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Appendix F

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SHERIDAN PARK DRIVE EXTENSION
PART OF LOTS 32-35, CONCESSION 1 SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF PEEL)
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P1066-0034-2017
ASI File: 16EA-226

24 July 2017



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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Sheridan Park Drive Extension
Part of Lots 32-35, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street
(Former Township of Toronto, County of Peel)
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the potential extension of Sheridan Park Drive between the west leg to east leg of Speakman Drive, along with their intersections and approaches, in the City of Mississauga.

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, however four sites are within two kilometres of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment, prior to development.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at five metre intervals prior to any proposed impacts to the property
2. Parts of the Study Area require test pit survey according to professional judgement to confirm disturbance;
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Sheridan Park Drive Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA). The project involves the potential extension of Sheridan Park Drive between the west leg to east leg of Speakman Drive, along with their intersections and approaches, in the City of Mississauga (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2009) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS).

In the S & G, Section 1, the objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are discussed as follows:

- To provide information about the history, current land conditions, geography, and previous archaeological fieldwork of the Study Area;
- To evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the Study Area that can be used, if necessary, to support recommendations for Stage 2 archaeological assessment for all or parts of the Study Area; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if necessary.

This report describes the Stage 1 archaeological assessment that was conducted for this project and is organized as follows: Section 1.0 summarizes the background study which provides the historical and archaeological contexts for the project Study Area; Section 2.0 addresses the field methods used for the property inspection to document the general environment, current land use history and conditions of the Study Area; Section 3.0 analyses the characteristics of the project Study Area and evaluates their archaeological potential; Section 4.0 provides recommendations; and the remaining sections contain other report information that is required by the S & G, e.g., advice on compliance with legislation, works cited, mapping and photo-documentation.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (1990) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015) document.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited on May 4, 2017.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the



Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). 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).

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 are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest 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. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. During the Early Iroquoian phase (AD 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 (AD 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 (AD 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 First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By AD 1600, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries.



In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonkian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat. After the dispersal, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario, including Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Ganestiquiagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The west branch of the Carrying Place followed the Humber River valley northward over the drainage divide, skirting the west end of the Oak Ridges Moraine, to the East Branch of the Holland River. Another trail followed the Don River watershed.

When the Senecas established Teiaiagon at the mouth of the Humber, they were in command of the traffic across the peninsula to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Later, Mississauga and earliest European presence along the north shore, was therefore also largely defined by the area's strategic importance for accessing and controlling long established economic networks. Prior to the arrival of the Seneca, these economic networks would have been used by indigenous groups for thousands of years. While the trail played an important part during the fur trade, people would also travel the trail in order to exploit the resources available to them across south-central Ontario, including the various spawning runs, such as the salmon coming up from Lake Ontario or herring or lake trout in Lake Simcoe.

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Haudenosaunee abandoned their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately occupied or re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area extending from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



In 1805, the Mississaugas were granted one mile (approximately 1.6 km) on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, the remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered except approximately 81 hectares (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; Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans begun 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. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississauga Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous 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, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Toronto Township, County of Peel, on part of Lots 32-35, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS).

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.



The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (Archaeological Services Inc. 2006).

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 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.

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 progress was slow. Once the colonial government had purchased new lands adjacent to it, Dundas Street did facilitate settlement in southern Ontario.

Along the lakeshore, the pre-existing trail was widened and improved as a public road by 1798, but bridges were lacking. 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.

Toronto Township

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first settler in this Township, and also the County of Peel, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families, scattered along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased until the war broke out in 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, the Township’s growth revived and the rear part of the Township was surveyed and called the “New Survey”. The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City, who suffered persecution during the war.

The Credit River runs through the western portion of the Township, and proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, as it was not only a good watering stream, but there were endless mill privileges along the entire length of the river.

In 1855, the Hamilton and Toronto Railway completed its lakeshore line. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and then in 1923, with Canadian National Railway (Andreae 1997:126–127). Several villages of varying sizes had developed by the end of the nineteenth century, including Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville, and Malton. A number of crossroad communities also began to grow by the end of the nineteenth century. These included Britannia, Derry, Frasers Corners, Palestine, Mt Charles, and Grahamsville.



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).

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 he built "Toronto House", a one-storey stone mansion – later 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, until 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).

1.2.3 Historical Map Review

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.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

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.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

		<i>1859</i>		<i>1887</i>	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
1 SDS	32	General Adamson	None	Charles Mitchel	House, orchard
	33 N	C & T Boyes	House (2), Conover's Brewery	Sam. Conover Chas Johnson	House (3), orchard House, orchard
		S	General Adamson	None	Charles Mitchel
	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
	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.

According to the maps, 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 Q.E.W. The 1859 map illustrates a wagon shop and a brewery along Dundas Street north of the Study Area.



1.2.4 *Twentieth-Century Mapping Review*

The 1909 National Topographic Series Brampton Sheet and the 1954 aerial photograph of Port Credit were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figures 5 and 6). The 1909 map illustrates the Study Area northeast of what is now Winston Churchill Boulevard, however no structures were within the Study Area. In 1954, an informal road appears to be located within the Study Area running northeast from Winston Churchill Boulevard surrounded by agricultural fields.

