

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Ontario Power Generation Lakeview Generating Station
800 Hydro Road
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel
Multiple Lots and Concessions
Geographic Township of Toronto
Former Peel County, Ontario**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2016, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the Ontario Power Generation Lakeview Generating Station located at 800 Hydro Road in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (the study area). The assessments were completed to satisfy Infrastructure Ontario's due diligence requirements in advance of the planned disposition of the property. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the study area.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2016 under Project Information Form #P007-0785-2016. The Stage 1 assessment encompassed the entirety of the study area, whereas the Stage 2 assessment included all lands save for a group of active recreation fields in the northwest with an area of 5.26 ha (12.99 acres). These fields were excluded because of health and safety concerns associated with backfilled test pits and the on-going use of the park by the local community. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area comprised Lakeview Park and its associated recreation fields in the northwest; grassed and wooded areas adjacent to Lakeshore Boulevard East and Hydro Road in the north; grassed and wooded areas along a hydro corridor and an abandoned railway spur in the northeast; a large grassed area encompassing the former coal yard in the southeast; and paved areas and structural elements associated with the former generating station and electrical transmission facility in the southwest.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommends that the identified areas of no archaeological potential and the areas subject to Stage 2 assessment do not require further archaeological assessment. Accordingly, there are no archaeological concerns within the area subject to both Stage 1 and 2 assessment as identified in Map 9 in Section 7.0. The recreation fields will require a Stage 2 assessment in advance of redevelopment, but these areas were not assessed at this time. It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS	IV
PERSONNEL	IV
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.2.1 Settlement History	2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact	2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact	3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use	4
1.3 Archaeological Context	6
1.3.1 Condition of the Property	6
1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work	7
1.3.3 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	8
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY	9
2.1 Background	9
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)	9
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions	10
3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT	12
3.1 Field Methods	12
3.2 Record of Finds	13
3.3 Analysis and Conclusions	13
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	14
5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	15
6.0 IMAGES	16
7.0 MAPS	21
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	30

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Sloped Lands	16
Image 2: Sloped Lands	16
Image 3: Disturbed Lands	16
Image 4: Disturbed Lands	16
Image 5: Disturbed Lands	17

Image 6: Disturbed Lands	17
Image 7: Disturbed Lands	17
Image 8: Disturbed Lands	17
Image 9: Disturbed Lands	17
Image 10: Disturbed Lands	17
Image 11: Disturbed Lands	18
Image 12: Disturbed Lands	18
Image 13: Disturbed Lands	18
Image 14: Disturbed Lands	18
Image 15: Unassessed Lands	18
Image 16: Unassessed Lands	18
Image 17: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 18: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 19: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 20: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 21: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 22: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	19
Image 23: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	20
Image 24: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m	20

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area	21
Map 2: Detail from G.R. Tremaine's Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (1859), Showing the Study Area	22
Map 3: Detail of the Southern Half Toronto Township from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont. (1877), Showing the Study Area	23
Map 4: Aerial Imagery (1954), Showing the Study Area	24
Map 5: Aerial Imagery (1966), Showing the Study Area	25
Map 6: Aerial Imagery (1992), Showing the Study Area	26
Map 7: Previous Archaeological Work (2015 Imagery)	27
Map 8: Features of Potential (2015 Imagery)	28
Map 9: Field Methods and Images (2015 Imagery)	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History	2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses	4
Table 4: Summary of Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions	12

Table 5: Survey Methods	13
Table 6: Fixed Reference Landmarks	13
Table 7: Documentary Record	13

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
IO – Infrastructure Ontario
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
OPG – Ontario Power Generation
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SDS – South of Dundas Street
TRCA – Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in October 2016, ARA carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the Ontario Power Generation (OPG) Lakeview Generating Station located at 800 Hydro Road in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (the study area). The assessments were completed to satisfy Infrastructure Ontario's (IO) due diligence requirements in advance of the planned disposition of the property. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the study area.

The study area consists of an irregularly-shaped 71.39 ha (176.41 acre) parcel of land and water located in the southeastern part of the City of Mississauga (see Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by Lakeshore Road East to the north, the G.E. Booth Wastewater Treatment Facility to the east, Lake Ontario to the south, Lakefront Promenade Park to the west and an established industrial area to the northwest. The Stage 1 assessment encompassed the entirety of the study area, whereas the Stage 2 assessment included all lands save for a group of active recreation fields in the northwest with an area of 5.26 ha (12.99 acres). These fields were excluded because of health and safety concerns associated with backfilled test pits and the on-going use of the park by the local community (see Map 9). In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 7–9, Concession 3 SDS; part of the Water Lot in front of Lot 7, Concession 3 SDS; Water Lot HY77 in front of Lot 7, Concession 3 SDS; part of the Water Lot HY116 in front of Lot 7, Concession 3 SDS; Water Lot HY28 in front of Lots 7–8, Concession 3 SDS; and part of the Water Lot in front of Lot 9, Concession 3 SDS the Geographic Township of Toronto (former Peel County).

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently in November 2016 under PIF #P007-0785-2016. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:13–41), these investigations were carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and express their satisfaction with the fieldwork and reporting through a *Letter of Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historic usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo-Indian period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 provides an overview of the region's settlement history, and Section 1.2.2 summarizes the past and present land use of the study area. Three previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information (influencing the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations) were identified and consulted. These reports document 1) the Stage 1 assessment for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P338-055-2013 (TRCA 2013a), 2) the Stage 2 assessment for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P303-0269-2013 (TRCA 2013b) and 3) additional Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P303-0360-2015 (TRCA 2016).

