

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**SHERIDAN PARK DRIVE EXTENSION
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the potential extension of Sheridan Park Drive between the east leg and west leg of Speakman Drive, along with their intersections and approaches, in the City of Mississauga. The Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area includes a multi-use trail (MUT) through a utility corridor and is generally bounded by residential development to the north, and the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre to the south.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early-nineteenth century. A review of available heritage inventories revealed that there is one previously identified cultural heritage resource within and/or adjacent to the study area. No additional resources of cultural heritage interest were identified during the field review. Based on the results of background data collection and field review, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the potential extension of Sheridan Park Drive between the east leg and west leg of Speakman Drive, along with their intersections and approaches, in the City of Mississauga. The Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area includes a multi-use trail (MUT) through a utility corridor and is generally bounded by residential development to the north, and the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre to the south (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the Sheridan Park Drive study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by John Sleath, Cultural Heritage Assistant, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, both of ASI.

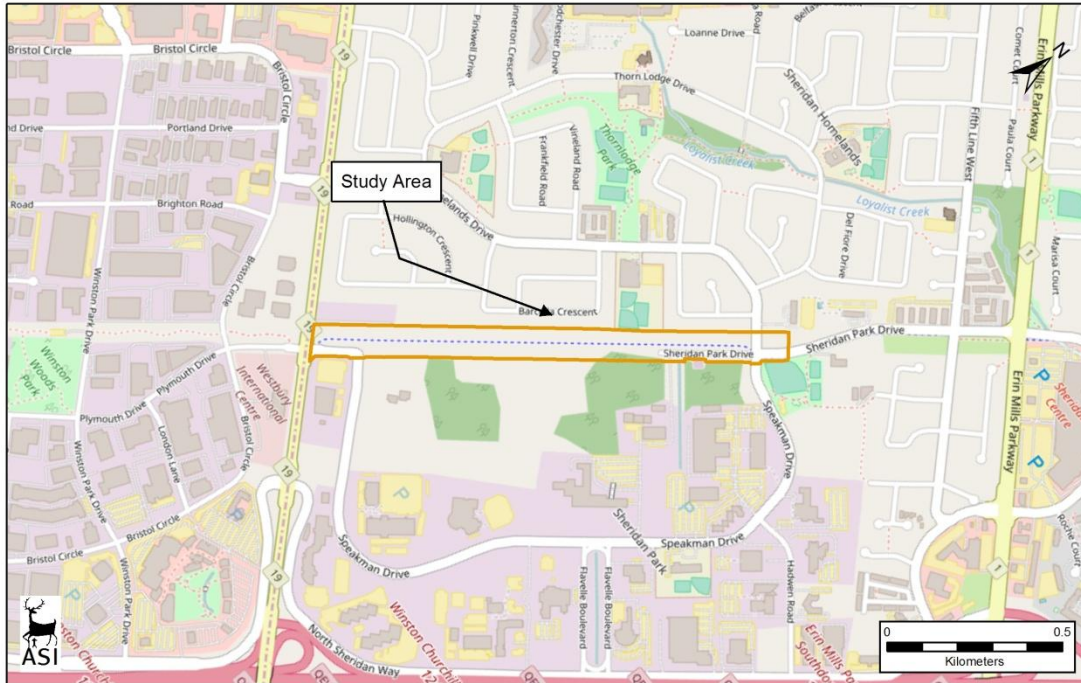


Figure 1: Location of the study area

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2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscape and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.



Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):



Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

... a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.



Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2-Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A built heritage resource is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (PPS 2014).

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.



2.2 City of Mississauga Municipal Heritage Policies

The City of Mississauga's Official Plan (2012) sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below:

7.4.1.1 The heritage policies are based on two principles:

- a. heritage planning will be an integral part of the planning process; and,
- b. cultural heritage resources of significant value will be identified, protected, and preserved.

7.4.1.2 Mississauga will discourage the demolition, destruction or inappropriate alteration or reuse of cultural heritage resources.

7.4.1.3 Mississauga will require development to maintain locations and settings for cultural heritage resources that are compatible with and enhance the character of the cultural heritage resource.

7.4.1.10 Applications for development involving cultural heritage resources will be required to include a *Heritage Impact Statement* prepared to the satisfaction of the City and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.

7.4.1.12 The proponent of any construction, development, or property alteration that might adversely affect a listed or designated cultural heritage resource or which is proposed adjacent to a cultural heritage resource will be required to submit a *Heritage Impact Statement*, prepared by the City and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.

7.4.1.13 Cultural heritage resources must be maintained in situ and in a manner that prevents deterioration and protects the heritage qualities of the resource.

7.4.1.17 Public works will be undertaken in a way that minimizes detrimental impacts on cultural heritage resources.

7.4.1.18 Mississauga recognizes the Credit River and Etobicoke Creek valleys as heritage corridors with both prehistoric and historical significance.

7.4.2.2 Prior to the demolition or alteration of a cultural heritage resource, documentation will be required of the property to the satisfaction of the City, and any appropriate advisory committee. This documentation may be in the form of a *Heritage Impact Statement*.