A review of available Google satellite imagery, since 2004, shows that the Study Area has remained within an undeveloped corridor between residential subdivisions and Sheridan Science and Technology Park in the City of Mississauga near the Town of Port Credit. A multi-use trail (MUT) was constructed within the Study Area in 2009.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land uses and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MTCS through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 *Current Land Use and Field Conditions*

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on May 12, 2017 that noted the Study Area is within an undeveloped corridor southeast of residential subdivisions and northwest of Sheridan Science and Technology Park in the City of Mississauga. A MUT connects Speakman Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard within a utility corridor.

1.3.2 *Geography*

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since



water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located on shale plains within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, 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). The Study Area is north and west of two ancient beaches and a shorecliff formed by Lake Iroquois (Figure 7).

Figure 8 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits of clay to silt-textured till and Paleozoic bedrock (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of Bottom Land, an alluvial soil, and Trafalgar clay, a grey-brown podzolic, both with imperfect drainage (Figure 9).

The Study Area is within the Sheridan Creek and Loyalist Creek subwatersheds, within the Credit River watershed. Sheridan Creek is a long, narrow, urbanized watershed located on the west side of the City of Mississauga which drains an area of approximately 1,035 hectares into Rattray Marsh on Lake Ontario (Aquafor Beech Ltd. 2011). Increased development of the Sheridan Creek watershed in the twentieth century led to major modifications to the Sheridan Creek watercourse. Loyalist Creek is a small tributary of the Credit River, originating near Winston Churchill Boulevard and Dundas Street West, draining into the Credit River east of Mississauga Road near Blythe Road (Credit Valley Conservation 2009b).

The Credit River watershed drains an area of approximately 860 square kilometres from its headwaters in Orangeville, Erin, and Mono, passing through part of the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine, and draining into Lake Ontario at the town of Port Credit (Credit Valley Conservation 2009a). The river was named "*Mis.sin.ni.he*" or "*Mazinigae-zeebi*" by the Mississaugas, and surveyor Augustus Jones believed this signified "the trusting creek", or could also be translated as "to write or give and make credit", while the French name used when the river was first mapped in 1757 was "*Riviere au Credit*". These names refer to the fur trading period, when the French, British, and Indigenous traders would meet along this river (Jameson 1838:73–74; Smith 1987:255–257; Rayburn 1997:84; Scott 1997:182; Gibson 2002:177; Robb et al. 2003:6). The Credit River was historically considered to be one of the best potential power sources for milling in all of southern Ontario, which led to the development of early of saw and grist mill industries, and later textile mills, distilleries, bottling plants, and hydro-electric plants spawned



communities throughout the river valley, typically close to the Niagara Escarpment (Town of Caledon 2009:7.1).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *AjGv*.

According to the OASD, no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, however four sites are within two kilometres of the Study Area (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016).

According to the background research, no previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Peter Carruthers (P163) of ASI, on May 12, 2017, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable, per S&G Section 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figure 10) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-16).



3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meet the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Credit River, Sheridan Creek, Loyalist Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Winston Churchill Boulevard., Dundas Street, Fifth Line West); and
- Proximity to early settlements (farmsteads, villages of Erindale, Sheridan)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The City of Mississauga Heritage Register was consulted and no properties within the Study Area are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential (Plates 2, 4, 9-14, 16; Figure 10: areas highlighted in green). These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at five metre intervals, prior to any development. According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide.

Parts of the Study Area require test pit survey according to professional judgement to confirm disturbance in accordance with the S & G Section 2.1.8 Standard 2 (Plates 1 and 3; Figure 10: areas highlighted in turquoise).

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events associated with the construction of the existing ROWs, MUT, and buried utilities, and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1, 3-8, 15; Figure 10: areas highlighted in yellow). These areas do not require further survey.



