

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Cawthra Road Improvements  
from Queen Elizabeth Way to Eastgate Parkway  
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment  
Within the Geographic Township of Toronto  
Former County of Peel  
Now the City of Mississauga  
Regional Municipality of Peel  
Ontario**

**Project #: 059-MI1609-16  
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PIF#: P439-0041-2018**

**Revised Report**

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**Presented to:**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the Cawthra Road Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA). Segments of Cawthra Road from Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) to Eastgate Parkway – henceforth collectively referred to as the “study corridor” – are located within the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The study corridor forms part of several road allowances, and multiple lots and concessions, within the geographic township of Toronto, historic County of Peel.

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials along the study corridor due to the close proximity of one previously identified archaeological site, several designated and listed heritage properties, and documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement. Based on a collective review of archival maps and aerial photographs, supplemented by street view imagery, as well as an on-site property inspection have determined that most of the areas within the right-of-way (ROW) have retained no or low archaeological potential due to roadwork and previous extensive disturbance related to post-1950 developments, with the exception of: the lands immediately surrounding Dixie Union and Mount Peace Roman Catholic cemeteries; and grassed frontages where complete disturbance is not apparent on the surface.

Based on the findings within this Stage 1 AA study, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Should proposed construction impacts occur within the swath of land bounded between the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery property fenceline and the Cawthra Road underpass retaining wall, the following archaeological/cemetery investigations are required:
  - a) As there is the potential for the cemetery to extend into the study corridor, an Investigation Authorization issued by the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario* is required prior to conducting any soil-intrusive work (e.g., Stage 2/3/4 investigations; construction monitoring).
  - b) As there is the potential to encounter both deeply buried archaeological resources and for archaeological resources to be present near the surface, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*, surface survey methods (Stage 2 test pit survey) must occur within the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery prior to mechanical excavation.
  - c) Following the completion of the Stage 2 AA, per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4* and *Section 3.3.3, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G* and in accordance with the *Registrar’s Directive: Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated April 11, 2018) and the *Registrar’s Directive: Authorization of Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated March 1, 2019), a Stage 3 investigation is

required. Pending the results of the Stage 2AA, the recommendations for the Stage 3 are as follows:

- i) If no archaeological resources specifically tied to the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery are encountered during Stage 2 activities, Stage 3 investigation to proceed directly to mechanical topsoil removal following the length of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery. Mechanical excavation must employ a flat-edged bucket. Unless human remains are encountered, mechanical stripping of topsoil is to reach sterile subsoil depths.
  - ii) If archaeological resources tied to the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery are encountered, the excavation of a series of one metre by one metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid must be pursued, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G* (MHSTCI, 2011), in order to gather larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.
- d) Should archaeological resources be uncovered during the Stage 2 AA or Stage 3 AA, the remaining balance of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery that falls within the deeply disturbed portion of the study area will require construction monitoring per *Section 2.1.7* of the *2011 S&G*.
- 2) Should proposed construction impacts occur within ten metres of the current Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery property limit, the following is required:
- a) As there is the potential for the cemetery to extend into the study corridor, an Investigation Authorization issued by the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario* is required prior to conducting any soil-intrusive work (e.g., Stage 2/3/4 investigations; construction monitoring).
  - b) In the grassed areas abutting the cemetery fence to the northwest and southeast:
    - i) As there is the potential to encounter both deeply buried archaeological resources and for archaeological resources to be present near the surface, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*, surface survey methods (Stage 2 test pit survey) must occur within the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery prior to mechanical excavation.

- ii) Following the completion of the Stage 2 AA, per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4* and per *Section 3.3.3, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G* and in accordance with the *Registrar's Directive: Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated April 11, 2018) and the *Registrar's Directive: Authorization of Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated March 1, 2019), a Stage 3 investigation consisting of mechanical topsoil removal following the length of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery will need to be undertaken. Mechanical excavation must employ a flat-edged bucket. Unless human remains are encountered, mechanical stripping of topsoil is to reach sterile subsoil depths.
- c) Within the previously disturbed strip of Cawthra Road ROW immediately fronting the cemetery fenceline, due to the disturbed nature of the area, archaeological assessment is not feasible. Therefore, construction monitoring by a licensed archaeologist during development impacts must be completed.
- 3) Prior to any development impacts, grassed frontages with no apparent signs of extensive sub-surface disturbance must be subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey, as per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.
- 4) All other portions of the study corridor, which have been previously assessed, or determined to retain low or no archaeological potential — including lands which formed part of the old Cherry Hill House grounds at the northwest corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road — are of no further archaeological concern, as per *Section 1.3.2* and *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.f.* of the *2011 S&G*. No further work is recommended for these areas.
- 5) Should construction activities associated with this road improvement project, including construction laydown areas, extend beyond the assessed limits of the study corridor, further archaeological investigation will be required prior to construction activities in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources.

No construction activities shall take place within the study corridor prior to the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (MHSTCI) (2011), are as follows:

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

### 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *IBI Group* on behalf of the *Regional Municipality of Peel* ("Peel Region") to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the Cawthra Road Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA), a Schedule 'B' municipal class EA which will examine the needs and opportunities for transportation improvements within the Cawthra Road corridor from Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) and Eastgate Parkway in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The stretch of Cawthra Road to be impacted by the proposed road improvements – henceforth collectively referred to as the "study corridor" (*see Appendix A – Map 1*) – encompasses several road allowances, as well as multiple lots and concessions, within the geographic township of Toronto, which formed part of the historic County of Peel.

The Stage 1 AA was triggered by the *Environmental Assessment Act* in support of the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* regulatory process. This Stage 1 AA was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Cassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study corridor was granted by *IBI* on August 7, 2018.

### 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study corridor, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited.

**Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date	Overview and Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>		
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>		
Early	ca. 7,800-6,000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indians; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,000 BC	
Late	ca. 2,500-500 BC	
<b>WOODLAND</b>		
Early	ca. 800 to 0 AD	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large "house" structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms. - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).