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Aboriginal groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprises a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret indigenous lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
<i>Early Palaeo-Indian</i>	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles
<i>Late Palaeo-Indian</i>	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles
<i>Early Archaic</i>	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
<i>Middle Archaic</i>	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
<i>Late Archaic</i>	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
<i>Early Woodland</i>	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
<i>Middle Woodland</i>	400 BC–AD 600	Point Peninsula tradition; Vinette 2 ceramics appear; Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Hopewellian influence can be seen in continued use of burial mounds

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
<i>Middle/Late Woodland Transition</i>	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and ‘incipient’ longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
<i>Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian)</i>	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
<i>Late Woodland (Middle Iroquoian)</i>	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
<i>Late Woodland (Late Iroquoian)</i>	AD 1400–1600	Huron-Petun tradition; Globular-shaped ceramic vessels, ceramic pipes, bone/antler awls and beads, ground stone celts and adzes, chipped stone tools, and even rare copper objects; Large villages (often with palisades), temporary hunting and fishing camps, cabin sites and small hamlets; Territorial contraction in early 16 th century; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of the European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Aboriginal lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; Wilson’s Publishing Co. 2000; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores the area in 1610; Champlain visits in 1613 and 1615/1616; Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) and Algonkian-speakers (Anishnabeg) encountered; European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Five Nations Invasion	Mid-17 th century	Haudenosaunee (Five Nations) invade ca. 1650; Neutral, Huron and Petun Nations are defeated/removed; vast Iroquoian hunting territory established in the second half of the 17 th century; Explorers continue to document the area
Anishnabeg Influx	Late 17 th and early 18 th century	Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi expand into Haudenosaunee lands in the late 17 th century; Nanfan Treaty between Haudenosaunee and British in 1701; Anishnabeg occupy the area and trade directly with the French and English
Fur Trade Development	Early and mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th and early 19 th century	Area became part of York County’s ‘West Riding’ in 1798; Southern portion acquired as part of the ‘First Purchase of the Mississauga Tract’ in 1805; Northern portion acquired as part of the ‘Second Purchase’ or ‘Ajetance Purchase’ in 1818; Peel County established after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	'Toronto South' was surveyed in 1806 (the Old Survey); First settler was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll who ran the Government House at Port Credit; Seven families arrived and settled along Dundas Street in 1808; 'Toronto North' was surveyed in 1819 (the New Survey); Many Irish settlers arrived at that time, including 26 families from New York; Population reached 802 by 1821, with 1,183 ha under cultivation
Township Development	Mid-19 th and early 20 th century	Population of Toronto reached 5,377 by 1842; 21 saw mills and 4 grist mills in operation by 1846; 23,985 ha taken up at that time, with 11,521 ha under cultivation; Population reached 7,539 by 1851; Traversed by the Hamilton & Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway (1855), the Grand Trunk Railway (1856) and the Credit Valley Railway (1877); Prominent communities existed at Port Credit, Cooksville, Springfield (Erindale), Streetsville and Churchville

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. It seems clear that the First Nations managed the landscape to some degree, but the extent of such management is unknown. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The vicinity of the study area was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period.

In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land use of the study area, ARA examined two historical maps documenting past residents, structures (e.g., homes, businesses and public buildings) and features during the 19th century and three aerial images from the 20th century. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859) at a scale of 50 chains to 1 inch (OHCMP 2017);
- The *Southern Half Toronto Township* from Walker & Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* (1877) at a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch (McGill University 2001); and
- Aerial images from 1954, 1966 and 1992 (City of Mississauga 2017).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 6. These resources indicate that the surrounding lands were well-settled during the second half of the 19th century. A variety of agricultural properties, structures and features are visible, and numerous Euro-Canadian landowners are identified (see Table 3).

Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses

Lot	Concession	1859	1875
7	3 SDS	Part of Michael Barnes' property; Structure indicated within study area along Lakeshore Road East	Part of Mrs. Barnes' property; Structure indicated within study area along Lakeshore Road East
8	3 SDS	Part of James Nelson's property; No structures indicated	Part of Walter Dalziel's property; Structure and orchard located northwest of study area
9	3 SDS	Part of William Cawthra's property; No structures indicated	Part of Henry Cawthra's property; Structure and orchard located in central part of Lot 10

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the local land use shifted from a predominantly agricultural community to a community serving military industries. These wartime industries included armament manufacturing, weapons training, military barracks, a rifle range and an aerodrome and flying school (City of Mississauga 2014:5). The Long Branch Rifle Ranges, for example, were established within a large block of land stretching from Aviation Road to Etobicoke Creek in 1891. The facility was in operation by 1893, and was instigated by the relocation of the Ontario Rifle Association's operations from the former location at the Garrison Common Rifle Ranges in Toronto (City of Mississauga 2013:4).

Curtiss Aeroplanes and Motors Ltd. established Canada's first aerodrome within the eastern part of the Long Branch Rifle Ranges in 1915 (i.e., within the site of the former OPG Lakeview Generating Station). J.A.D. McCurdy, pilot of the *Silver Dart* and managing director of Curtiss Aeroplanes, obtained permission from the Ontario Militia Department to build the Long Branch Curtiss Aviation School. The Militia Department had to level uneven spots and relocate several telephone wires for the aerodrome. A three-bay corrugated metal covered hanger was completed on the east side of the Long Branch field, and some of the first JN Curtiss training planes were used in Long Branch. Due to a variety of difficulties, training at Long Branch ended on December 15, 1916, and ownership was transferred to the Imperial Munitions Board (Heritage Mississauga 2009; Hunt 2009:28–29).

Although the Curtiss Aviation School had closed, the Royal Flying Corps continued to use Long Branch as an airfield. In 1917, the Department of Militia and Defence made the Long Branch aerodrome available for flight training, and it became a training camp for the Royal Flying Corps. The airfield soon proved to be too confined, however, and the flight school was transferred to Armour Heights north of Toronto (Heritage Mississauga 2009). Long Branch then became the Cadet Ground Training School for the Royal Flying Corps, but the facility closed in 1919.

The Department of National Defence purchased part of the Long Branch Rifle Ranges from the Ontario Militia Department in 1935 (Heritage Mississauga 2009). This department continued to operate the site from 1939–1945 to train World War II infantrymen (City of Mississauga 2013:4–5). Construction began on the Canada Small Arms School and the Small Arms Militia Training Centre in 1940, and the Small Arms Ltd. factory was built to the east in the following year (TRCA 2013a:13–14). An Indoor Rifle Range was built to accommodate shooting practice in bad weather, and the site also included a Drill Hall which was destroyed by fire in 1944 (City of Mississauga 2013:5). These structures were all located east of the subject study area. The majority of the ranges were located west of the G.E. Booth Wastewater Treatment Facility, although the facility was built over the eastern portion. The Long Branch Rifle Ranges closed in 1957 (TRCA 2013a:3). The aerial image from 1954 clearly shows the layout of the various rifle ranges located within the study area (see Map 4).