7.4.3.3 Applications for development within a Heritage Conservation District will be required to include a *Heritage Impact Statement* and Heritage Permit, prepared to the satisfaction of the City and the appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.

The Sheridan Research Park, which is located on the south side of the study area, is also governed by special policy under the Draft Sheridan Park Land Use Master Plan (City of Mississauga 2014). Policies relevant to this study include:



2.1.7 Other Relevant Policies

Cultural Landscape Inventory (2005)

While not officially designated a heritage site, Sheridan Park is identified in the Inventory as an important feature in the City's Cultural Landscape. Sheridan Park is considered significant for its scenic and distinct visual quality and the site's landscape design, type of use and technological interest. Many of the Park's buildings are considered significant for their consistent scale of built features and unique architecture associated with the "planned research park" movement, including the nationally recognized Xerox building.

Natural Areas Survey (1996, 2012 Update)

The Sheridan Park site contains designated Natural Areas SP1 and SP3, as well as a Special Management Area, in the north of the site, due to their location at the headwaters of Sheridan Creek, as well as prominent physiographic features, including watercourse basins, drainage divides and forested areas. Natural Area SP3, identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) by the Province and a Core Area within the Regional Greenlands System, was classified as a 'Significant Natural Site'

2.3 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.



Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the City of Mississauga; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the City of Mississauga; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the City of Mississauga; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.



When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

- Farm complexes: comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
- Roadscapes: generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
- Waterscapes: waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
- Railscapes: active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
- Historical settlements: groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
- Streetscapes: generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
- Historical agricultural landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
- Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 4.0, while Sections 5.0 and 6.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage resource location mapping is provided in Section 7.0.



3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

3.1 Background Historical Summary

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement

3.1.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat, and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196).

3.1.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier, approximately 13,500 before present (BP) (Ferris 2013: 13). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988), and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990: 62-63).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines were then submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools and is indicative of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, or to produce tools, and is ultimately indicative of prolonged seasonal residency at sites. By approximately 8,000 BP, evidence exists for polished stone implements and worked native copper. The source for the latter from the north shore of Lake Superior is evidence of extensive exchange networks. Early evidence exists at this time for the creation of communal cemeteries and ceremonial funerary customs. This evidence is significant for the establishment of band territories. These communal places indicate shared meaning across the community and are reflective of a people's cosmology (Brown 1995: 13; Holloway and Hubbard 2001: 74; Parker Pearson 1999: 141). Between approximately 4,500-3,000 BP, there is evidence for construction of fishing weirs. These structures indicate not only the group sharing of resources, but also the organization of communal labour (Ellis *et al.* 1990; Ellis *et al.* 2009).



Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued with residential mobility harvesting of seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence *et al.* 1990: 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et al.* 1990: 155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013: 13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to those described in early historical documents. Populations in the study area would have been Iroquoian speaking though full expression of Iroquoian culture is not recognised archaeologically until the fourteenth century. During the Early Iroquoian phase (1000-1300), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990: 317). By the second quarter of the first millennium BP, during the Middle Iroquoian phase (1300-1450), this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised, and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd *et al.* 1990: 343). In the Late Iroquoian phase (1450-1649), this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the Aboriginal Nations was developed, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario.

By AD 1600, the Five Nations Iroquois, in particular the Seneca, were the principle group using the central north shore of Lake Ontario, in particular for hunting, fishing, and for participation in the fur trade. By AD 1649, the Seneca mainly took over control of the region (Heidenreich 1990: 489; Ramsden 1990). Compared to settlements of the New York Iroquois, the "Iroquois du Nord" occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for New York Iroquois travelling to the north shore of Lake Ontario for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

Beginning in the mid-late seventeenth century, the Mississaugas began to replace the Seneca as the controlling Aboriginal group along the north shore of Lake Ontario since the Five Nations Iroquois confederacy had overstretched their territory between the 1650s and 1670s (Williamson 2008). The Five Nations Iroquois could not hold the region and agreed to form an alliance with the Mississauga peoples and share hunting territories with them. The Mississaugas traded with both the British and the French in order to have wider access to European materials at better prices, and they acted as trade intermediaries between the British and tribes in the north.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis. Métis people are of mixed First Nations and French ancestry, but also mixed Scottish and Irish ancestry as well. The Métis played a significant role in the economy and socio-political history of the Great Lakes during this time. Living in both Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however Métis populations lived throughout Ontario (Métis Nation of Canada [MNC] n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608).