**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date	Overview and Attributes
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points.</li> </ul> <p>(Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).</p>
Late (Early Ontario Iroquois)	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (primarily southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs.</li> </ul> <p>(Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).</p>
Late (Middle Ontario Iroquois)	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</li> <li>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points.</li> </ul> <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late (Late Ontario Iroquois)	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Ontario Iroquoian sites attributed to two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east, with Credit River theorized as the boundary between the groups; Huron-Wendat sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouse; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe; pre-contact ancestral Neutral (called Attiawandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size in isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huron-Wendat projectile points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular.</li> <li>- Neutral Native projectile points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched</li> </ul> <p>(Sawden, 1952, p.7; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446-454; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Brown, 2009, p.26; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148).</p>

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes a summary of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French established; Neutral Natives referred as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain maintained limited European contact; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; the Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon were called ‘Petun’; scant references to the Petun were made by fur traders leading to the belief that fur traders assumed they were similar to the Huron-Wendat; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Recollét missionaries; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, pp.395-396; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 15, 80, 245; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490).
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally living south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations of Iroquois attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat and allied Petun villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, some ultimately resettling in Quebec and the United States; the Five Nations of Iroquois established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60; Garrad, 2014, pp.501-505).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga and others) began to challenge the Five Nations of Iroquois dominance in the region in the 1690s; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; Great Peace of Montreal secures neutrality of most First Nations groups in case of conflict between France and Britain; by 1701, the Five Nations of Iroquois were defeated and supplanted by the Anishinaabeg; the term ‘Mississauga’ was applied to those living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; Credit River or <i>Missinnihe</i> (‘trusting creek’) became a favoured location of trade between the Mississauga and Europeans (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Loverseed, 1987, pp.11,17; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; TRCA, 1998, p.18; Skeoch, 2000, pp.20-21; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Fur Trade Continues	ca. AD 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; flourishing of the Métis; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the (now) Six Nations of Iroquois and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continues until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Land Treaties	ca. AD 1750s to 1800s	Treaty of Paris signed in 1784, ending the American Revolutionary War; in 1805 a tract of land “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles,” to what is now known as Eglinton Avenue was agreed to be ceded by the Mississauga (“Treaty 13A”) (Fix, 1967, p.13); one mile on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississauga; the Mississauga were to obtain £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; large number of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military petitioners, immigrants from the British Isles and Europe, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrive in Upper Canada to settle (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.lv; Weaver, 1913, p.65; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014)

### **1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)**

#### *1.3.3.1 Toronto Township*

In September 1806, representatives of the Crown and certain Mississauga groups signed Treaty 14, or the “Head of the Lake Purchase,” confirming the cession of lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario and agreed upon the previous year. These lands were surveyed and constituted into townships – the preferred unit of land division by British administrators (Loverseed, 1987, p.23). The survey of the portion of Toronto Township lying south of what is now Eglinton Avenue (“Old Survey” lands), where the study corridor lies, was completed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor (Walker and Miles, 1877, p.86). Dundas Street, a military road established by orders of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe and constructed by the Queen’s Rangers following a trail used by First Nations, was the only road at this time. It consequently became the main east-west roadway through the newly-established Province of Upper Canada. The road penetrated the dense forest in Toronto Township, and until settlers arrived, it remained a wagon-width trail (Clarkson, 1977, p.8; Riendeau, 2002, p.123). Initial settlement in the Township of Toronto was along Dundas Street and these first settlers were experienced farmers, many of which were United Empire Loyalists and Late Loyalists (Riendeau, 2002, pp.123-124).

Even though the lands within Toronto Township had become available for settlement, Napoleonic Wars in Europe slowed immigration from the British Isles; only 175 individuals are listed in the 1809 Census Record (Riendeau, 2002, p.125). In June of 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain, and Upper Canada became a major battleground; however, no battles came closer than the Humber River (Clarkson, 1977, p.9). After the War of 1812, there

was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the “increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier” (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel Region, was purchased by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who found themselves victim to encroachment upon their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). The Credit River Mississaugas, under the leadership of Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some land along the Credit River. This Second Purchase, known as the Ajetance Purchase or Treaty 19, surrendered lands north of Eglinton Avenue and form the ‘New Survey’ of the Township of Toronto (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.lv; Surtees, 1994, p.117; Riendeau, 2002, pp.123,127).

In 1826, the Mississauga village at the mouth of the Credit River was relocated to the Credit Mission, located on the site of what is now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on Mississauga Road (FitzGibbon, 2009; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). By 1837, the Mississauga population was decimated by contagious diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis and measles, killing nearly two-thirds of the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario (Smith, 2002, p.110; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). Further constricted by the pressures of the Euro-Canadian settler, the Mississaugas of the Credit River were relocated again to the Grand River Reserve (Riendeau, 2002, p.125).

By 1842, the population of the Township of Toronto included 5,377 individuals, and 28,468 of 59,260 acres taken up were under cultivation. There were four grist mills and 21 saw mills in the township. European settlement of the Township of Toronto continued along the Credit River, as well as the Etobicoke River, as numerous mills were constructed along its entirety.

### *1.3.3.2 Dixie Village*

Dixie is a historic settlement traversed by the study corridor. It was initially called ‘Sydenham’ but at various times were called Fountain Hill, Fonthill, Onion Town and Irish Town. The community received the name Dixie in 1865 to honour a local doctor and resident, Dr. Beaumont Wilson Bowen Dixie.

The first settler to the area was Philip Cody, who constructed a tavern on Dundas Street and Cawthra Road. Another notable structure located at the same intersection is the Dixie Union Chapel – so-called as it was used by the three main Protestant denominations of the time: Methodists, Presbyterians and Anglicans. The original pine timber structure was built in 1816, but replaced in 1837 by the presently standing stone church, which used stones from the Etobicoke River. Eventually, each domination constructed their own church to service their needs: the Methodists built a church in Cooksville, the Anglicans constructed a church next door (present-day St. John’s Anglican Church & Cemetery), and the Presbyterians continued to utilize the chapel (McQuaid, 2017).

The oldest surviving structure in Mississauga – the homestead called “Cherry Hill House” – was located at the northwest corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road, and is also part of the historic community of Dixie. Joseph Silverthorn, among the earliest settlers in Toronto Township, built Cherry Hill House in 1822, to replace a log cabin built in 1806. The Cherry Hill House used to sit on a spot around 400 yards (~365 m) south of its current location at 680 Silver Creek Boulevard (*see Maps 8-11*). It was moved in June 1973 after plans for constructing the Dundas Street—Cawthra Road access road was approved as part of the grade separation work at that intersection. In 1978 it received designation from the City of Mississauga as a structure of architectural value and historic interest, and was refurbished and reopened the following year as a pub and restaurant (Martin, 1967, p.274; Mississauga Heritage, 2009; Duquette, 2016; Ontario Heritage Trust, 2018a).