3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, however four sites are within two kilometres of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment, prior to development.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at five metre intervals prior to any proposed impacts to the property
2. Parts of the Study Area require test pit survey according to professional judgement to confirm disturbance;
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MTCS should be immediately notified.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following 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*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 archaeological field work 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 Archaeology 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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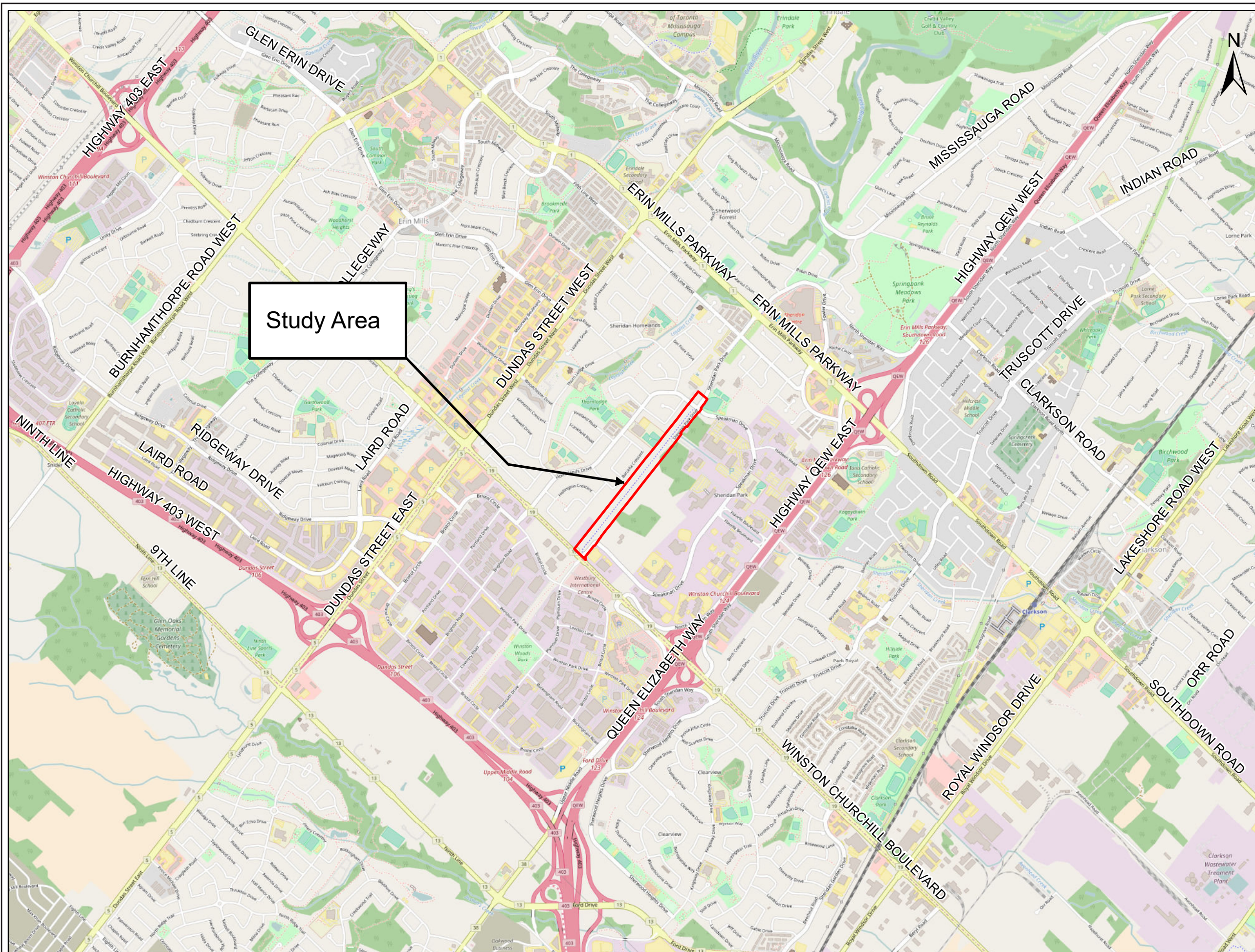
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7.0 MAPS



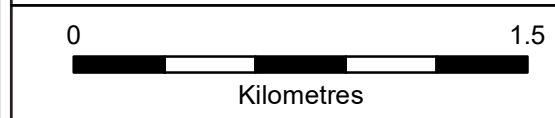


Study Area



Study Area

BASE:
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 16EA-226
 DATE: 17-May-17
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Figure 1: Sheridan Park Drive Extension - Location of the Study Area