By 1805, the lands from Burlington Bay to the Etobicoke River north of Eglinton Avenue were known as the "Mississauga Tract" (Boulton 1805: 48; Heritage Mississauga 2012: 18; Smith 2002). In 1806, the



lands south of Eglinton Avenue from Etobicoke Creek to Burlington Bay, excluding the Brant Tract and reserves along the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek and the Credit River were purchased by the Crown from the Mississaugas as part of the “Head of the Lake Treaty” (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada [AANDC] 2013b). In 1818, the lands of the Mississauga Tract north of Eglinton Avenue were purchased by the crown from the Mississaugas of the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek and the Credit River as part of the “Ajetance Treaty” (AANDC 2013a). In 1820, the remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered except approximately 81 ha along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012: 18). In 1825-26, the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2009a; MNCFN n.d.). By 1840, the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement so that plans were formulated to relocate the settlement. In 1847, the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. The majority of the former Mississague Tract had been ceded from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981).

3.1.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located in the Former Township of Toronto, County of Peel in part of Lots 33-35, Concession 1 SDS. In 1788, the County of Peel was part of the extensive district known as the “Nassau District”. Later called the “Home District”, its administrative centre was located in Newark, now called Niagara. After the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, the Province was separated into nineteen counties, and by 1852, the entire institution of districts was abolished and the late Home Districts were represented by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Shortly after, the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation became popular in Peel. A vote for independence was taken in 1866, and in 1867 the village of Brampton was chosen as the capital of the new county (Armstrong 1985; Pope 1877).

Township of Toronto

At the conclusion of the American War of Independence (1774-1783), the British were forced to recognize the emergence of a new political frontier, one that had to be maintained by a strong military presence. In addition, a number of British loyalists travelled north and crossed the border in order to remain in British territory. Many of them were given land grants by the Crown in exchange for loyal service. These new developments ultimately led to the purchase of Mississauga land by the Crown in 1787 (although boundary disputes were not resolved until the signing of a treaty in 1805). The subject property is located within these “New Survey” lands which were surveyed in 1806.

In 1788, the County of Peel was part of the extensive district known as the “Nassau District.” After the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, the Nassau District became known as the Home District. The same year, Upper Canada was subdivided into nineteen counties by its first Lieutenant Governor, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, and by 1852, the Home District was replaced by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Shortly after, the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation became popular in Peel. A vote for independence was taken in 1866, and in 1867, the village of Brampton was chosen as the capital of the new county.

The first transportation routes to be established followed early Aboriginal trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers. Local roads were initially cleared by the grantees of adjacent



land as part of their settlement duties although the many rivers and creeks posed a challenge to the gridded road system, and nineteenth-century maps detail the many jags and detours necessary to avoid bad crossing points.

After Simcoe established York as the capital of Upper Canada he commissioned the Queen's Rangers to build the Dundas Highway (also known as the Governor's Road) running west to Ancaster and east toward Kingston, hooking up with Kingston Road. This important transportation corridor was intended to provide an overland military route between Lake Ontario, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron. The road (later known as Dundas Street now Highway 5) was intended to serve a dual purpose – to support settlement in Upper Canada, and as a deterrent to expansionist American interests. Work on the Governor's Road began in 1793, but the rocky and heavily treed landscape made progress slow and the route was still barely passable when Simcoe returned to England in 1796. Eventually, Dundas Street served the purpose of supporting settlement in southern Ontario once the colonial government had purchased new lands adjacent to it.

Along the lakeshore, the pre-existing trail was widened and improved as a public road by 1798, but there was no bridge across the Humber River at that time (a ferry operated between 1802 and 1815). Lakeshore Road opened through Etobicoke in 1804, was planked in 1820, and by 1826, a regular stagecoach service ran between York and Niagara. The Toronto Road Company purchased the Lakeshore Road in 1850, turning it into a toll road.

The Hamilton and Toronto Railway was formed in 1852, and in 1855, completed its lake shore route across the south end of Lot 11. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk Railway was amalgamated in 1923, with Canadian National Railway (Andrea 1997: 126-127).

Village of Erindale

The village of Erindale was established in 1822 after Thomas Racey constructed a sawmill on the Credit River, just south of Dundas Street. By 1824, a village site was laid out, first called Toronto, Credit, Springfield, Springfield-on-the-Credit, and finally Erindale in the early 1900s (Heritage Mississauga 2009b). The village was a stopping place for stagecoach travelers between Dundas and York (now Hamilton and Toronto), along Dundas Street. Early settlers included Emerson Taylor, who operated the Royal Exchange Hotel; John McGill, the first flour miller; Dr. Beaumont Dixie, an early physician, Duncan Turpel, a blacksmith, notary and stagecoach operator; John Barker, the postmaster and storekeeper; and Edwin Turner and Christopher Boyes, who were prominent merchants; and General Peter Adamson, who held early Anglican church services in his home until St. Peter's Anglican Church was built in 1826. This was the only Anglican Church west of Toronto, later rebuilt in 1887, and still stands today. The village saw a period of decline when it was bypassed by the Great Western Railway, despite the Credit Valley Railway station being built in 1879. In the early 1900s Erindale was the centre of a large hydroelectric project which brought growth in the village until a devastating fire in 1919. Erindale amalgamated with other villages in Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga. The town became the City of Mississauga in 1974 (Heritage Mississauga 2009b).