During the second half of the 20th century, local land uses changed once again (City of Mississauga 2014:5). The OPG Lakeview Generating Station was built in the southern part of the property, which was operational in 1958. This coal burning generating station was one of the largest thermal electric generating stations in the world, and aerial images from 1966 and 1992 demonstrate that the vast majority of the study area was impacted by the facility and its associated parking lots and access roads (see Map 5–Map 6). Areas of limited disturbance appear in the northeast (along

Lakeshore Road East) and northwest (in parts of the area that would subsequently become the extant recreation fields). The generating station was closed on April 30, 2005, and the station and most ancillary buildings were demolished in 2006 and 2007. Today, only the security guardhouse and the foundations of the power generating station remain, although transmission towers and lines remain across their easement. In 2008, the former coal yard was remediated to industry standards.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently in November 2016 under PIF #P007-0785-2016. ARA utilized a Hemisphere S320 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm (UTM17/NAD83), a Garmin eTrex 20 GPS receiver with WAAS correction providing a precision of 5 m (UTM17/NAD83) and a Topcon HiPer SR GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm (UTM17/NAD83) during the assessments.

The archaeological context of a given study area must be informed by the general condition of the property (Section 1.3.1), summaries of any previous archaeological work conducted within 50 m (Section 1.3.2) and whether there are any registered or known archaeological sites within 1 km (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region generally has the greatest diversity of tree and vegetation species, while at the same time having the lowest proportion of forest. It has most of the tree and shrubs species found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest (e.g., white pine, red pine, hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak), and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2015).

Physiographically, the study area lies within the region known as the Iroquois Plain, which extends around the western and northern parts of Lake Ontario and consists of the shoreline and lake bed of Lake Iroquois. The old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements are clearly visible in this area, and the undulating till plains above stand in marked contrast to the smoothed lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190–192). The original soils within the study area would have consisted entirely of Chinguacousy clay loam. Chinguacousy clay loam is a Grey-Brown Podzolic made up of heavy-textured till (shale and limestone) with imperfect drainage qualities and a smooth, gently sloping topography (Hoffman and Richards 1953:Soil Map).

In terms of local watersheds, the subject lands fall entirely within the Lake Ontario Shoreline East drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVCA 2017). Specifically, the study area is traversed by Serson Creek in the northeast and Lake Ontario in the southeast, and is located 1 km south of Etobicoke Creek, 1.3 km north of Cooksville Creek and 1.3 km east of the Cawthra Woods Wetland Complex Provincial Marsh. It seems clear that Serson Creek has been altered from its original course to facilitate drainage. It should also be noted that the 19th century shoreline traversed the southern part the study area, and that all of the soils south of this line comprise more recent lake fill (see Map 9).

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised Lakeview Park and its associated recreation fields in the northwest; grassed and wooded areas adjacent to Lakeshore Boulevard East and Hydro Road in the north; grassed and wooded areas along a hydro corridor and an abandoned railway spur in the northeast; a large grassed area encompassing the former coal yard in the southeast; and paved areas and structural elements associated with the former generating station and electrical transmission facility in the southwest. Field conditions were ideal during the investigation, with high ground surface visibility and dry soils for screening. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any archaeological assessments had been previously conducted within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the study area. Specifically, reports documenting 1) assessments previously conducted within the project lands and 2) assessments that resulted in the discovery of archaeological sites that could extend onto the project lands were sought. As a result of this investigation, it was determined that there are three reports on record documenting previous fieldwork within a 50 m radius. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.5.8 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:125), the relevant assessments and their associated recommendations are summarized below (see Map 7).

In July 2013, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) carried out a Stage 1 assessment for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P338-055-2013 (TRCA 2013a). The study area comprised lands located on parts of Lots 4–6, Concession 3 SDS, and included an area bounded by Lakeshore Road East to the north, Etobicoke Creek to the east and Serson Creek storm channel to the west, extending westerly along the shore to connect to the eastern pier of the OPG’s circulation channel. Background research identified various land uses that have contributed to heavy disturbances of the study area, including the Long Branch Rifle Ranges, the Arsenal Lands, the Canada Small Arms School and the Small Arms Militia Training Centre, and the G.E. Booth Wastewater Treatment Plant. Flooding events also contributed to localized disturbance for the area with the most devastation caused by Hurricane Hazel in 1954, which resulted in erosion of some sections of the project area. The assessment resulted the identification of several areas of archaeological potential, however, including the greenspace between the Arsenal Lands and the G.E. Booth Wastewater Treatment Facility, along the south side of Lakeshore Road East and beneath 20th century deposits in Marie Curtis Park. It was recommended that the identified areas of archaeological potential be subject to Stage 2 assessment prior to any future ground disturbances and that archaeological monitoring be required for the removal of parking lots (TRCA 2013a).

In July 2012 and July 2013, TRCA conducted a Stage 2 survey for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P303-0269-2013 (TRCA 2013b). The assessed area comprised four components: Area A, Beach Area A, Beach Area B and an access route for Beach Areas A–B. The assessment did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials, and it was recommended that no further assessment of the areas be required (TRCA 2013b:5). Area A, which comprised a woodlot, is adjacent to the eastern limits of the subject study area at the Serson Creek diversion.

In September 2015, TRCA Archaeology Resource Management Services conducted additional Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project under PIF #P303-0360-2015 (TRCA 2016). The study area comprised a construction access road at the G.E. Booth Wastewater Treatment Facility which was adjacent to an existing industrial access road, crossed a long-term temporary stockpile and continued onto a dirt road to an elevated former railway spur. The assessments did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials, and it was recommended that no further assessment of the project area be required (TRCA 2016:8). The assessed area traverses the eastern limits of the subject study area.

1.3.3 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were also consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur in the greater vicinity of the study area. As a result of this investigation, it was determined that there are no previously identified archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from both archival sources as well as current academic/archaeological publications. It also included the analysis of modern topographic maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, and historical maps/atlas of the most detailed scale available. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories. Artifacts associated with Palaeo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Mississauga, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The lack of documented archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area should not be taken as an indicator that this locality was unattractive or undesirable for human occupation. Instead, this absence of sites is likely related to 1) a lack of local archaeological exploration and 2) extensive urbanization.

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to Serson Creek and Lake Ontario. The relatively well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to Lakeshore Road East, which was a historically-surveyed roadway.

