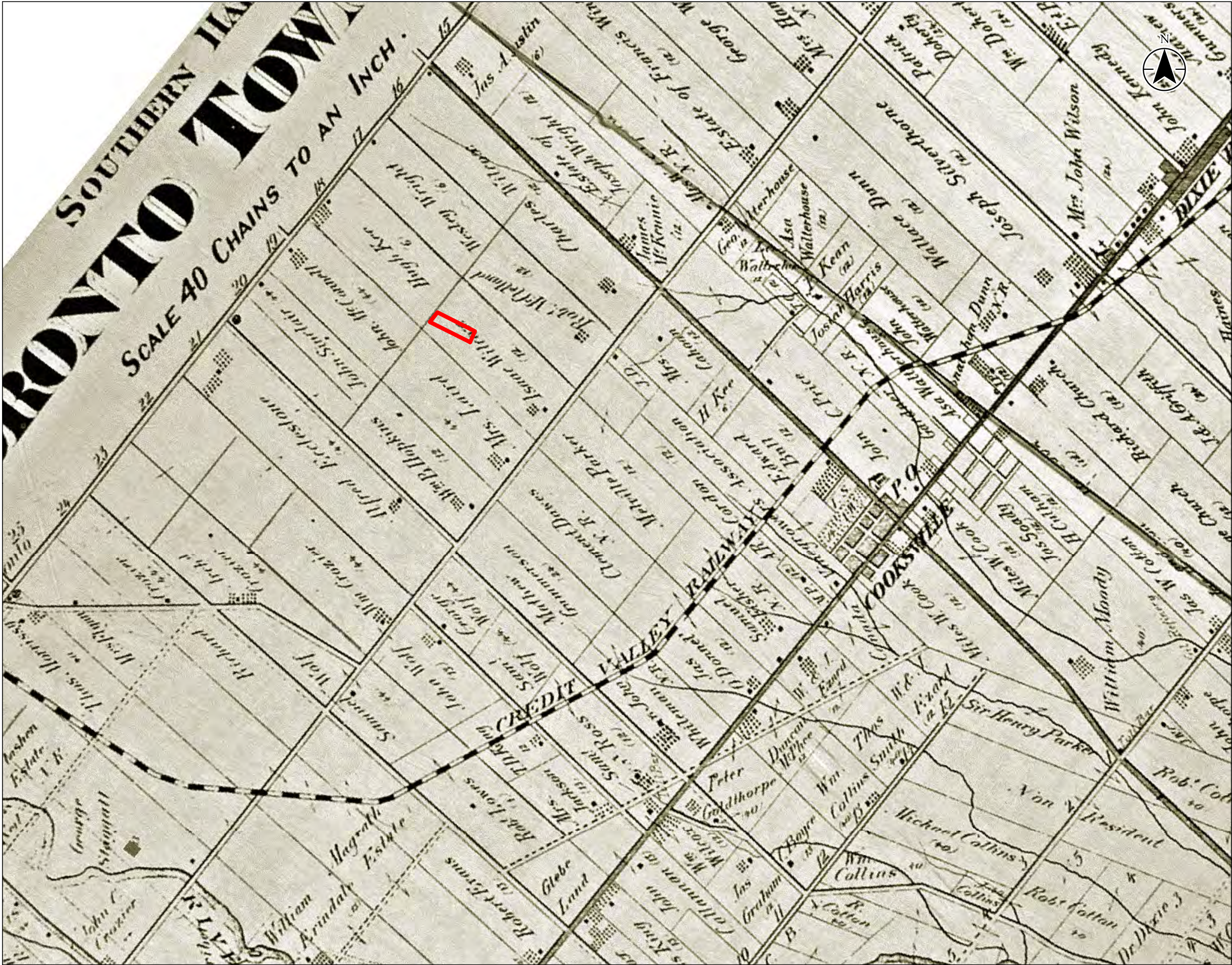


Project Location 165011016
Regional Municipality Of Peel Prepared by SPE on 2017-07-19
Technical Review by BCC on 2017-07-19
Independent Review by TC on 2017-07-19

Client/Project
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
CLASS EA STUDY-LIVING ARTS DRIVE
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3

Title
Portion of the 1859 Historical Map of the County of Peel



Study Area (Approx.)