Village of Sheridan

The village of Sheridan was originally named Hammondsville, after William Ranson Hammond, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in the 1820s and opened a store, giving the name Hammondsville to the intersection of what is now Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Q.E.W (Mair 2009). Lt. Colonel Peter Adamson of the 71st Highland Regiment, or "General Adamson" came to Canada in 1821 and bought land west of the Credit and south of Dundas Street where he built "Toronto House", a one-storey stone mansion. His brother, Dr. Joseph Adamson, settled on the Middle Road near Sheridan (Richardson 1956).

Other early settlers included the Adamson, Clark, Devlin, Greeniaus, Hammond, Henriod, Lawrence, Long, McCleary, Oliphant, Oughtred, Pollard, Robertson, Shain, and Tindell families. When the first post office was built for the hamlet in 1857 the name of the village was changed to Sheridan, and the post office functioned until 1956, almost a century later, when it was removed during construction for South Service Road (Mair 2009). The first church in Sheridan was a small frame church built in 1837 on Ferris Lawrence's property, which welcomed all denominations, and was also used as a school and community hall. In 1867 half an acre of land was donated by Ferris Lawrence for a new church, the Sheridan United Church (Mair 2009). The old school and church was used as a Temperance Hall from 1837 into the 1890s, with multiple uses until 1976 when the building was moved to the Ontario Agricultural Museum. In 1877, Sheridan had a population of 100, but by 1907 the population had dropped to 50. Sheridan was also home to Thomas Wainwright's tannery, Erastus Hill's chair factory, Stephen Oughtred's blacksmith shop, which would have been located on the northwest corner of Winston Churchill and Upper Middle Road, and George Long's shoemaker's shop at the northeast corner of the same intersection (Mair 2009).

3.1.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1806 *Patent Plan of Toronto Township South* (Surveyor General 1806), the 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859), and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, Toronto Township South page (Walker and Miles 1877), were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figures 2-4).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Toronto, Peel County. The 1806 patent plan illustrates that Lot 32 was owned by John Utter Jr., Lot 33 by Peter Covenhoven, Lot 34 by Asa Patrick, and Lot 35 by Charles Cameron. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area in the mid and late-nineteenth-century are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Sheridan Park Drive Study Area – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

		1859 Tremaine's Map		1887 Illustrated Historical Atlas	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
1	32	General Adamson	None	Charles Mitchel	House, orchard



33 N	C & T Boyes	House (2), Conover's Brewery	Sam. Conover Chas Johnson Charles Mitchel	House (3), orchard House, orchard None
S	General Adamson	None		
34 N	Donald Cameron	Waggon Shop	Donald Cameron, N.R. W.A.	House, orchard House
S	G & T Boyes Jas Adamson	None None	Chas Johnson John Skinner	None None
35 N	Charles Cameron	House	Albert E. Cameron	House (2), orchard
S	Jas. Adamson	Sheridan Post Office, Long's Boot & Shoe Store, House (2)	Jas. Adamson, N.R.	House (5)

According to the 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859), and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, Toronto Township South page (Walker and Miles 1877), no structures were located within or adjacent to the study area. Both maps illustrate that Lots 32-35 were separated into north and south parcels, with the village of Sheridan south of the study area, including a footwear shop and post office, at the crossroads of what is now Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Q.E.W. The 1859 map illustrates a wagon shop and a brewery along Dundas Street north of the study area.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1909, 1954, and 1994. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1909 topographic map demonstrates that relatively little development occurred in and around the study area in the late nineteenth century (Figure 5). Modern day Winston Churchill Boulevard and Erin Mills Parkway are depicted to the west and east, respectively. A watercourse oriented east-west is depicted in the western portion of the study area. The Village of Sheridan is depicted to the south at the on Winston Churchill Boulevard. Sheridan appears to have experienced modest growth from earlier mapping, and was the site of a telephone office.

The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the study area continued to feature rural, agricultural lands and large woodlots in the mid-twentieth century (Figure 6). Notable changes in the study area include the depiction of modern-day Sheridan Park Drive within the study area, oriented in a northeast-southwest direction along the proposed alignment of the present undertaking. All other roadways are illustrated in their extant alignment.

The 1994 topographical map confirms the study area underwent significant commercial/industrial development in the second half of the twentieth century. Sheridan Park is depicted in its extant location, as is Winston Churchill Boulevard to the west, the QEW to the south, and Erin Mills Parkway to the east. An electric power transmission line is shown to follow the alignment of the study area. The residential neighbourhood of Sheridan Homelands to the immediate north of the study area, and Homelands Senior Public School is also depicted. Large wooded areas continue to occupy the area immediately south of the study area, in the northern portion of Sheridan Park.