In summary, the Stage 1 assessment included an up-to-date listing of sites from the MTCS's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of topographic and historic maps (at the most detailed scale available), and the study of aerial photographs/satellite imagery. In this manner, the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:14–15) were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28). The specific weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

The northwestern and northeastern parts of the study area were subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of ≤ 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:15–17). The remainder of the study area was subjected to random spot-checking. The visually inspected areas were examined under ideal weather and lighting conditions with high ground surface visibility. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of

archaeological potential (e.g., water sources, historically-surveyed roadways, etc.) were present where they were previously identified, and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

A variety of areas significantly disturbed by past construction activities were documented over the course of the visual inspection, and natural areas of no archaeological potential were also encountered. One historical plaque was also documented near Lakeshore Road East, commemorating Canada's First Aerodrome. No other features (e.g., overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:17–18) recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (see Map 8). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one primary water source (Lake Ontario), one physiographic landform (the 19th century shoreline), one historic roadway (Lakeshore Road East) and four historic farmstead localities visible in G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859) and the *Southern Half Toronto Township* from Walker & Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* (1877). It should be noted that Serson Creek has been significantly altered to facilitate the drainage of the area; accordingly, it has been omitted as a feature of potential. The 19th century shoreline traversed the southern part the study area, and all of the soils south of this line comprise more recent lake fill which has no archaeological potential.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:18) emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archeological potential, and Section 2.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28) states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential.

ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of aerial photographs, satellite imagery, topographic mapping and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of multiple areas of no archaeological potential within the assessed lands. Natural areas of no archaeological potential included permanently wet lands within the Water Lots and intake/outflow channels, as

well as one sloped area in the northeastern part of the study area, adjacent to Serson Creek (see Image 1–Image 2 in Section 6.0). Numerous areas disturbed by past construction activities were documented over the course of the visual inspection, including the vicinity of a concrete bridge over Serson Creek in the northeast and the extensive site of the former power generating station in the south (see Image 3–Image 14 in Section 6.0). These areas had all clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth.

The remainder of the assessed area either had potential for Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials or required test pit survey to confirm the presence/extent of any subsurface disturbances. Background research demonstrated that the study area was heavily impacted by past construction and demolition activities, particularly in the south where the coal yard, generating station and electrical transmission facility were located. The historic land use indicates that the study area does not have potential for deeply buried archaeological materials.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the assessed area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. A Stage 2 assessment was therefore required. The documented areas of no archaeological potential and the identified areas of archaeological potential that were not subject to Stage 2 assessment are depicted in Map 9 in Section 7.0.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved test pit survey in all identified areas of archaeological potential, save for the group of active recreation fields in the northwest (see Image 15–Image 16 in Section 6.0). Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities and environmental conditions appears in Table 4. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:16, 29).

Table 4: Summary of Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Survey Method(s)	Field Conditions	Weather Conditions	Temperature (°C)	Lighting Conditions
09/11/2016	Test Pit	Dry	Partly Cloudy	9	Good
10/11/2016	Test Pit	Dry	Sunny	14	Very Good
11/11/2016	Test Pit	Dry	Partly Cloudy	6	Very Good
14/11/2016	Test Pit	Dry	Sunny	12	Excellent

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the grassed and wooded areas because ploughing was not possible (i.e., the areas were not plough-accessible). Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand-excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals. In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:31–32), all lands within 300 m of any feature of archaeological potential were assessed at an interval of ≤ 5 m (see Image 17–Image 24). Due to the narrow nature of Serson Creek and the railway spur, a survey interval of ≤ 5 m could be maintained in these areas. Given the proximity of the study area to multiple features of archaeological potential, test pit survey at an interval of ≤ 10 m was not conducted.

A wide variety of disturbed soil layers were encountered during the test pit survey. In the northeastern part of the study area, test pits consisted of a deeply disturbed layer over subsoil with numerous modern garbage inclusions (e.g., plastic). A similar layer was also identified within the hydro corridor, which also included asphalt fragments, gravel and general evidence of mixed soils. The topography of this area suggested that it had been built up, and test pits confirmed a deeply disturbed layer over topsoil. Disturbed soils were similarly encountered along the railway spur. Along the edge of Hydro Road, clean fill was encountered over subsoil. In the area northeast of the recreation fields, modern garbage was mixed throughout the uppermost soil layer, and to the southeast, the area was heavily landscaped. This variety of soils layers appears to be related to a lengthy history of filling, grading and soil replacement operations.

Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm into subsoil (or to a sufficient depth to confirm deep disturbance if subsoil was not preserved), and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. No potential features were encountered during the test pit survey. The soils from each test pit were screened through mesh with an aperture

of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. No archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. All test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The combined results of the Stage 1 and 2 assessments are presented in Map 9. The study area is depicted as a layer in this map. A breakdown of the survey methods appears in Table 5.

Table 5: Survey Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of ≤ 5 m	12.51% (8.93 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas (water lots and intake/outflow channels)	9.74% (6.96 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.47% (0.34 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	69.91% (49.90 ha)
Property not subject to Stage 2 assessment (recreation fields in northwest)	7.37% (5.26 ha)
Total	100% (71.39 ha)

As required by Section 2.1 Standard 4 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:29), GPS coordinates were recorded for at least one local fixed reference landmark (e.g., a Land Surveyor benchmark, Hydro pole, standard iron bar, etc.). The GPS co-ordinates for the documented landmarks appear in Table 6, and the fixed reference landmark locations are shown in Map 9 in Section 7.0.

Table 6: Fixed Reference Landmarks

Fixed Reference Landmark ID	Landmark Type	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
FRL1	Utility Pole	17	616,591	4,826,168
FRL2	Fire Hydrant	17	616,508	4,826,052
FRL3	Utility Pole	17	616,707	4,825,900

3.2 Record of Finds

The assessment did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 7.

Table 7: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	99	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	5	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	6	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. ARA recommends that the identified areas of no archaeological potential and the areas subject to Stage 2 assessment do not require further archaeological assessment. Accordingly, there are no archaeological concerns within the area subject to both Stage 1 and 2 assessment as identified in Map 9 in Section 7.0.