By 1877, the community had a population of 150 individuals, and hosted a post office, two carpenter shops, a blacksmith shop, three churches, a large brick schoolhouse and a hotel (Smith, 1846, pp.192-193; Walker & Miles, 1876, p.87). Today the community is fully surrounded by 20th century urban developments within the City of Mississauga.

### 1.3.4 Past Land Use (pre-1900)

To further assess the study corridor’s potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants documented in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* within 300 metres of the study corridor

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) within 300 m of study corridor	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
<b>SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET (SDS)</b>						
1 SDS	10		John Farr	Jehoiada Haines	-	-
1 SDS	11	N	Joseph Silverthorn		-	-
			<i>(not listed)</i>		2 houses	1 house
			<i>(not listed)</i>	<i>(part of Credit Valley Railway right-of-way)</i>	1 shop	-
		C	William Appleby	J. & A. Griffith	-	-
		S	Moses Appleby	John Appleby	-	1 house
2 SDS	10	N	William Cawthra	Mrs. John Cawthra	-	-
				Henry Cawthra	-	-
2 SDS	11	E	William Cavan		-	
<b>NORTH OF DUNDAS STREET (NDS)</b>						
1 NDS	10	S	<i>(not listed)</i>		1 church	1 church, cemetery
			John Newlove	<i>(residential lots)</i>	1 harness shop(?)	4 houses
		N	Mrs. John Wilson	1 house		
			Hugh Doherty	Patrick Doherty	-	1 house
1 NDS	11		Joseph Silverthorn(e)		-	1 house
2 NDS	10		Andrew Allison	James Allison	-	1 house
2 NDS	11	S	Mrs. Hannah Hamilton		-	1 house
		N	Robert Craig	Henry Leuty	-	1 house

In the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (*see Map 2*) there were at least five structures depicted within a 300-metre radius of the study corridor: two residences, two shops and one church (the Dixie Union Chapel). By 1877, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (*see Map 3*) depicts 13 structures – mostly private residences, but also include the Dixie Union Chapel (along with its cemetery). A summary of documented historical structures and property owners/occupants, as gleaned from both maps, is presented in **Table 3**.

Apart from the documented presence of historic settler farmsteads and one village along the length of the study corridor, it must also be noted that the study corridor encompasses and intersects with portions of road allowances which were originally laid out in the survey of Toronto Township, and thereafter facilitated transportation and settlement along their lengths. Cawthra Road itself has origins as the road allowance between Lots 10 and 11 across several concessions north and south of Dundas Street.

In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian structures and historic transportation routes, elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within undisturbed portions of the study corridor which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features can be established.

### 1.3.5 Past Land Use (post-1900)

A review of various topographic maps and aerial imagery dating after 1900 (*see Maps 4-12*) was undertaken, to determine the extent to which areas along the study corridor had been subjected to various 20th century developments.

Military topographic maps dating to 1909, 1918, 1929 and 1942 (*see Maps 4-7*) show an intensification of rural residential settlement along both sides of the study corridor, from only six houses being within a 300-metre radius of the study corridor in 1909 to more than sixty by 1942. Of note is that the current Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery had not been established yet; instead the 1942 map depicts the area as being host to a water tower ("W.T.") and several other structures.

The earliest aerial photograph consulted, dating to 1954 (*see Map 8*), shows conditions within the study corridor prior to the implementation of various road improvements. By this time it appears that the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery had been established, with the first interments located at the rear (southwest) section of the property. By 1965 (*see Map 9*), the service roads flanking the north and south sides of Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) had been constructed, and the jog at Burnhamthorpe Road had been eliminated. Large-scale residential and commercial developments were also underway by this time, but Cawthra Road had not been

widened to its current width yet. By 1975 (*see Map 10*) the Cawthra Creek watercourse which formerly bisected the study corridor has been rechannelled and buried underground, and most segments of the study corridor have been flanked by residential and commercial developments, except the immediate northwest corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road (original location of the 1822-built Cherry Hill House) and the east side of Cawthra Road north of Burnhamthorpe Road.

Between 1975 and the present day, several other roadworks along the study corridor were undertaken, including: the widening of Cawthra Road; the grade separation at the intersection of Cawthra Road and Dundas Street (including the construction of the connecting access road), the realignment of the Cawthra Road's intersections with the north and south service roads flanking the QEW; and the construction of Eastgate Parkway. These resulted in further disturbances that are now part of the present-day landscape (*see Map 11*). Today, the study corridor is flanked by mostly post-1950 residential and commercial developments.

### 1.3.6 Present Land Use

Most portions of the study corridor are within existing road rights-of-way (ROWs) of Cawthra Road – itself considered a Regional Arterial Road and designated as Peel Regional Road 17 – and relevant intersecting regional/municipal roadways; therefore the present land-use is transportation for these parts. Lands flanking the ROW limits are variously categorized under the City of Mississauga's official plan as Residential Low Density I and II, Residential Medium and High Density, Mixed Use, Public Open Space, Business Employment, and Utility lands (City of Mississauga, 2018a; City of Mississauga, 2018b).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study corridor, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study corridor. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs in proximity to the study corridor limits, and a review of the physiography of the study corridor were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 S&G, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is located within 300 metres of several designated, primary and secondary heritage properties (City of Mississauga, 2018c; *see Table 4*). This further contributes in establishing potential to encounter archaeological resources in proximity to the study corridor.

Table 4: Heritage Properties within 300 metres of the Study Corridor

Address	Details	Heritage Status
1507 Cawthra Road	Cawthra-Elliot Estate, 1926	Designated Part IV
3065 Cawthra Road	Dixie Presbyterian Church, c.1910	Listed
3204 Cawthra Road	Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery	Listed
3603-3625 Cawthra Road	St. Mary's Dormition Ukrainian Catholic Church, c.1975	Listed
707 Dundas Street East	Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery, c.1837	Designated Part IV
719 Dundas Street East	St. John's Anglican Church & Cemetery, c.1925	Listed
680 Silver Creek Boulevard	Cherry Hill House, 1822	Designated Part IV

#### 1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Mississauga, 2018d; MHSTCI, 2018a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential within the study corridor.