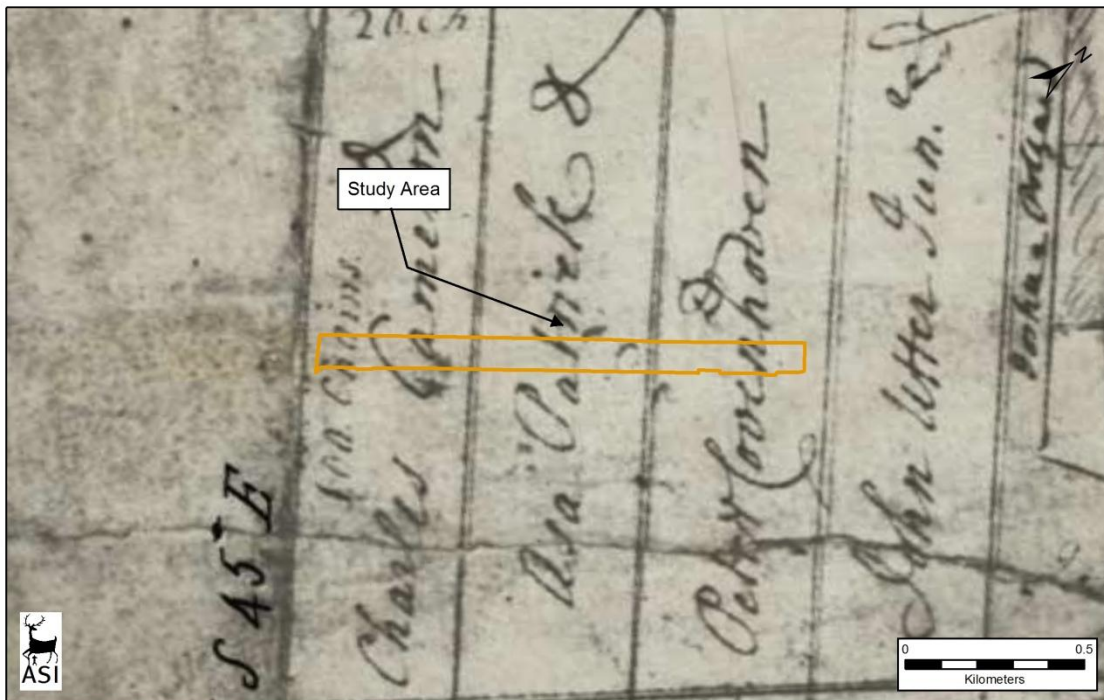


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1806 *Patent Plan of Toronto Township South*.
Base Map: Surveyor General 1806

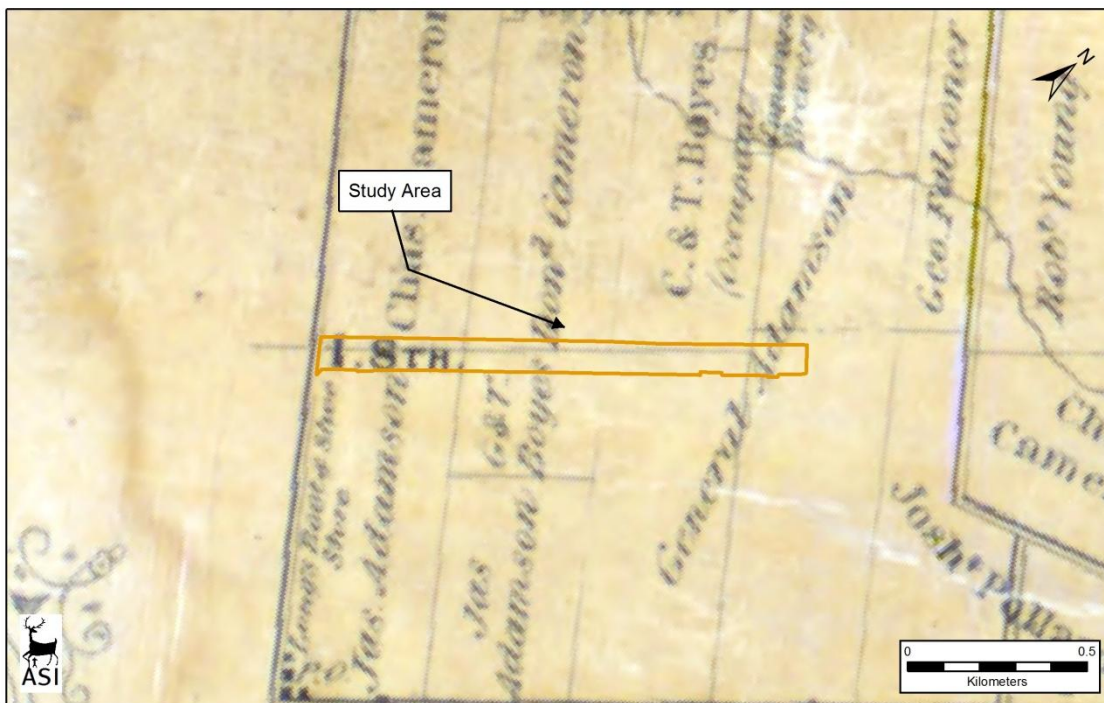


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1859 Tremain map.
Base Map: Tremain 1859



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*.
Base Map: Walker and Miles 1877