The recreation fields will require a Stage 2 assessment in advance of redevelopment, but these areas were not assessed at this time. The Stage 2 assessment must be conducted in accordance with Section 2.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28–39). Given that the identified areas of archaeological potential consist of lands that may have been impacted by past construction activities, it is recommended that a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey be utilized to confirm the extents of any disturbed areas within the recreation fields in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:38). If disturbance cannot be confirmed, then a test pit survey interval of ≤ 5 m will be required due to the proximity of the lands to the identified features of archaeological potential. Each test pit must be excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits must be examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. If archaeological materials are encountered, all PTPs must be documented and intensification may be required.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126–127):

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Sloped Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 2: Sloped Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(November 9, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Southwest)



Image 5: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 6: Disturbed Lands
(November 10, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 7: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing East)



Image 8: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northeast)



Image 9: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northwest)

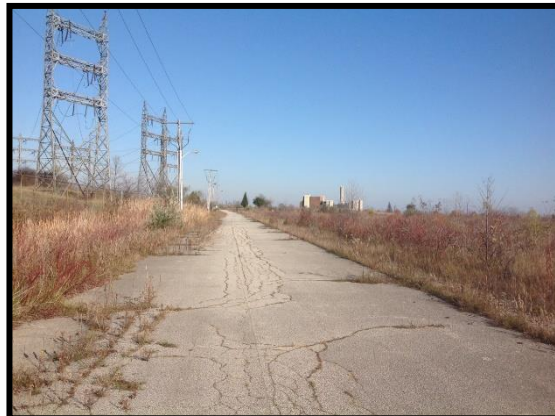


Image 10: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northeast)



Image 11: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 12: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing South)



Image 13: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 14: Disturbed Lands
(November 14, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 15: Unassessed Lands
(November 11, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 16: Unassessed Lands
(November 11, 2016; Facing South)



Image 17: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 9, 2016; Facing Northeast)



Image 18: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 10, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 19: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 10, 2016; Facing Northwest)



Image 20: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 10, 2016; Facing Southwest)



Image 21: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 11, 2016; Facing Northeast)



Image 22: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 11, 2016; Facing Southeast)

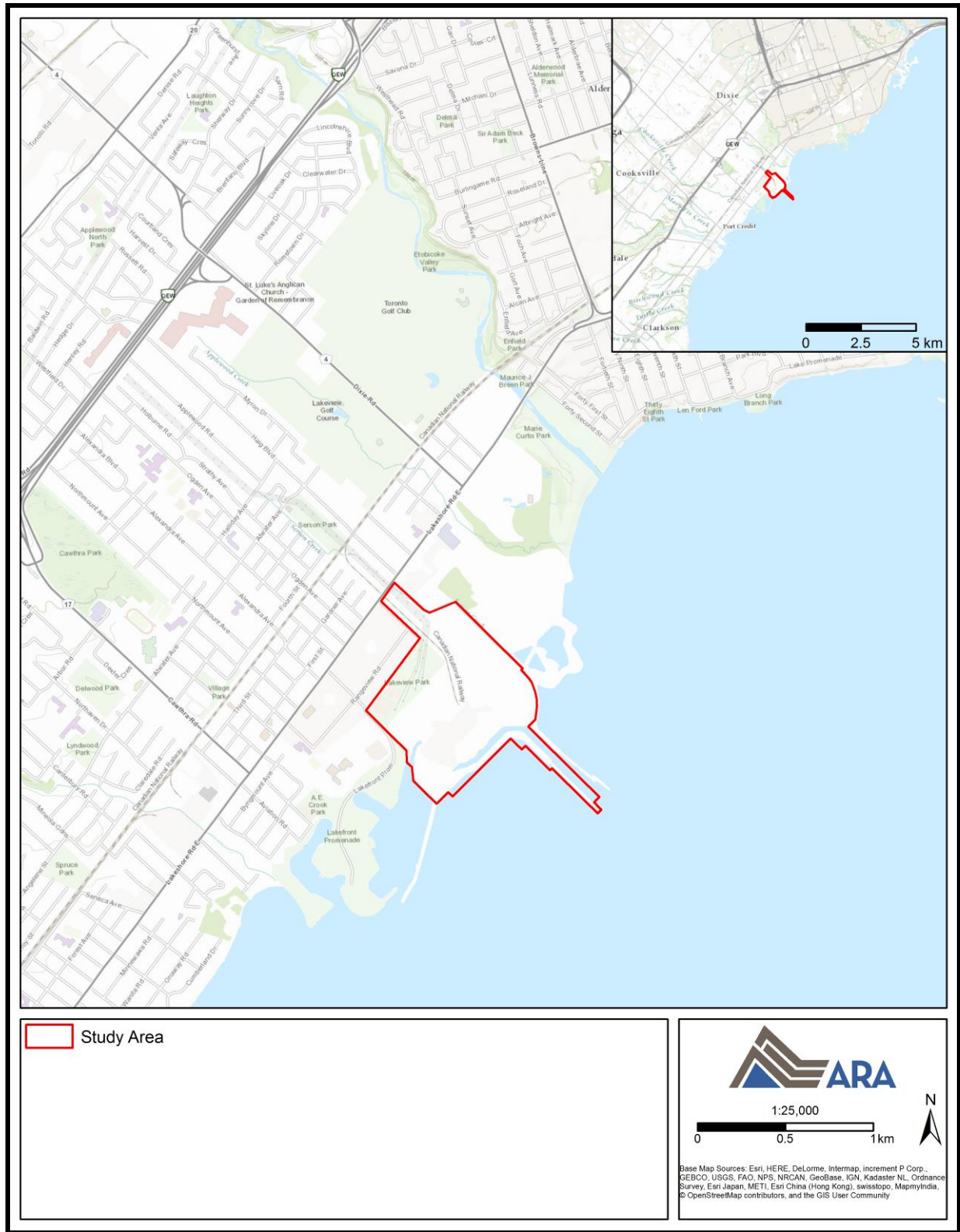


Image 23: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 11, 2016; Facing Southwest)