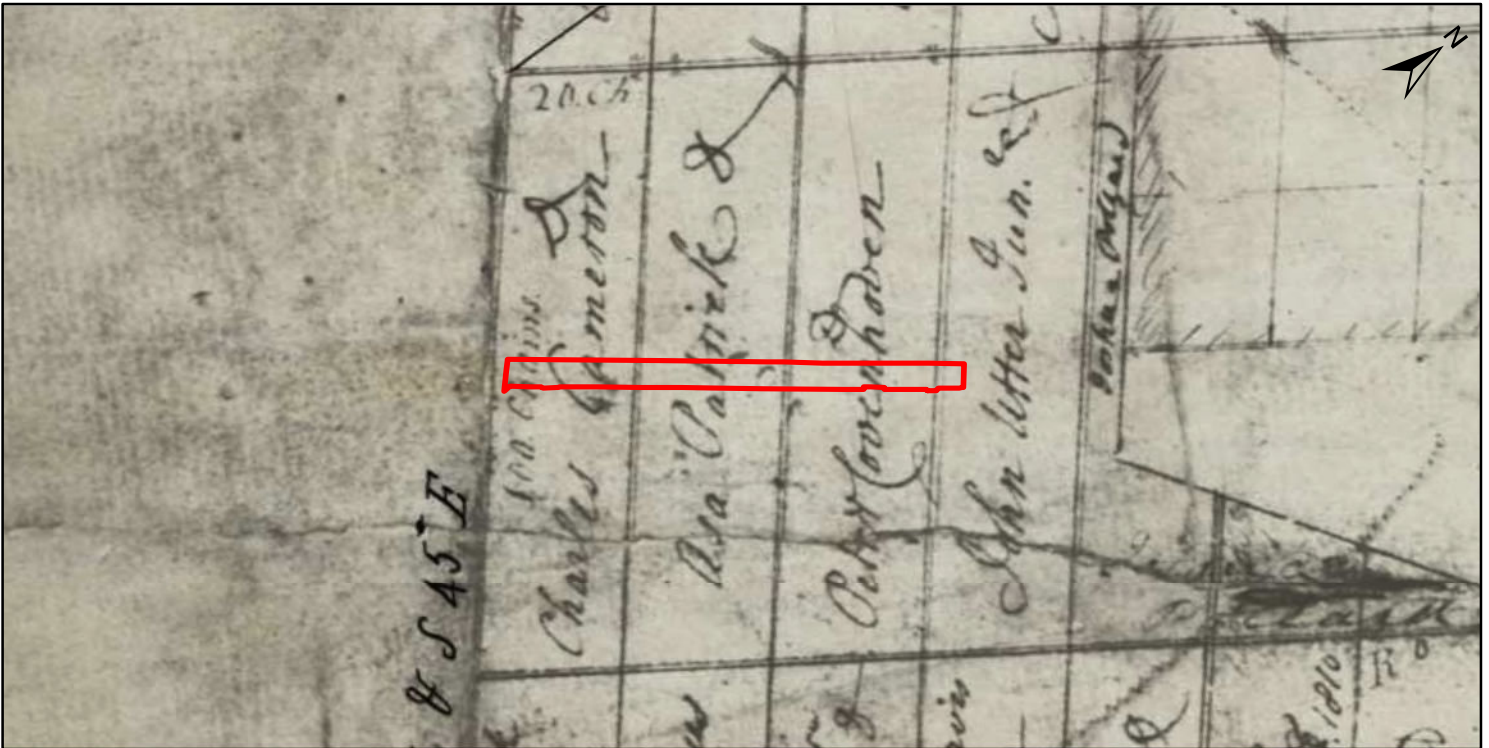
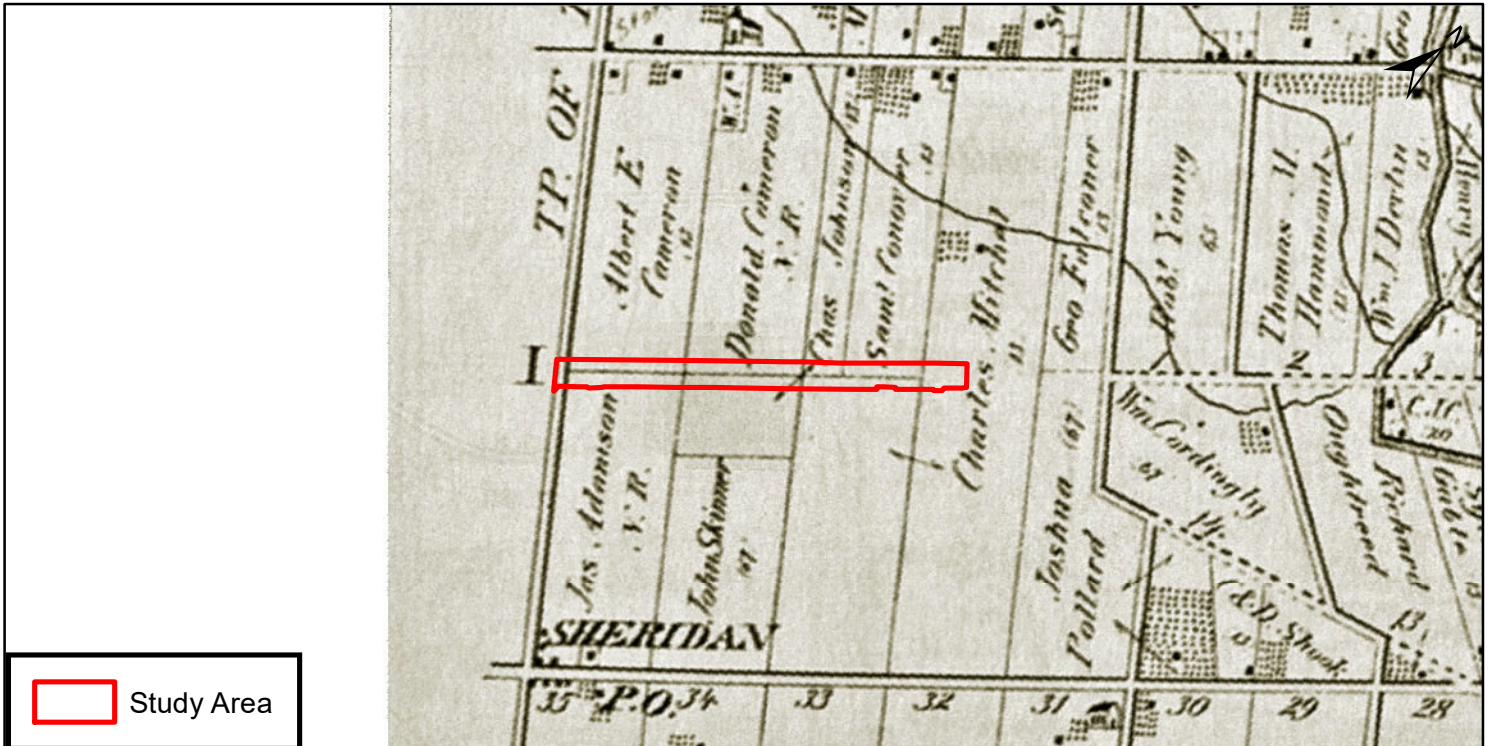


Figure 2: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1806 Patent Plan of Toronto Township South