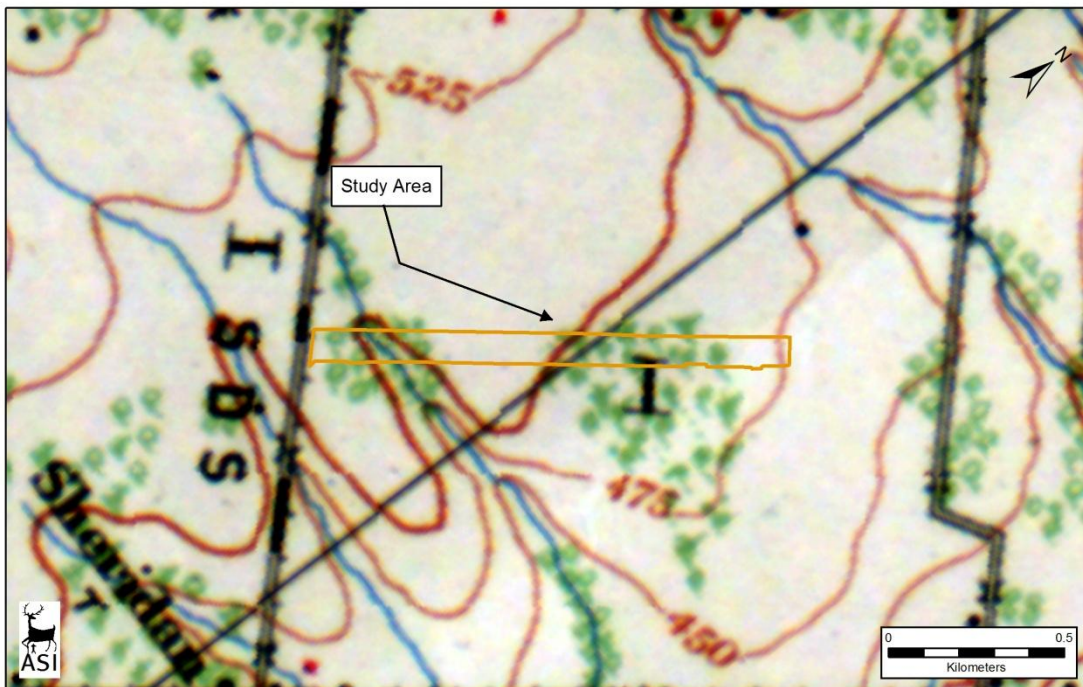


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1909 NTS map.
Base Map: NTS Sheet 35 (Brampton)(Department of Militia and Defense 1909)



Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph.
Base Map: Hunting Survey Corporation 1954



Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1994 NTS map.
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30/M-12 (Brampton) (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

3.2 Existing Conditions

3.2.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

In order to make an identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, a number of resources were consulted (MTCS 2016). They include:

- The City of Mississauga's list of *Designated Properties* and *Cultural Landscape Inventory* which provides an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the city¹; and,
- The City of Mississauga's *Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory*²;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements³;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques⁴;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website⁵;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services and the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases⁶.
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels⁷;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses⁸;
- Canadian Heritage River System. The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage⁹.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites¹⁰

In addition, the following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within and/or adjacent to the study area:

¹ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/heritage>)

² Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (http://www5.mississauga.ca/pdfs/Cultural_Landscape_Inventory_Jan05.pdf)

³ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

⁴ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

⁵ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (www.ontarioplaques.com)

⁶ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186> and <https://www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/eseach/cemeterySearch.do?eformsId=0>)

⁷ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

⁸ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx)

⁹ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

¹⁰ Reviewed 9 May, 2017 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)



- Paula Wubbenhorst, Senior Heritage Coordinator, City of Mississauga (email communication 10 May, 1 and 2 June 2017). Email correspondence confirmed that the southern portion of the study area is previously identified as a cultural landscape with each structure individually listed in the City of Mississauga's list of *Designated Properties* and *Cultural Landscape Inventory*.
- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (email communication 9 May, 2017). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area¹¹.

Based on the review of available municipal, provincial, and federal data, there is one previously identified resource within and/or adjacent to the Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area. This resource is the Sheridan Research Park, identified as a cultural landscape by the City of Mississauga (City of Mississauga 2005).

3.2.2 Sheridan Park Drive Study Area– Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by John Sleath of ASI, on 29 May, 2017 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.2.3 and are mapped in Section 8.0 of this report.

The Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area is centered on the MUT and utility corridor between the terminus of existing Sheridan Park Drive in the east to Winston Churchill Boulevard in the west. The study area is oriented in a generally northeast-southwest direction, however, for the sake of clarity, it will be described as an east-west route as part of this report. The study area is generally located in a mixed residential/commercial area, bounded by residences to the north, and undeveloped woodlots associated with the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre to the south. The location and orientation of photographic plates (Plates 1-12) are provided in Figure 8.