#### 1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is located within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2018; Ontario Heritage Trust, 2018b; *see Table 5*), further establishing potential to encounter cultural heritage resources of value or interest in proximity to the study corridor.

Table 5: Commemorative Markers within 300 metres of the Study Corridor

Location	Details
Northwest corner of Dundas Street East and Cawthra Road	Dixie Union Chapel: "Constructed of stone from the nearby Etobicoke River, this building also known as the Stone Chapel, is a rare surviving example of a "union" chapel from the settlement period of Upper Canada. It was erected in 1837 through the efforts of John Silverthorn, Allen Robinet and Daniel Harris, prominent early settlers of Toronto Township. It replaced a previous log structure in which Anglicans, Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped as early as 1816. The erection of such multi-denominational churches was the result of the small size and poverty of many early religious groups. Little altered on the exterior since its construction, the chapel was last used for regular services by a Baptist congregation in the 1950's and is still held in trust for local Protestant denominations."

#### 1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is immediately adjacent to two cemeteries: Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery and Dixie Union Cemetery.

The presence of both cemeteries, the latter of which is considered an early pioneer cemetery, further establishes high archaeological potential in areas within the study corridor that lie immediately adjacent.



#### *1.4.4.1 Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery*

Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery, located at 3204 Cawthra Road (west side), was established on land donated by the Ramsey family. The Ramsey Family formerly resided in a farmhouse on the east side of Cawthra Road, across from the entrance gate. The land was once a fruit and market garden (CanGenWeb, 2018). The land was converted into a cemetery sometime in the second half of the 20th century (*see Section 1.3.5 for review of historical maps*).

To gain a better understanding of the land use history of the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery and lands immediately adjacent to the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery, a cemetery plan obtained from the Archives of Ontario shows that burial plots in this cemetery are entirely located within its current limits (*see Supplementary Document – Section 2.0*). However, the Archdiocese of Toronto’s Catholic Cemeteries & Funeral Services (the cemetery operator) was also contacted and the Manager of Real Estate Services provided communication stating that they are not prepared with certainty to claim that there is no possibly of burials outside the current cemetery property limits (*see Supplementary Document – Section 1.1*). Owing to this communication, further investigations are required to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked burials that may exist outside the current cemetery property limits delineated by the present-day fence lines.

#### *1.4.4.2 Dixie Union Cemetery*

Dixie Union Cemetery, located at 707 Dundas Street East (northeast corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road intersection), is associated with the chapel of the same name. The chapel and cemetery are designated heritage properties under the Ontario Heritage Act. The names on stones immediately behind the chapel are those of the earliest settlers in the area (Riendeau, 1985, p.68). The cemetery, established in 1809, is the earliest cemetery in Peel Region and is believed to also host Aboriginal burials from the early 1800s.

To gain a better understanding of the land use history of the Dixie Union Cemetery and lands immediately adjacent to the Dixie Union Cemetery, the City of Mississauga (the cemetery operator) was contacted (*see Supplementary Document – Sections 1.2*). The City of Mississauga became operator of the cemetery in about 2010 and has been in the process of collecting old maps/surveys of the cemetery since this time. The City of Mississauga was able to provide a burial plot map that shows burial plots extending beyond the west fence. A GPR survey also suggests the presence of grave shafts and the deeply buried foundation of a historic structure along the cemetery’s west margin, within the current Cawthra Road right-of-way. Owing to this provided information, further investigations are required to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked burials that may exist outside the current cemetery property limits delineated by the present-day fence lines.

#### **1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites**

In order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study corridor limits, as per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted. Every archaeological site is registered according to the Borden

System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts.

According to the OASD there is one archaeological site within a one-kilometre radius of the study corridor (MHSTCI, 2018b): the Cherry Hill site (Borden No. AjGv-18), described as a post-contact site, and is associated with the earliest Crown grant in the Dixie neighbourhood, granted to Joseph Silverthorn in 1807. Apart from hosting a lengthy Euro-Canadian domestic occupation by a pioneer family, the Cherry Hill Site’s “heavily timbered” grounds, which stretched to the west margin of Cawthra Road, were also known to be a place of encampment for friendly Mississauga bands in the early days of Euro-Canadian settlement (Savage, 1972, p.4). Fieldwork on this site was performed in 1972 ahead of the removal of Cherry Hill House to its current location at 680 Silver Creek Boulevard (*see Section 1.3.3.2 for details of house move; Supplementary Document – Attachment 1.3.1 for OAS Fieldwork Summary*).

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The presence of the Cherry Hill Site therefore establishes potential to encounter archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study corridor, if there are any left.

#### 1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1.* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study corridor, as documented by all available reports, was undertaken. Eight previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 6*):

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Corridor

Bibliographic Entry	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendation
<i>Previous research and/or fieldwork on areas encompassed within current study corridor limits</i>		
Archaeological Services Inc., 2008a	Stage 1 AA	Associated with the Burnhamthorpe Road East Class EA from Arista Way to Dixie Road. Encompasses the intersection of Burnhamthorpe Road and Cawthra Road within the present study corridor. This area was assessed to be disturbed; no further work was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2009	Stage 1 AA	Associated with Hanlan Feedermain and Mississauga City Centre (MCC) Watermain Preliminary Design. Two of the feedermain and watermain route options (Hanlan Option 3, MCC Option 2) ran along the Cawthra Road ROW. Though disturbances were noted along the route, Stage 2 AA was recommended on undisturbed areas. Stage 2 test pit survey and Stage 3 mechanical topsoil removal was recommended should impacts occur within 10 m of the Dixie Union Cemetery limits. Supervision by a licensed archaeologist was also recommended for areas outside this 10-metre wide no-construction buffer.
Archeoworks Inc., 2012	Stage 2 AA	Associated with Hanlan Feedermain (North Phase) and MCC Watermain Detail Design. Portion of proposed alignment within the Cawthra Road ROW (from Eastgate Parkway to Burnhamthorpe Road) was assessed as disturbed; no further work recommended.