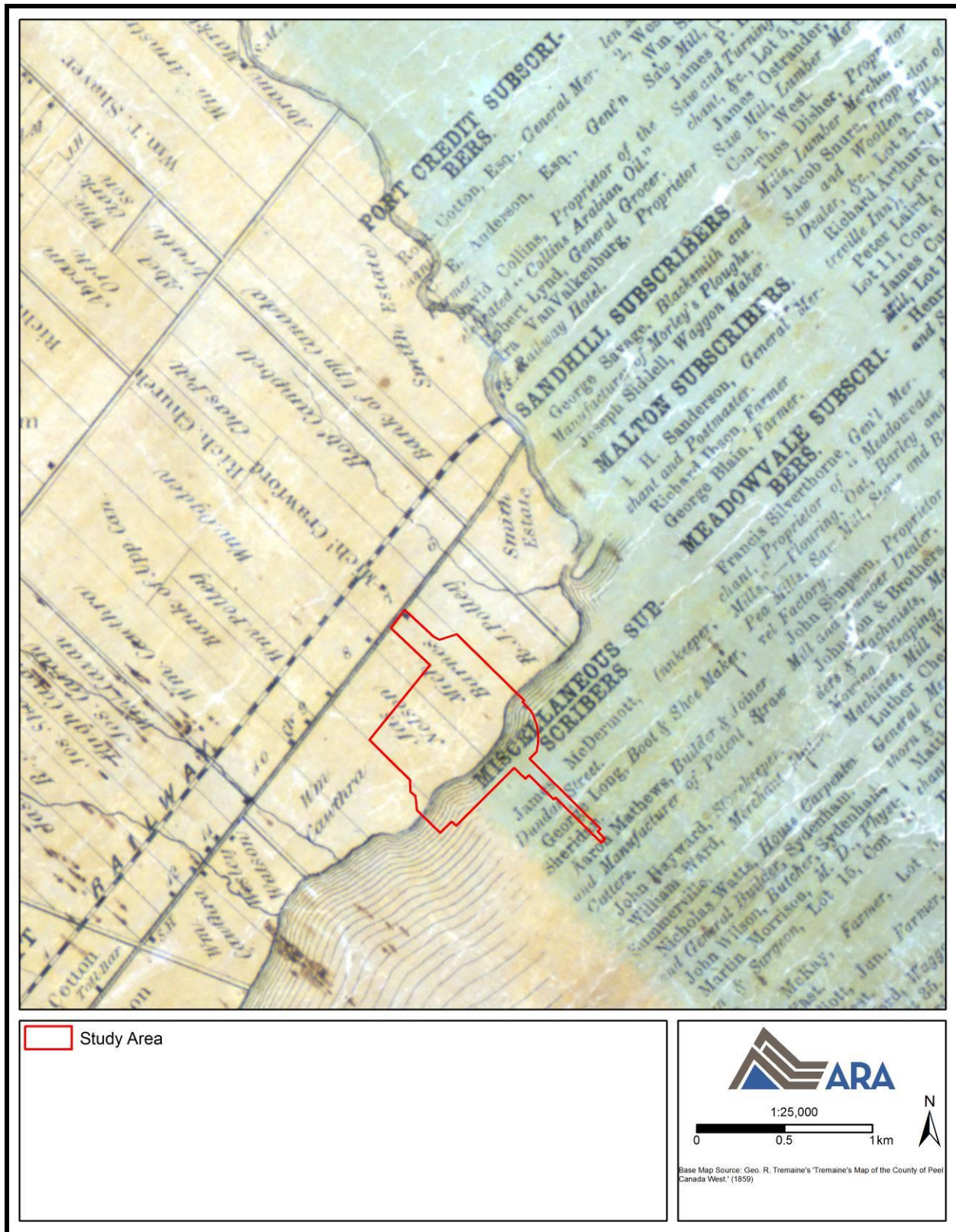


Image 24: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(November 14, 2016; Facing Northeast)