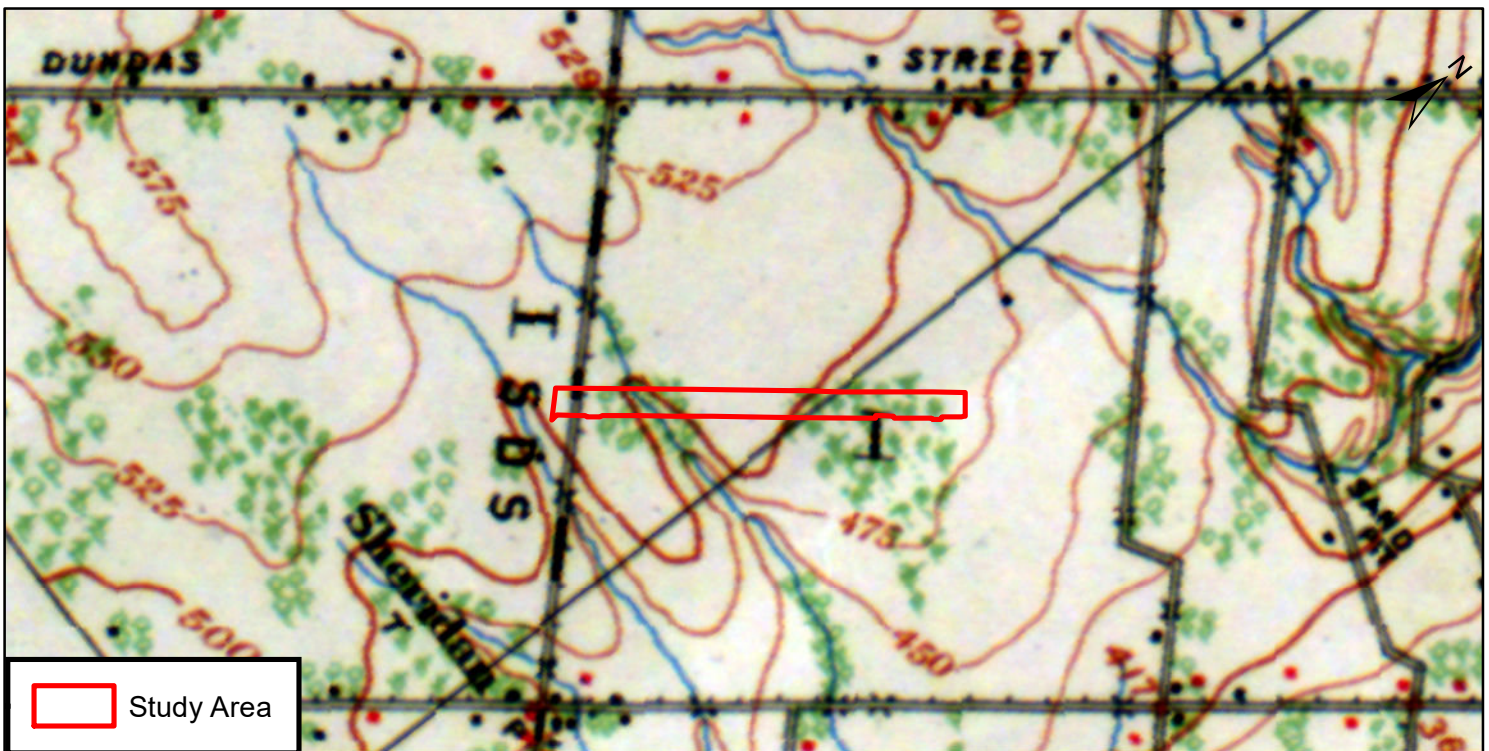
Figure 3: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1859 Map of the County of Peel

 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 Study Area	 <p>0 800 Metres</p>



 Study Area

Figure 4: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Toronto




 Study Area

Figure 5: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1909 National Topographic Series Brampton Sheet



Figure 6: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photograph of Mississauga