Bibliographic Entry	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendation
Archaeological Services Inc., 2015	Stage 1 AA	Associated with the Burnhamthorpe Road Watermain Municipal Class EA. Encompasses the intersection of Burnhamthorpe Road and Cawthra Road within the present study corridor. This area was assessed to be disturbed; no further work was recommended.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2018	Stage 2 AA	Associated with the Burnhamthorpe Road Watermain Municipal Class EA. Encompasses the intersection of Burnhamthorpe Road and Cawthra Road within the present study corridor. This area was already previously assessed in the Stage 1 AA to be disturbed; no further work was recommended.
<b><i>Previous research and/or fieldwork on areas immediately outside current study corridor limits</i></b>		
Savage, 1972	Stage 2-3 AA (equivalent)	Associated with the removal of Cherry Hill House from its original location to 680 Silver Creek Boulevard. Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from squares excavated in proximity to the house. A lack of “recognizable Mississauga artifacts” was observed; performing more excavation toward the “adjacent built up area” (i.e., the highrises toward the west) was suggested as a potential place of investigation to recover Native material.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2008b	Stage 1-2 AA	Associated with proposed residential development on property with municipal address 3075 Cawthra Road. No archaeological resources were recovered during Stage 2 test pit survey. No further work was recommended for the portions lying within 50 m of the current study corridor limits.
The Archaeologists Inc., 2015	Stage 1-2 AA	Associated with proposed residential development on properties with municipal addresses 3111 and 3123 Cawthra Road. No archaeological resources were recovered during Stage 2 test pit survey. No further work was recommended for the portions lying within 50 m of the current study corridor limits.

It must be noted that the Regional Municipality of Peel and the City of Mississauga do not currently have an archaeological management plan (AMP) that could have any bearing on the current Stage 1 archaeological assessment.

#### **1.4.7 Physical Features**

The study corridor is partially encompassed within two physiographic regions of Southern Ontario: the South Slope, and the Iroquois Plain.

The segment of the study corridor lying north of Dundas Street is located within the South Slope. This physiographic region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, and covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres of land, from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west, where the study corridor is located, are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes there are less steep than in the east. Early settlers in the region practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope, where the study corridor lies, has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto have become more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

The southern segment of the study corridor lying south of Dundas Street is encompassed within the Iroquois Plain. This physiographic region consists of undulating till plains above the old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the extensive lake that covered the Lake Ontario region when the last glacier was receding. The old shoreline is “well-marked by bluffs or gravel bars;” immediately below is a strip of “boulder pavement and sandy offshore deposits” that are “not very productive” for agriculture. Until 1940, the Iroquois Plain was a general farming area, with a tendency for horticulture and growth of canning crops. However, since the Second World War, the remaining farms have become larger while much of the land has been put to urban uses (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.190-196).

Several native soil types are found within the study corridor (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953), although it must be noted they might not necessarily be present within areas already disturbed by 20th century developments (e.g., road construction, residential development, etc.). A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 7**. The variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study corridor encompasses, and supports the variety of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those with good drainage and which are stone-free, have the potential to support past settlement, and therefore result in elevated archaeological potential.

Table 7: Native Soil Types in the Study Corridor vicinity

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Profile Description of Cultivated Soil	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness
Bottom lands	Alluvial	Alluvial: Low-lying land along stream courses; subject to flooding. Profile immature, horizons poorly defined.	Variable	Variable
Berrien sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Sandy outwash over heavy till: 5” dark brown sandy loam over slightly mottled sand horizons which are usually fairly well defined. Heavy clay till occurs at depths of 3ft and less.	Imperfect	Smooth very gently sloping. Stonefree.
Chinguacousy clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till: 7” dark greyish brown clay loam over mottled less well defined A2 and B horizons; clay parent material dark yellowish brown in colour	Imperfect	Smooth, gently sloping. Few stones.
Cooksville clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Shallow soils over bedrock: 7: very dark grey clay loam over mottled less well defined A2 and B horizons; grey shale at depths of 3 feet and less.	Imperfect	Smooth, gently sloping. Few stones.
Fox sand	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Well sorted outwash: 4” brown sand or sandy loam underlain by well-defined sand or sandy loam A2 and sandy loam or loam B horizons; parent material is calcareous grey sand.	Good	Smooth gently sloping. Stonefree
Jeddo clay loam	Dark Grey Gleisolic	Heavy textured till: 8” very dark grey to black clay loam over very mottled, poorly defined lower horizons. Dark yellowish brown clay parent material.	Poor	Smooth very gently sloping. Few stones.

Additionally, hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). As seen in historical maps (*see Maps 2-9*), the study corridor was bisected by Cawthra Creek, roughly where Tedwyn

Drive now intersects with Cawthra Road. Elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the study corridor that fall within 300 metres of this resource can be established. It must be noted, however, that this watercourse had been rechannelled and buried under residential developments since at least 1975 (*see Map 10*).

#### **1.4.8 Current Land Conditions**

The study corridor mostly consists of paved, built and graded areas associated with Cawthra Road/Peel Regional Road 17 ROW and other intersecting roads. At various points along the ROW, some margins consist of cut slopes, manicured grass frontages or ditching. The topography along the length of the study corridor is lightly undulating, with elevation increasing from around 102 to around 152 metres above sea level, south to north.

#### **1.4.9 Dates of Fieldwork**

A field review (“property inspection”) was carried out on December 15 and 18, 2018.

### **1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential**

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been provisionally established within the study corridor limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. However, it must be noted that post-1900 developments can negate the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits due to deep and extensive soil disturbance. Further assessment of conditions within the study corridor is addressed in succeeding **Sections 2.0 and 3.0**.

## 2.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

The purpose of the property inspection is to identify and describe areas of high potential requiring additional archaeological research; identify and describe areas of no/low potential not warranting further archaeological concern; and to help gather information in order to formulate appropriate Stage 2 AA strategies.

The property inspection was conducted in compliance with the standards in *Section 1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, published by the *MHSTCI*. The weather condition at the time of inspection was mostly overcast with sunny breaks, but still permitted good visibility of all features within the study corridor.

Inspection was carried out by taking photographs of the general surroundings at points along the study corridor, with attention paid to documenting a range of extant disturbances, as well as the conditions of areas of archaeological concern, which include: (1) the strips of land adjacent to Dixie Union Cemetery and Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemeteries, (2) the lands encompassed within the old Cherry Hill House grounds at the northwest corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road, and (3) grass frontages along the length of the study corridor where visible signs of disturbance are not apparent on the surface. Photographic images of the study corridor are presented within **Appendix C**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field is provided within **Maps 13-33**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.