7.0 MAPS

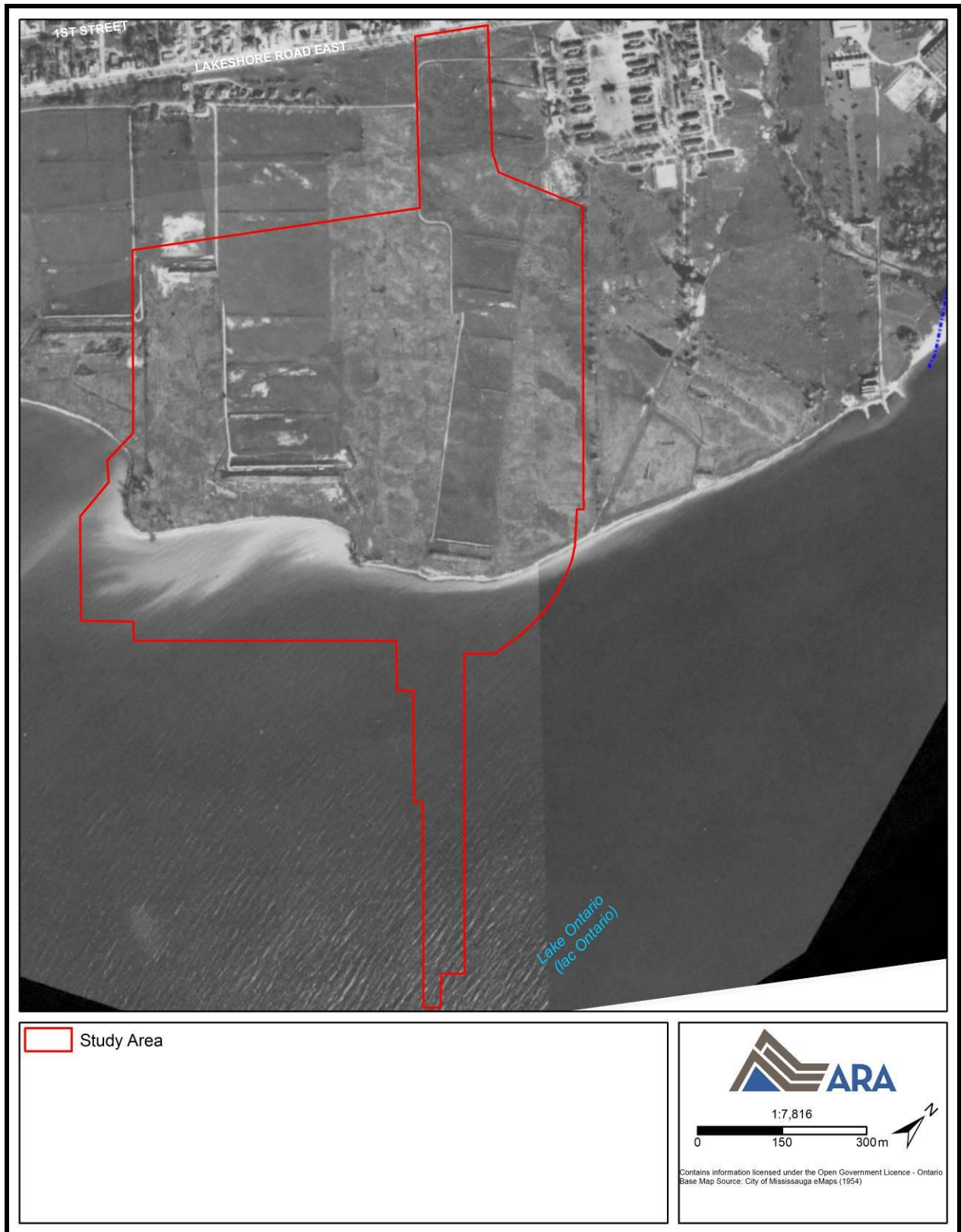


Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

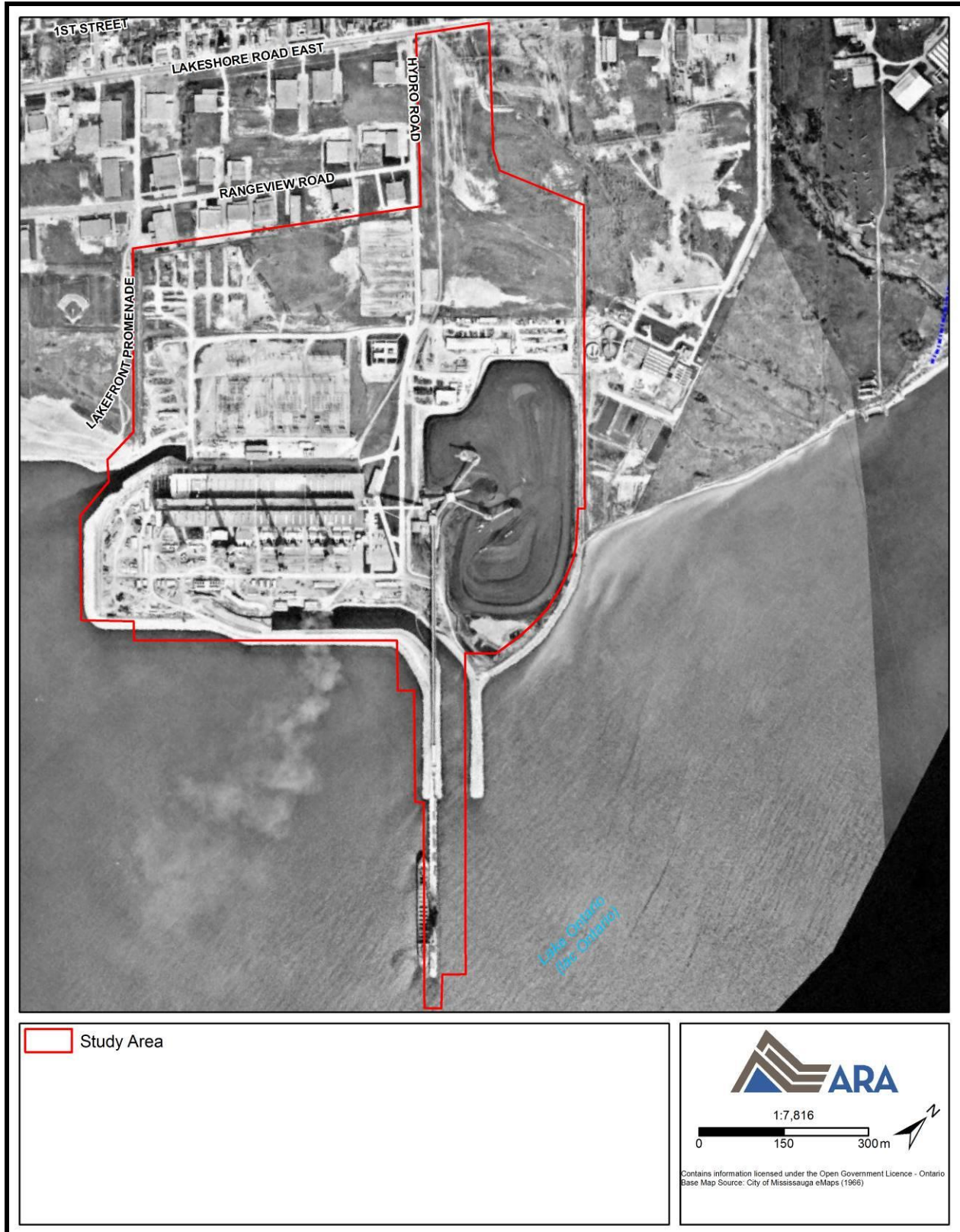


Map 2: Detail from G.R. Tremain's *Tremain's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859), Showing the Study Area

(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2017)