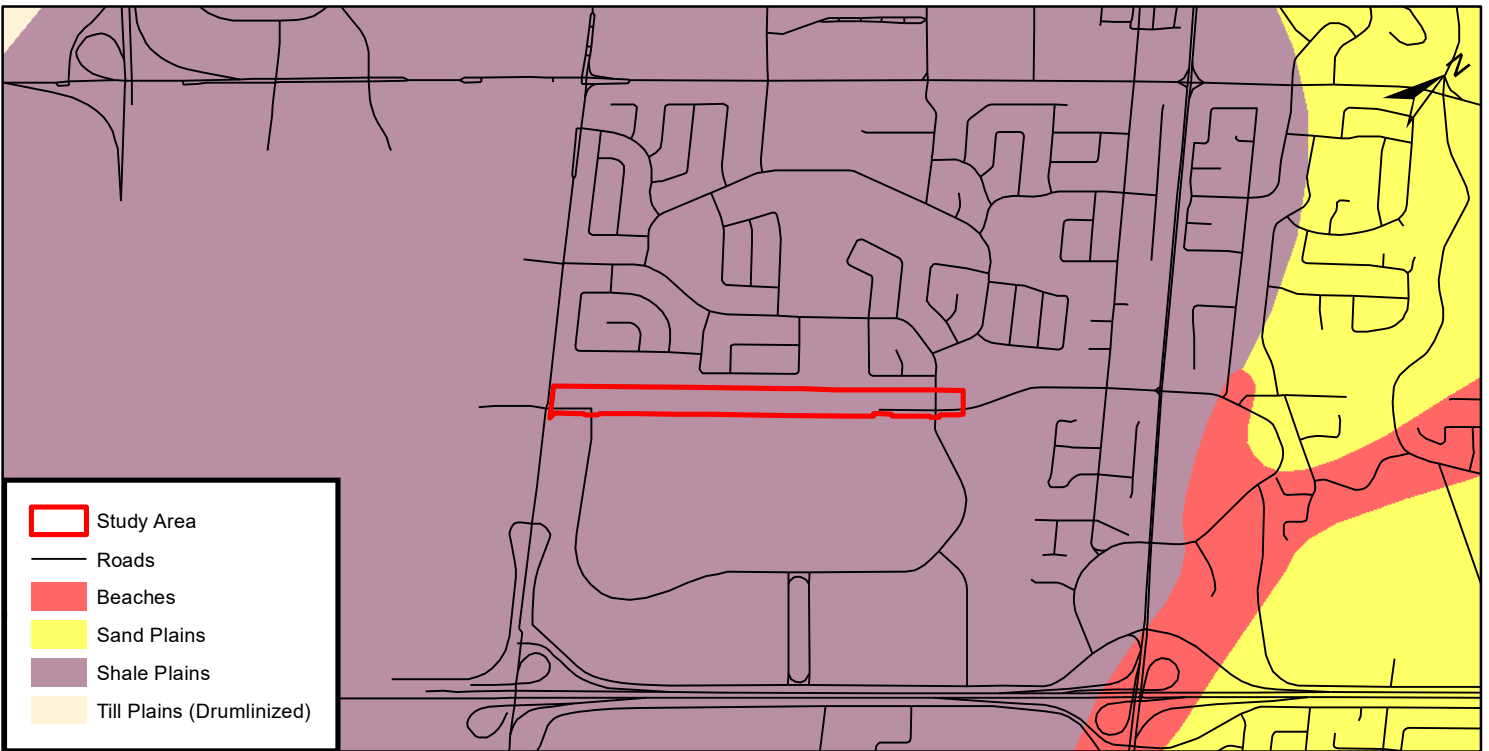


Figure 7: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area - Physiographic Landforms

 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 Study Area	<div style="text-align: right;"> <p>0 800</p>  <p>Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 16EA-226 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 17-May-17 FILE: 16EA226_Fig6_7</p> </div>
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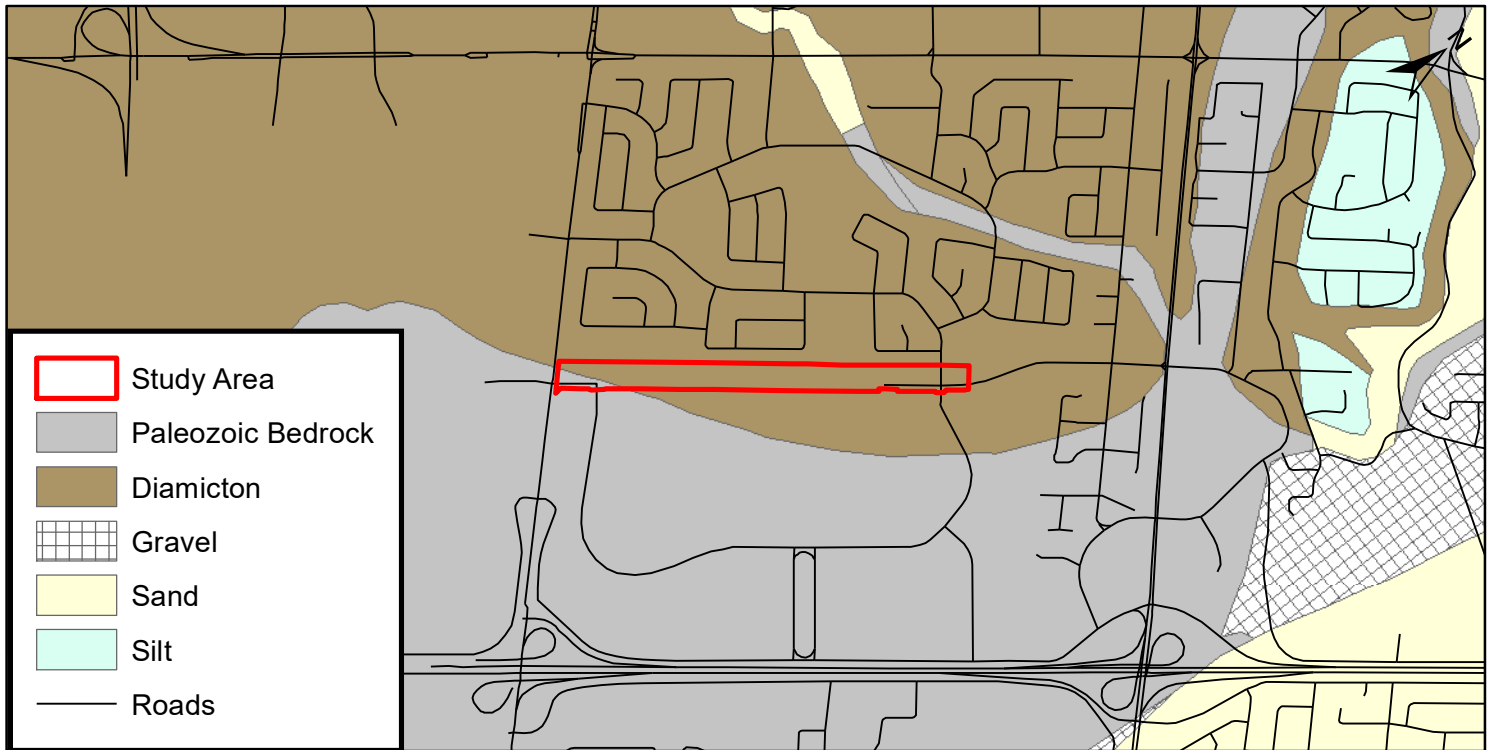