### 2.1 Identification & Documentation of Physiographic Features Affecting Assessment Strategies

It is apparent from historical and recent aerial imagery that much of the study corridor has been affected by development throughout the second half of the 20th century. None of the physiographic features encountered within the study corridor (e.g., slopes, watercourses) were confirmed to be natural; rather they are considered disturbed (*see Section 2.2 below*). The old Cawthra Creek watercourse no longer exists on the surface, and the landscape around it (vicinity of Tedwyn Drive—Cawthra Road intersection) has been converted into residential developments (*see Maps 8-11*).

### 2.2 Identification & Documentation of Structures and Built Features Affecting Assessment Strategies

The study corridor is predominantly taken up by built up areas, paved surfaces, cut slopes, and servicing (hydro, cable, water, etc.) corridors. Most grass margins between the pedestrian sidewalk and paved road platform were assessed to be of low archaeological potential, given the presence of utility corridors and other installations. Photographs are provided as **Images 1-29** in **Appendix C**

The grade separation at Dundas Street and Cawthra Road has caused deep and extensive disturbance to the west margin of Dixie Union Cemetery and the east margin of the old Cherry Hill House grounds (*see Map 12*). Specifically, the depth of the road platform west of the retaining wall for Dixie Union Cemetery is deep enough (~4 metres lower than cemetery grade) to remove any deeply buried archaeological resources in that area. Additionally, lands within the current study corridor that had been formerly part of the old Cherry Hill House grounds have also been heavily modified since the second half of the 20th century. The surface elevation in this area is variable, but generally falls, west to east, to as much as ~4 m below the original grade to accommodate the access road link between Dundas Street and Cawthra Road. Today the only unpaved strips of land beyond the road platform and sidewalks are cut slopes, all lying ~1-3 m below the original grade (*see Image 11*) and no longer appearing to retain archaeological potential.

The land immediately around Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery exhibits moderate disturbance along the north margin, where a utility corridor (storm/waste water line) is presumed to run underneath the concrete sidewalk surface, and the paved road platform occupies the rest beyond (*see Image 17*).

## 2.3 Identification & Documentation of Additional Features Contributing to Archaeological Potential

During the Stage 1 property inspection no additional features contributing to archaeological potential were identified.

## 2.4 Confirmation of Previously Identified Features of Archaeological Potential

Despite the construction of a concrete pedestrian sidewalk and a presumed storm/waste water corridor in the strip of land immediately west of the Dixie Union Cemetery fence (*see Images 30-31*), the depth and nature of soil disturbance that occurred here cannot be ascertained visually from the surface. Grave markers have also been noted very close to the existing fence (*see Image 32*). Information provided by the City of Mississauga indicate high potential to encounter grave shafts (or portions thereof) as well as the foundations of a historic structure in the strip of land between the existing cemetery fence and the Cawthra Road underpass retaining wall (*see Supplementary Document – Section 1.2*).

Many residential frontages and grassed margins north of Silver Creek Boulevard (*see Images 15, 19-23*), including areas immediately flanking the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery fence to the west and east (*see Images 15 and 19*), do not appear to have been subjected to deep and extensive disturbance, especially due to a lack of visible utility markers/installations and graded soils on the surface.

## 3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and a review of a maps, cemetery plans and aerial images, an evaluation of the established archaeological potential was performed. The resulting Stage 1 AA maps are presented as **Maps 13-33**. A selection of photographs taken in the field is presented in **Appendix C** as **Images 1-32**, and their locations are accordingly marked in the maps.

### 3.1 Areas of No Further Archaeological Concern

Several Stage 1 and 2 assessments have already confirmed previous disturbance, or the absence of archaeological resources, in parts of the study corridor (ASI, 2008a, 2015, 2018; Archeoworks, 2012). These areas are identified in the relevant Stage 1 AA maps (*see Maps 28-33*) as no longer requiring Stage 2 AA as all archaeological concerns within their footprints have been addressed.

### 3.2 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study corridor was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the 2011 *S&G*. No such areas were identified, as 20th century developments have heavily modified the landscape within the study corridor, including the former Cawthra Creek watercourse around what is now the Tedwyn Drive—Cawthra Road intersection (*see Map 16*).

### 3.3 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study corridor was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the 2011 *S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances consisting of, but not limited to, the paved roadways and curbs, grassed margins, cut slopes/artificial embankments, access driveways, bridge structures and marked utility installations/corridors, are found within the study corridor (*see Images 1-29*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints.

None of the lands which formed part of the old Cherry Hill House grounds — which the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) asked to be targeted for a Stage 2 AA due to known historic ties (*see Supplementary Document – Section 1.3*) — retain archaeological potential due to heavy modification over the years, with up to 4 metres of soil having been removed from the original surface to make way for the access road between Dundas Street and Cawthra Road



during grade separation roadwork ca. 1979 (*see Map 12*). Therefore, no outstanding archaeological concerns exist in this area (*see Map 21*). It must also be noted that the 1972 OAS report suggests that the best area to investigate for Mississauga-related material lie toward the high-rise developments located *west* of the old Cherry Hill House location, and not the area fronting Cawthra Road, which lies to the east.

### 3.4 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Lands that neither exhibit extensively disturbed conditions nor contain physical features of low to no archaeological potential are considered to retain archaeological potential. Within the study corridor limits, several areas meet these criteria:

#### 3.4.1 Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery

The swath of land within the current ROW, which lies immediately west of the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery property (*see Images 30-32; Map 21*) retains archaeological potential. This swath is situated between the extant property fence, and the retaining wall which was constructed ca. 1979 when the intersection of Cawthra Road and Dundas Street was grade-separated. Information obtained from the City of Mississauga confirms that burial plot limits, as well as the foundations of a possible buried structure, do extend beyond the cemetery fence (*see Supplementary Document – Section 1.2*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within this area, any construction related soil-intrusive work here must be preceded by additional archaeological assessment; the requirements for which are listed within **Section 4.0 - Recommendations**.

#### 3.4.2 Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery

Current ROW lands located within ten metres of the current Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery property limit (*see Images 16-19; Map 23*) retain archaeological potential. Although a cemetery plan obtained from the Archives of Ontario confirms there are no plots laid out beyond the current fence (*see Supplementary Document – Section 2.0*), the cemetery operator has not completely ruled out the possibility that burials may extend outside the fenced limits (*see Supplementary Document – Section 1.1*). Given the potential to encounter human remains within this area, any construction related soil-intrusive work here must be preceded by additional archaeological assessment; the requirements for which are listed within **Section 4.0 - Recommendations**.