**Map 4: Aerial Imagery (1954), Showing the Study Area
(City of Mississauga 2017)**



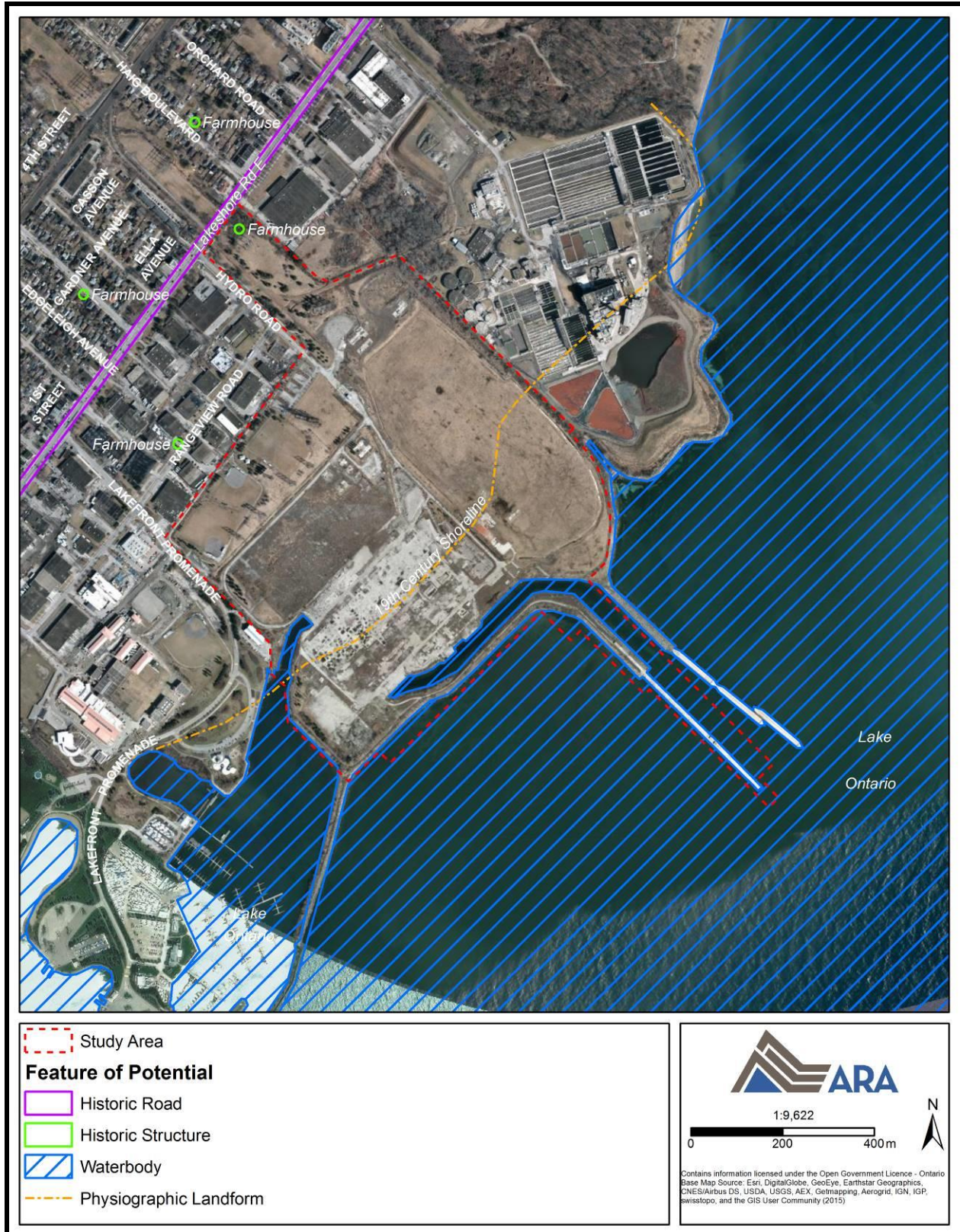
**Map 5: Aerial Imagery (1966), Showing the Study Area
(City of Mississauga 2017)**



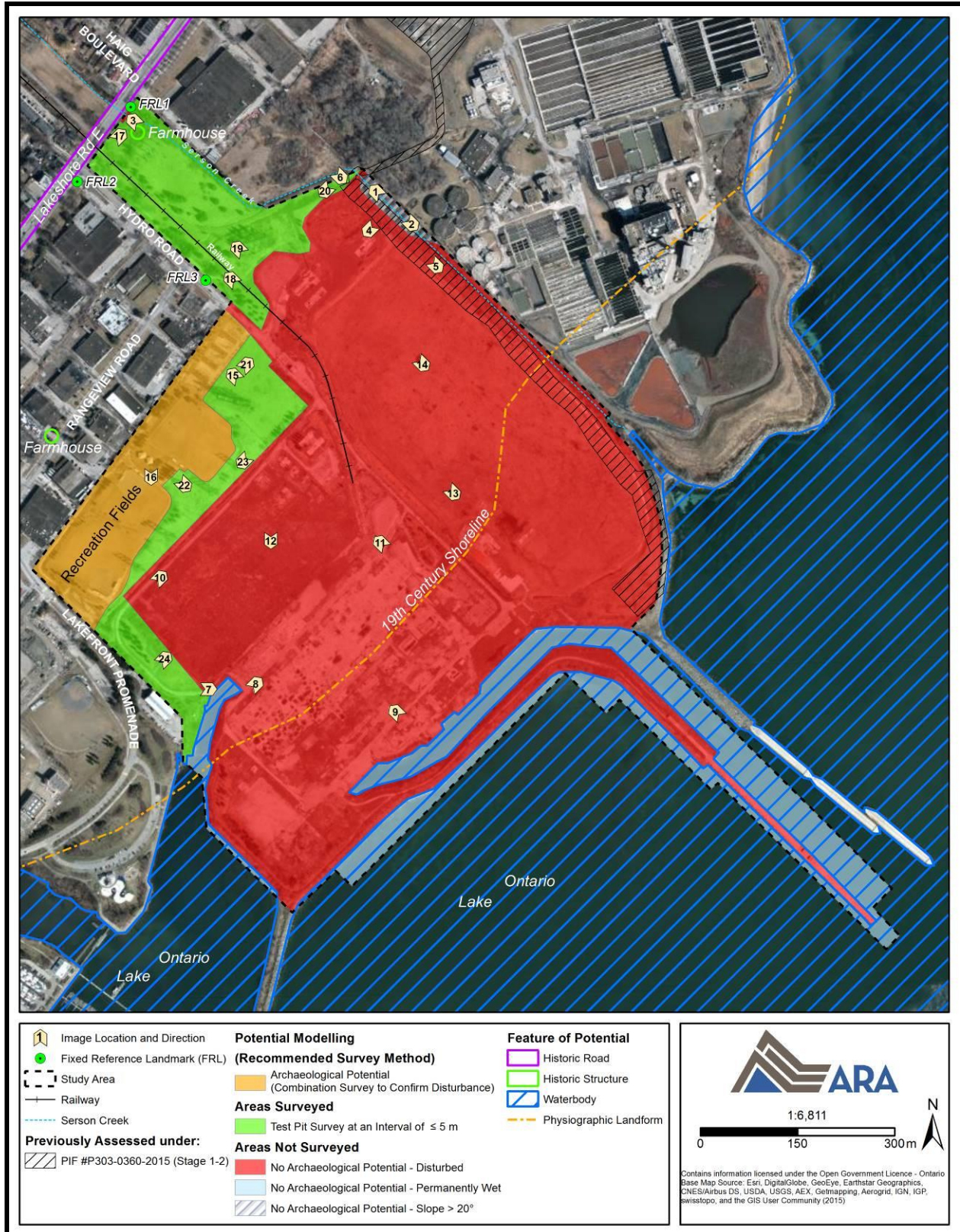
**Map 6: Aerial Imagery (1992), Showing the Study Area
(City of Mississauga 2017)**



Map 7: Previous Archaeological Work (2015 Imagery)
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 8: Features of Potential (2015 Imagery)
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 9: Field Methods and Images (2015 Imagery)
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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