Notes
1. Historic image not to scale.
2. Reference: Walker & Miles, 1877. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario. Toronto: Walker & Miles.



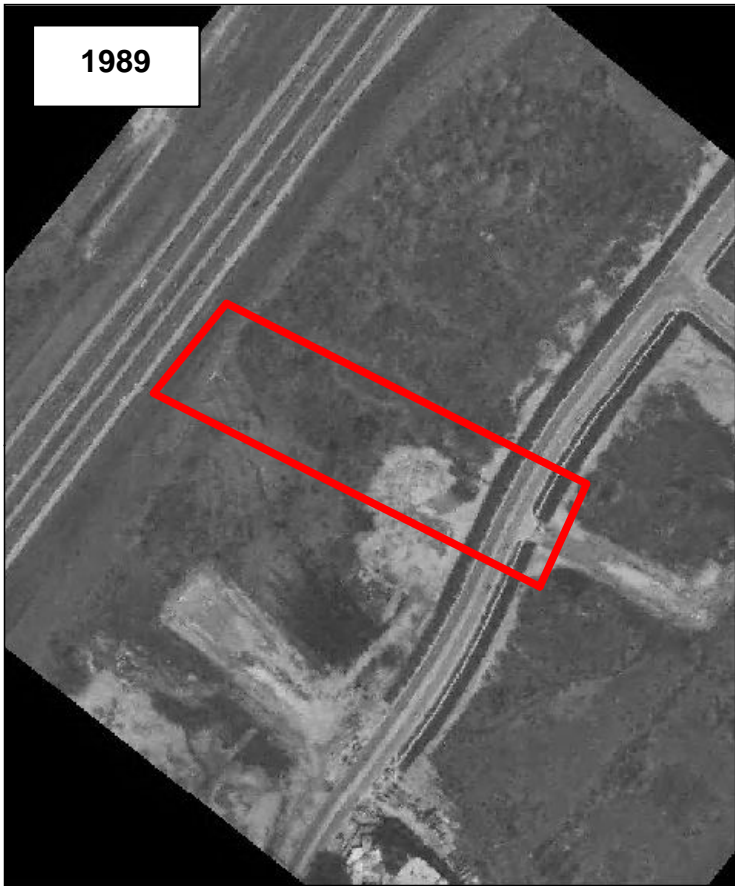