#### 3.4.3 Grass Frontages

Grassed frontages with no apparent signs of extensive sub-surface disturbance (*see Images 15, 19-23; Maps 22-28, 31-32*) still retain archaeological potential. These small grassed frontages, despite being surrounded by paved and built-up areas, cannot be entirely ruled out as no longer retaining archaeological potential, since complete disturbance was not observed. Many of these areas are encompassed within residential plots established in the second half of the 20th century, but do not appear to have been subjected to any major developments since. Therefore, a Stage 2 test pit survey is required to address potential archaeological concerns in these areas.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Should proposed construction impacts occur within the swath of land bounded between the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery property fenceline and the Cawthra Road underpass retaining wall, the following archaeological/cemetery investigations are required:
  - a) As there is the potential for the cemetery to extend into the study corridor, an Investigation Authorization issued by the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario* is required prior to conducting any soil-intrusive work (e.g., Stage 2/3/4 investigations; construction monitoring).
  - b) As there is the potential to encounter both deeply buried archaeological resources and for archaeological resources to be present near the surface, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*, surface survey methods (Stage 2 test pit survey) must occur within the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery prior to mechanical excavation.
  - c) Following the completion of the Stage 2 AA, per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4* and *Section 3.3.3, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G* and in accordance with the *Registrar's Directive: Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated April 11, 2018) and the *Registrar's Directive: Authorization of Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated March 1, 2019), a Stage 3 investigation is required. Pending the results of the Stage 2AA, the recommendations for the Stage 3 are as follows:
    - i) If no archaeological resources specifically tied to the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery are encountered during Stage 2 activities, Stage 3 investigation to proceed directly to mechanical topsoil removal following the length of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery. Mechanical excavation must employ a flat-edged bucket. Unless human remains are encountered, mechanical stripping of topsoil is to reach sterile subsoil depths.
    - ii) If archaeological resources tied to the Dixie Union Chapel & Cemetery are encountered, the excavation of a series of one metre by one metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid must be pursued, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G* (MHSTCI, 2011), in order to gather larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will result in a recommendation

for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the 2011 S&G.

- d) Should archaeological resources be uncovered during the Stage 2 AA or Stage 3 AA, the remaining balance of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery that falls within the deeply disturbed portion of the study area will require construction monitoring per *Section 2.1.7* of the 2011 S&G.
2. Should proposed construction impacts occur within ten metres of the current Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery property limit, the following is required:
    - a) As there is the potential for the cemetery to extend into the study corridor, an Investigation Authorization issued by the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario* is required prior to conducting any soil-intrusive work (e.g., Stage 2/3/4 investigations; construction monitoring).
    - b) In the grassed areas abutting the cemetery fence to the northwest and southeast:
      - i) As there is the potential to encounter both deeply buried archaeological resources and for archaeological resources to be present near the surface, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G, surface survey methods (Stage 2 test pit survey) must occur within the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery prior to mechanical excavation.
      - ii) Following the completion of the Stage 2 AA, per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4* and per *Section 3.3.3, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G and in accordance with the *Registrar's Directive: Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated April 11, 2018) and the *Registrar's Directive: Authorization of Archaeological Assessments & Investigations on Cemetery Lands* (dated March 1, 2019), a Stage 3 investigation consisting of mechanical topsoil removal following the length of the grassed margin adjacent to the cemetery will need to be undertaken. Mechanical excavation must employ a flat-edged bucket. Unless human remains are encountered, mechanical stripping of topsoil is to reach sterile subsoil depths.
    - c) Within the previously disturbed strip of Cawthra Road ROW immediately fronting the cemetery fenceline, due to the disturbed nature of the area, archaeological assessment is not feasible. Therefore, construction monitoring by a licensed archaeologist during development impacts must be completed.
  3. Prior to any development impacts, grassed frontages with no apparent signs of extensive sub-surface disturbance must be subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey, as per *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.

4. All other portions of the study corridor, which have been previously assessed, or determined to retain low or no archaeological potential — including lands which formed part of the old Cherry Hill House grounds at the northwest corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road — are of no further archaeological concern, as per *Section 1.3.2* and *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.f.* of the *2011 S&G*. No further work is recommended for these areas.
5. Should construction activities associated with this road improvement project, including construction laydown areas, extend beyond the assessed limits of the study corridor, further archaeological investigation will be required prior to construction activities in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources.