Figure 8: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area - Surficial Geology

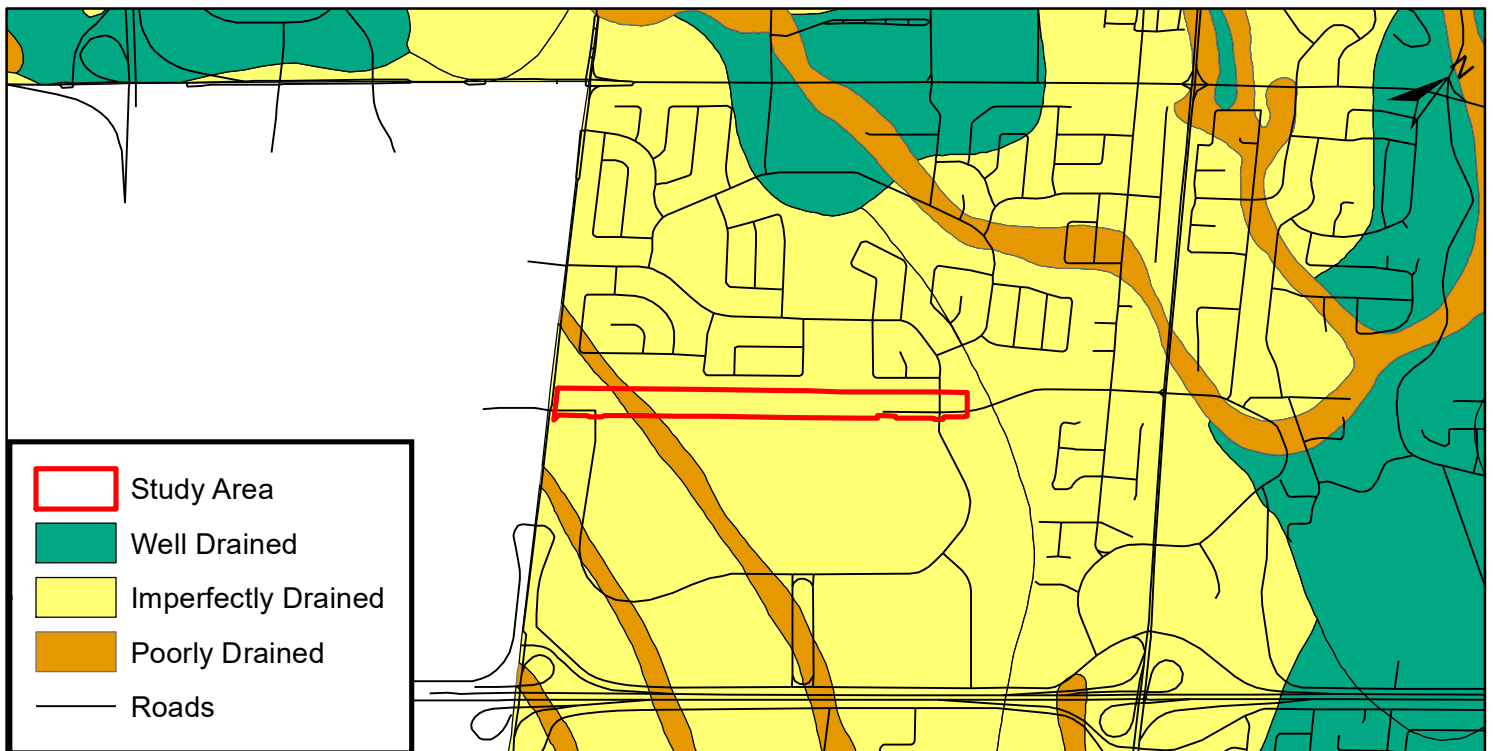
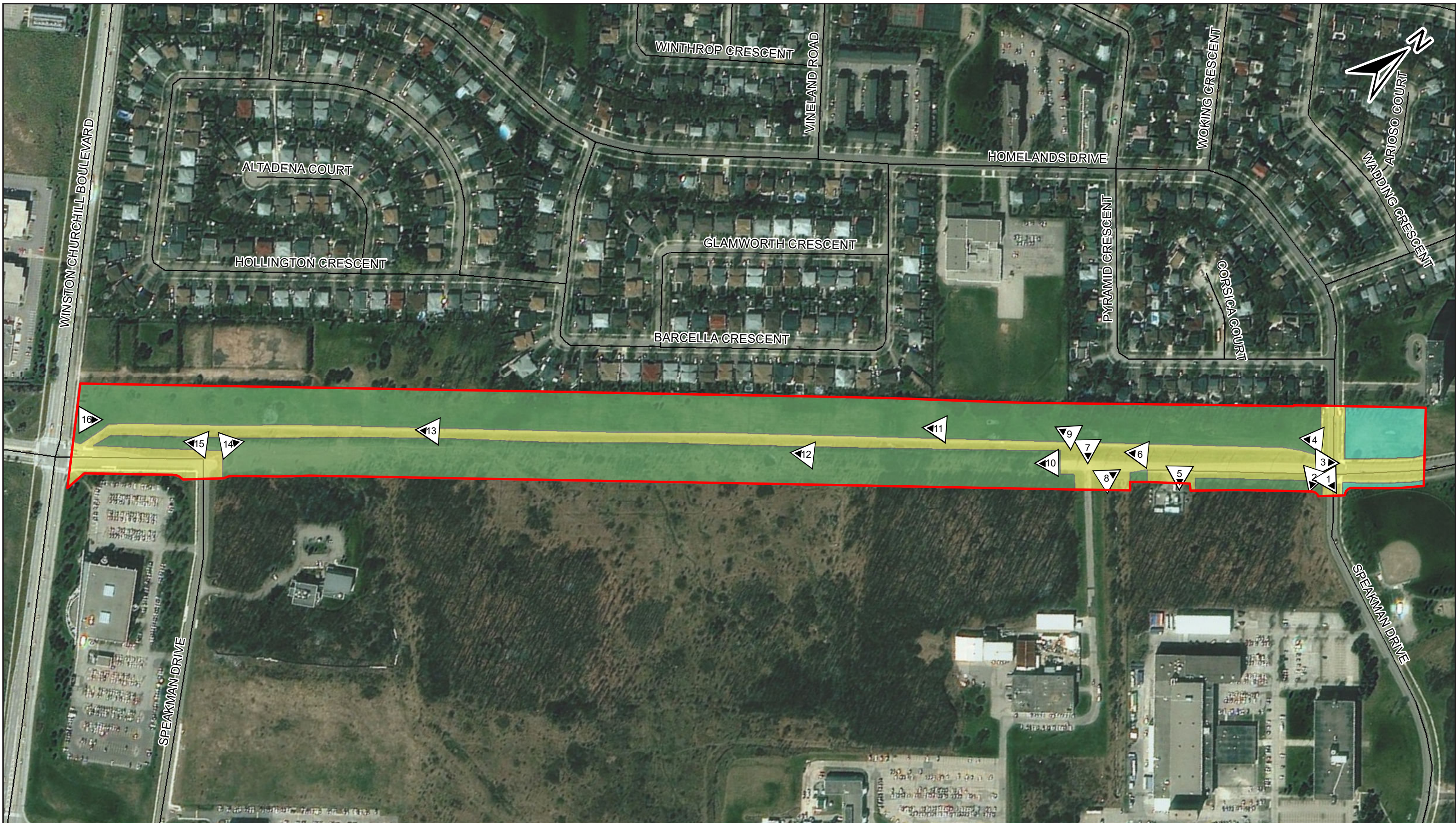