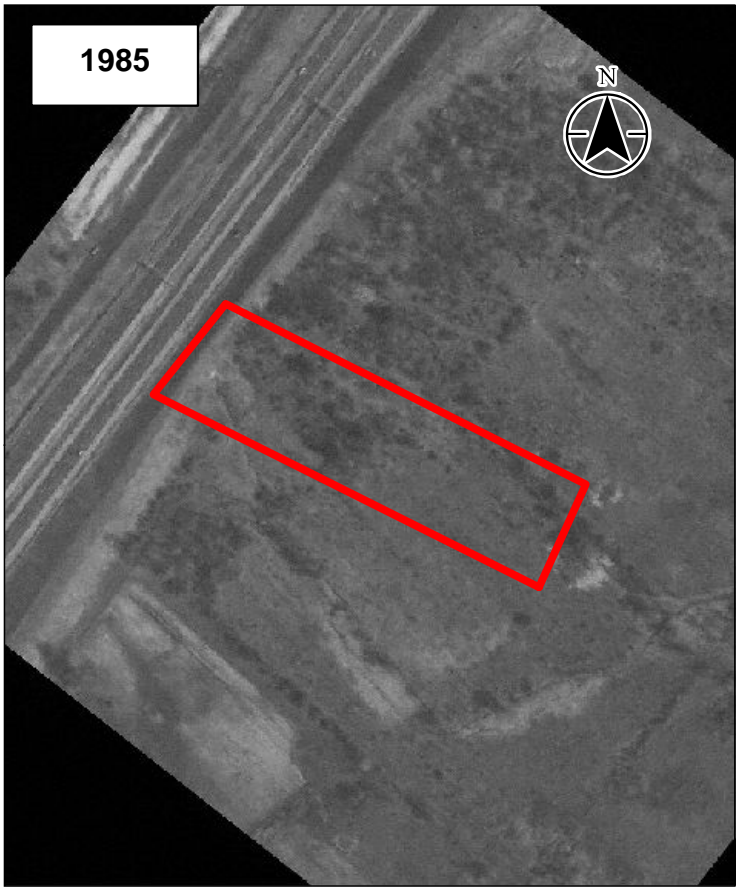
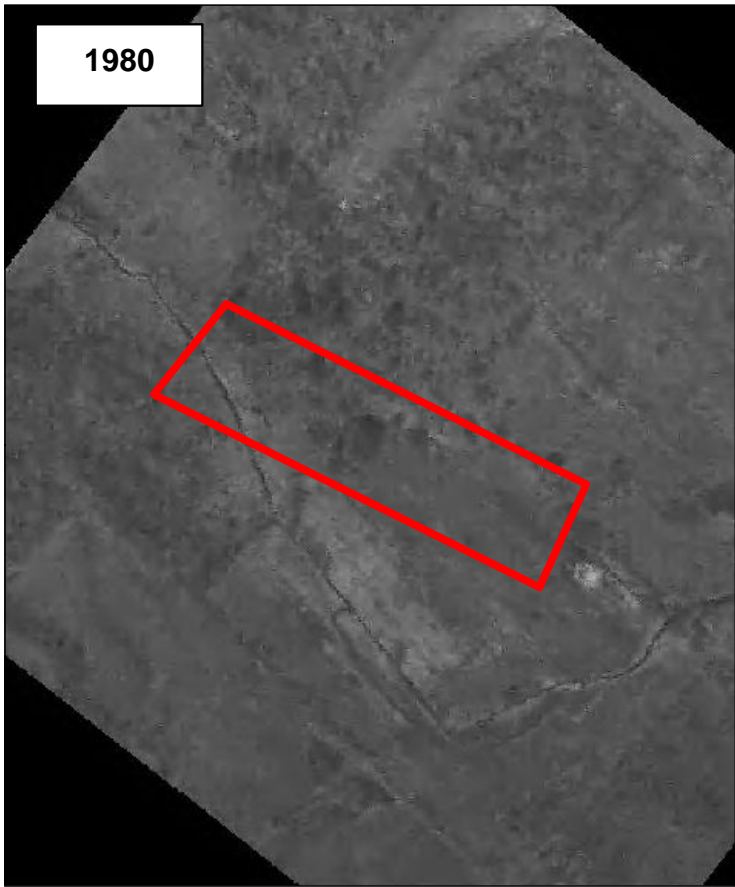
Project Location
Regional Municipality
Of Peel
Prepared by SPE on 2017-07-19
Technical Review by BCC on 2017-07-19
Independent Review by TC on 2017-07-19