The western portion of the study area begins at the intersection of Sheridan Park Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard, which is a total of six lanes in width at this point, including dedicated left and right hand turning lanes for southbound traffic. Winston Churchill Boulevard features paved sidewalks on the east and west sides that are separated from live traffic by grass boulevards. Sheridan Park Drive extends approximately 130 metres east of Winston Churchill Boulevard, and terminates at a dead end before the intersection with Speakman Drive.

The south side of the study area encroaches on the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre Landuse Master Plan area (December 2014). This master plan area is bounded by Winston Churchill Boulevard to the west, the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) to the south, Erin Mills Parkway to the east, and the property line that composes the southern limit of the study area to the north (Appendix A).

The study area generally follows the MUT, with wide landscaped grasslands on both the north and south side. A hydro transmission corridor is located to the south of the MUT, with a small transfer station or transformer located to the east outside of the study area. South of the hydro transmission line is a large, undeveloped woodlot associated with the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre. The immediate north of the

¹¹ Contacted 9 May, 2017 at registrar@ontario.ca.



study area features a school along the eastern portion, houses fronting on Barcella Crescent and Hollington Crescent near the center, and an abandoned and overgrown residential lot (associated with 2335 Winston Churchill Boulevard) along the west portion fronting on Winston Churchill Boulevard.





Plate 1: The eastern portion of the study area, looking northwest across Sheridan Park Drive.



Plate 2: MUT in the east portion of the study area, with baseball diamond at left, looking west.



Plate 3: Intersection of Sheridan Park Drive and Speakman/Homelands Drive, looking west.



Plate 4: MUT with Sheridan Park Drive at left, and grass boulevard at right, looking west.



Plate 5: Study corridor with wooded area south of Sheridan Park Drive at far left, and residences at far right, looking west.



Plate 6: Electrical transformer station on the south of Sheridan Park Drive, looking southeast.



Plate 7: Termination of Sheridan Park Drive at the east portion of the study area, looking southwest.



Plate 8: Residences on Pyramid Crescent, north of the eastern portion of the study area, looking north.



Plate 9: West portion of the study area, looking northwest towards Winston Churchill Boulevard.



Plate 10: Intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and Speakman Drive, looking north.



Plate 11: Western portion of the study area, looking east from Winston Churchill Boulevard.

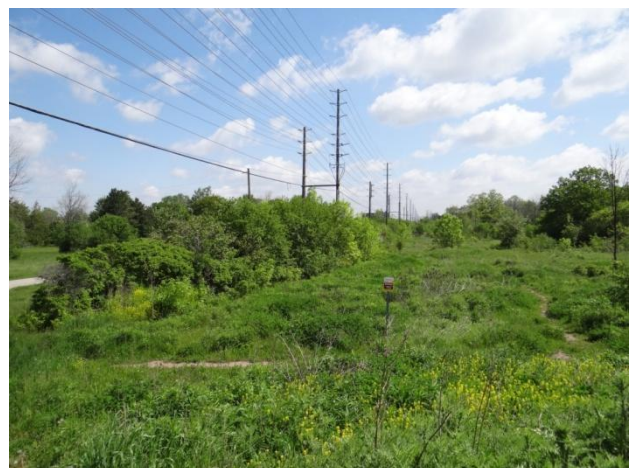


Plate 12: Western portion of the study area to the south of the MUT, looking east.

3.2.3 Sheridan Park Drive Study Area– Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, one cultural heritage resource (CHR) was identified within and/or adjacent to the Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area (see Figure 8). The cultural heritage resource is a cultural heritage landscape (CHL) (Table 2). A detailed inventory of this cultural heritage resource within the study area and contributing properties is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of this feature is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

Feature	Location	Type	Recognition
CHL 1	2305-2800 Sheridan Park Drive Sheridan Research Park	Commercial/ Industrial Complex	Properties individually listed by the City of Mississauga, Sheridan Research Park Cultural Landscape Inventory (City of Mississauga 2014a), Draft Sheridan Park Land Use Master Plan (City of Mississauga 2014b).

3.3 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC November 2010) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;



- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, MTC (2010) defines “adjacent” as: “contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.”

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

3.3.1 *Potential Impacts of the Proposed Undertaking*

The proposed undertaking for the Sheridan Park Drive Extension study area consists of grading and excavating activities and the construction of a 35 metre wide roadway to connect the eastern leg of Sheridan Park Drive to the west of Homelands/Speakman Drive with the western leg east of Winston Churchill Boulevard.

Figure 8 shows the study area in relation to identified cultural heritage resources. Table 3 lists potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.

Table 3: Potential Impacts of the Proposed Undertaking

Resource	Potential Impact(s)
CHL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed undertaking will result in the encroachment on the Sheridan Research Park Cultural Landscape and removal of trees and vegetation along the northern edge of the resource. This wooded area is not identified as contributing to the heritage value of the cultural landscape, rather, the heritage value lies in industrial research structures themselves and their immediate landscaped environs. The proposed tree removals and related impacts are considered to be minimal, as the proposed study area limits terminate far to the north of any structure or feature of identified heritage value in the Sheridan Research Park. These impacts would be minimal in severity, and would not impact views to or from the Sheridan Research Park.