Figure 9: Sheridan Park Drive Extension Study Area - Soil Drainage




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 Study	 Disturbed - No Stage 2 Required	 Archaeological Potential - Requires Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 Photo Plate	 Archaeological Potential - Requires Stage 2 Judgemental Test Pit Survey	 Roads

BASE:
 Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community


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Figure 10: Sheridan Park Drive Extension - Results of the Property Inspection

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Southeast view of Speakman Dr. at Sheridan Park Dr.; Area in baseball outfield east of the disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 judgemental test pit survey to confirm disturbance



Plate 2: South view at Speakman and Sheridan; Area beyond disturbed ROW exhibits potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 3: Northeast view of Sheridan Park Dr. at Homelands Dr.; Area beyond disturbed ROWs requires Stage 2 judgemental test pit survey to confirm disturbance



Plate 4: Southwest view of Sheridan Park Drive; Areas northeast of the MUT retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 5: Southeast view of transformer facility on Sheridan Park Dr; Area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 6: Southwest view of Sheridan Park Dr terminus; Area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 7: Southeast view of access road into Sheridan Science and Technology Park; Area is within the disturbed ROW, no Stage 2 required



Plate 8: North view of channelized creek under Sheridan Park Dr.; Area is disturbed ROW, no Stage 2 required



Plate 9: West view of the Study Area; Area retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 10: West view of the Study Area; Areas around sewer maintenance cover exhibit potential, require Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 11: Southwest view of the Study Area; Area beyond MUT retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 12: Southwest view of the Study Area; Area retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 13: Southwest view of the Study Area; Areas beyond MUT retain potential, require Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 14: Northeast view of the Study Area; Area retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 15: Southwest view of the Study Area; Berm between MUT and Sheridan Park Dr. to Winston Churchill Blvd. is disturbed, no potential



Plate 16: Northeast view of Study Area from Winston Churchill Blvd.; Area northwest of MUT retains potential, requires Stage 2 test pit survey