Client/Project
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
CLASS EA STUDY-LIVING ARTS DRIVE
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1877 Historical Map of the
County of Peel

\\ced1215-001\work_group\001650\active\165011016_16_environmental\GIS\Figures\Archaeology\Figures\165011016_3011_Fig05_Historical_Aerials.mxd Revised: 2017-07-19 by: bcsougar



 Study Area

0 90 180 metres
1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Imagery provided by the City of Mississauga, 2017.

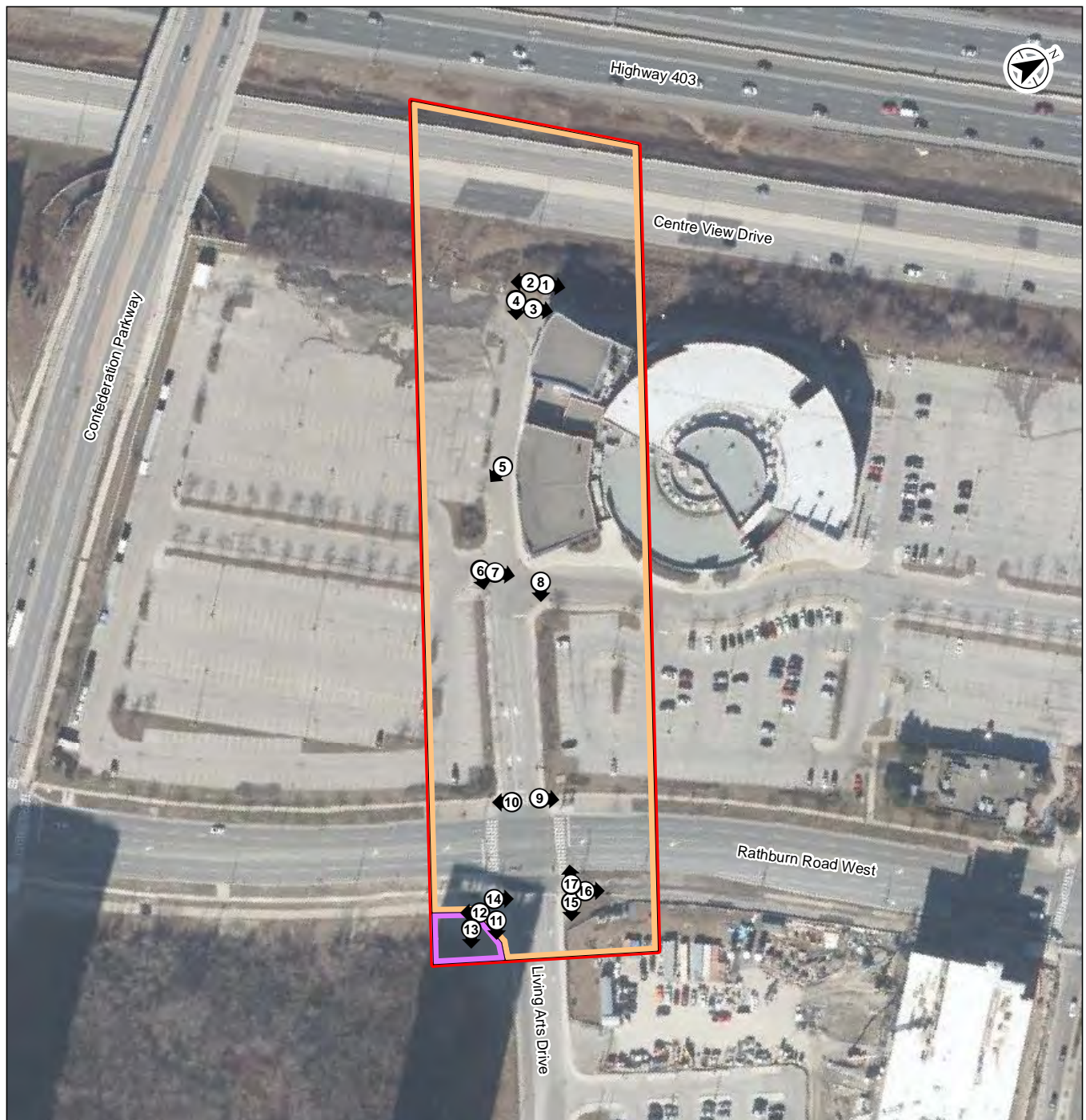


Project Location 165011016
Regional Municipality Of Peel Prepared by SPE on 2017-07-19
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Client/Project
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
CLASS EA STUDY-LIVING ARTS DRIVE
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
5

Title
Late-Twentieth and Early-Twenty-First Century
Development of the Study Area



Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2017.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2017.
 Imagery Date, 2016.

Legend

- Study Area
- Photo Location and Direction
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential, No Stage 2 Required
- Steep Slope, Low to No Archaeological Potential, No Stage 2 Required

0 25 50 metres
 1:2,000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)



Project Location
 Regional Municipality Of Peel
 Prepared by SPE on 2017-07-19
 Technical Review by BCC on 2017-07-19
 Independent Review by TC on 2017-07-19

Client/Project
 CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
 CLASS EA STUDY-LIVING ARTS DRIVE
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 6

Title
 Archaeological Assessment Results

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR LIVING ARTS DRIVE MUNICIPAL CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, MISSISSAUGA, ON**

8.0 Closure
July 24, 2017

8.0 CLOSURE

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report, and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.



Quality Review _____
(signature)

Colin Varley, MA, RPA (P002)



Independent Review _____
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed.



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Jul 25, 2017

Peter Popkin (P362)
Stantec Consulting
34 Lamb Toronto ON M4J 4M3

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Living Arts Drive Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, Mississauga, ON", Dated Jul 24, 2017, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Jul 25, 2017, MTCS Project Information Form Number P362-0147-2017, MTCS File Number 0006891

Dear Dr. Popkin:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Dana Glofcheskie, City of Mississauga, Transportation & Infrastructure Planning
Trevor Bell, MOECC

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.