No significant impacts to the one identified cultural heritage resource are identified resulting from the proposed undertaking. While portions of this impacted area are also considered Significant Natural Areas in the Draft Sheridan Park Land Use Master Plan (City of Mississauga 2014b), these impacts will not negatively affect the identified cultural heritage value of the heritage resource.



4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there is one previously identified feature of cultural heritage value adjacent to the Sheridan Park Drive Extension EA study area.

Key Findings

- A field review of the study area confirmed that there is one cultural heritage resource consisting one cultural heritage landscape (CHLs) within and immediately adjacent to the study area.
- The identified cultural heritage resource includes a mid-late-twentieth-century industrial research park (CHL 1).
- The identified cultural heritage resource is historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with mid-late-twentieth-century industrial land use patterns in the City of Mississauga.
- No significant impacts to the one identified cultural heritage resource are anticipated as a result of the proposed undertaking.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that one cultural heritage resource is located within the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Drive Class EA study area. No significant impacts to the one identified cultural heritage resource are identified resulting from the proposed undertaking. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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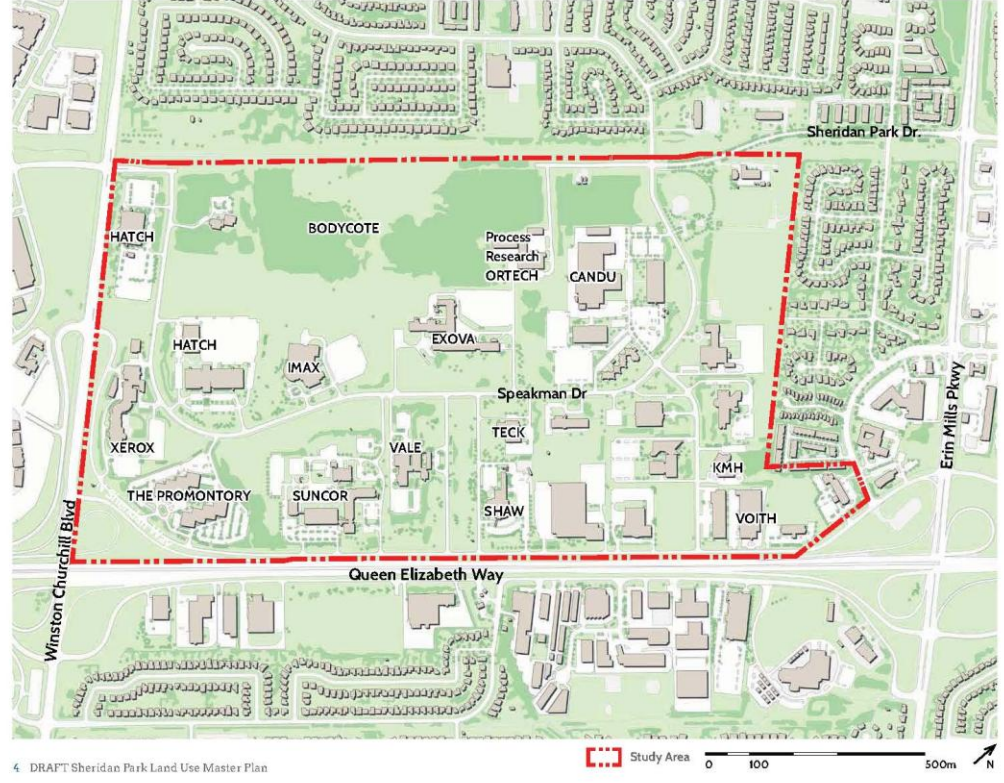
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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 4: Inventory of Cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Commercial/industrial complex	2305-2800 Sheridan Park Drive	Properties individually listed by the City of Mississauga, Sheridan Research Park Cultural Landscape Inventory (City of Mississauga 2014a), Draft Sheridan Park Land Use Master Plan (City of Mississauga 2014b).	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction began in the late 1960s under the Sheridan Park Association. - A hotel and the award-winning Xerox structure were constructed in the 1980s, with further development continuing development by Hatch Mott-Macdonald and Imax in the 1990s. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constructed as a planned industrial research park, the Sheridan Research Park (also known as the Sheridan Park Corporate Centre) contains a number of large corporate offices and research facilities that incorporate unique built forms with an emphasis on landscaping and the visual form to foster a productive and enjoyable working environment. -In addition to the corporate research and office facilities, the Sheridan Research Park features two hotels and an elementary school (City of Mississauga 2014b) <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bound by the QEW to the south, Winston Churchill Boulevard to the west, the Sheridan Park Multiuse trail to the north, and Erin Mills Parkway to the east. -Area forms a unique mid-late-twentieth-century industrial and research employment area that served as a prototype for the industrial research park movement in Canada. 	 <p>Map of Sheridan Research Park (CHL 1) (City of Mississauga 2014b:4)</p>

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE MAPPING



Figure 8: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources and Photographic Plates in the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area