No construction activities shall take place within the study corridor prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* 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 *MHSTCI*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 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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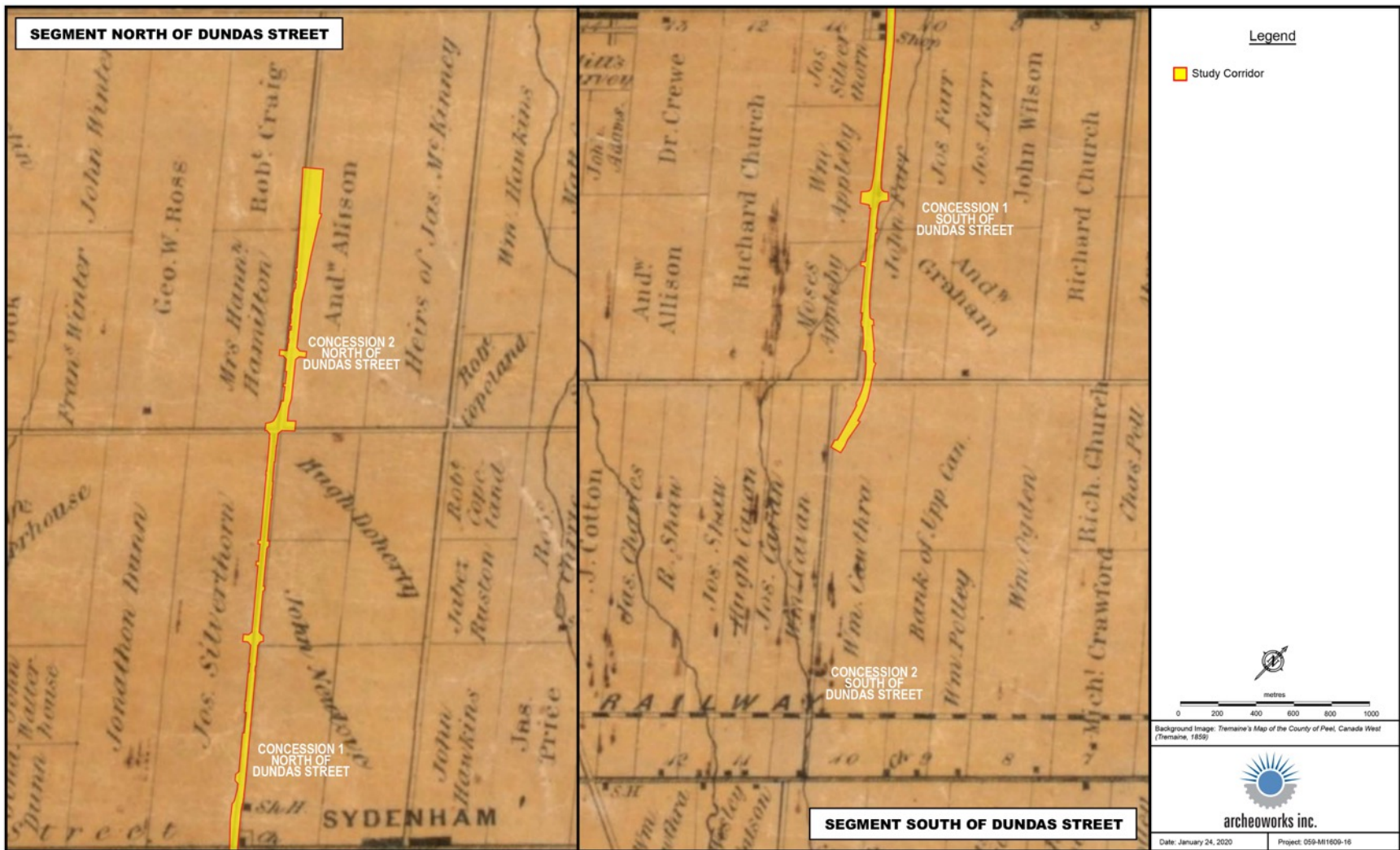
- Tremaine, G.R. (1859). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*. Toronto: G.R. Tremaine and G.M. Tremaine. [Online]. Available at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html> [Accessed 09 November 2018].
- *1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario*. [Online]. Available at: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index> [Accessed 12 November 2018].

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

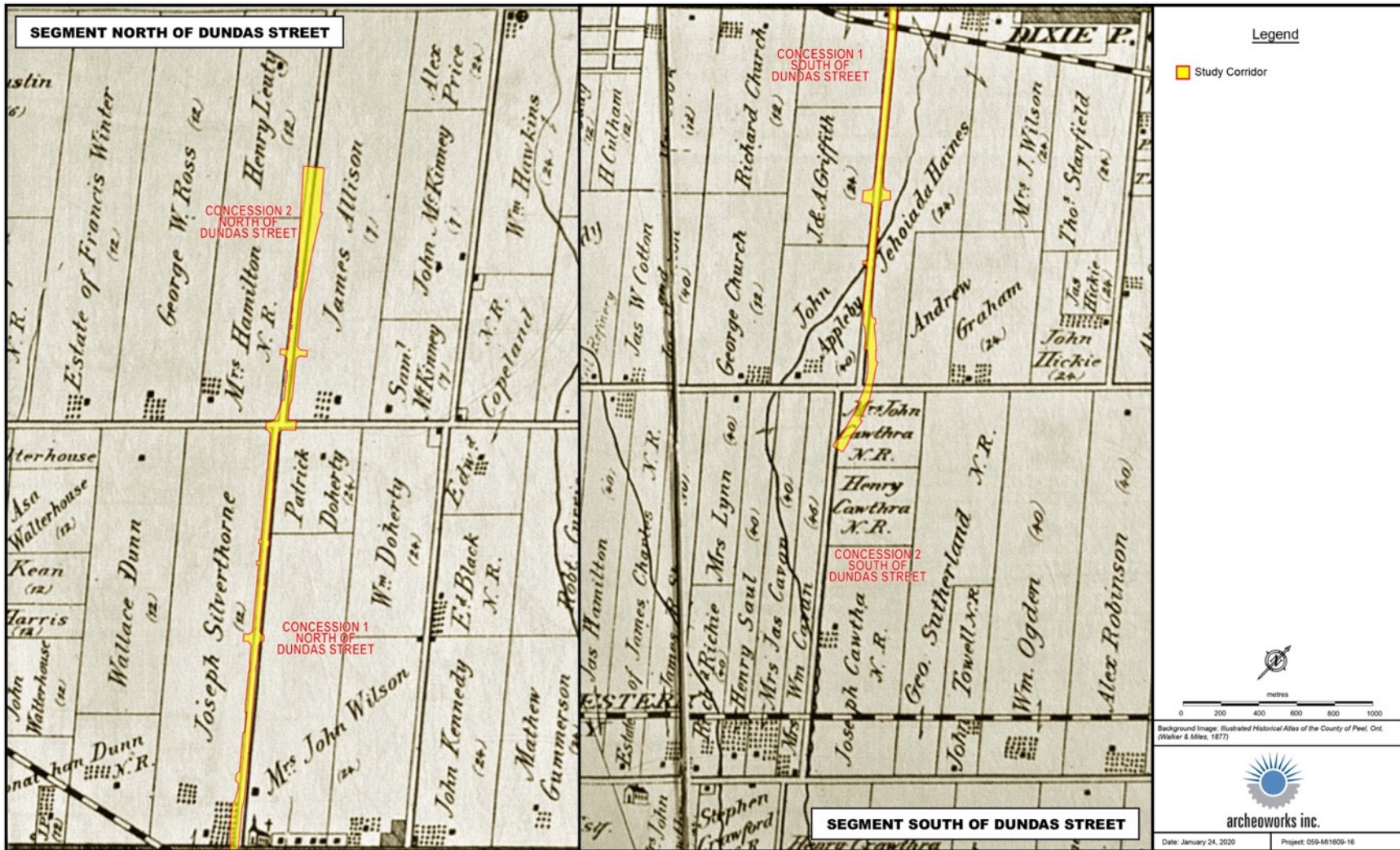


Map 1: Topographic map section (Natural Resources Canada, 2013), showing entirety of study corridor.

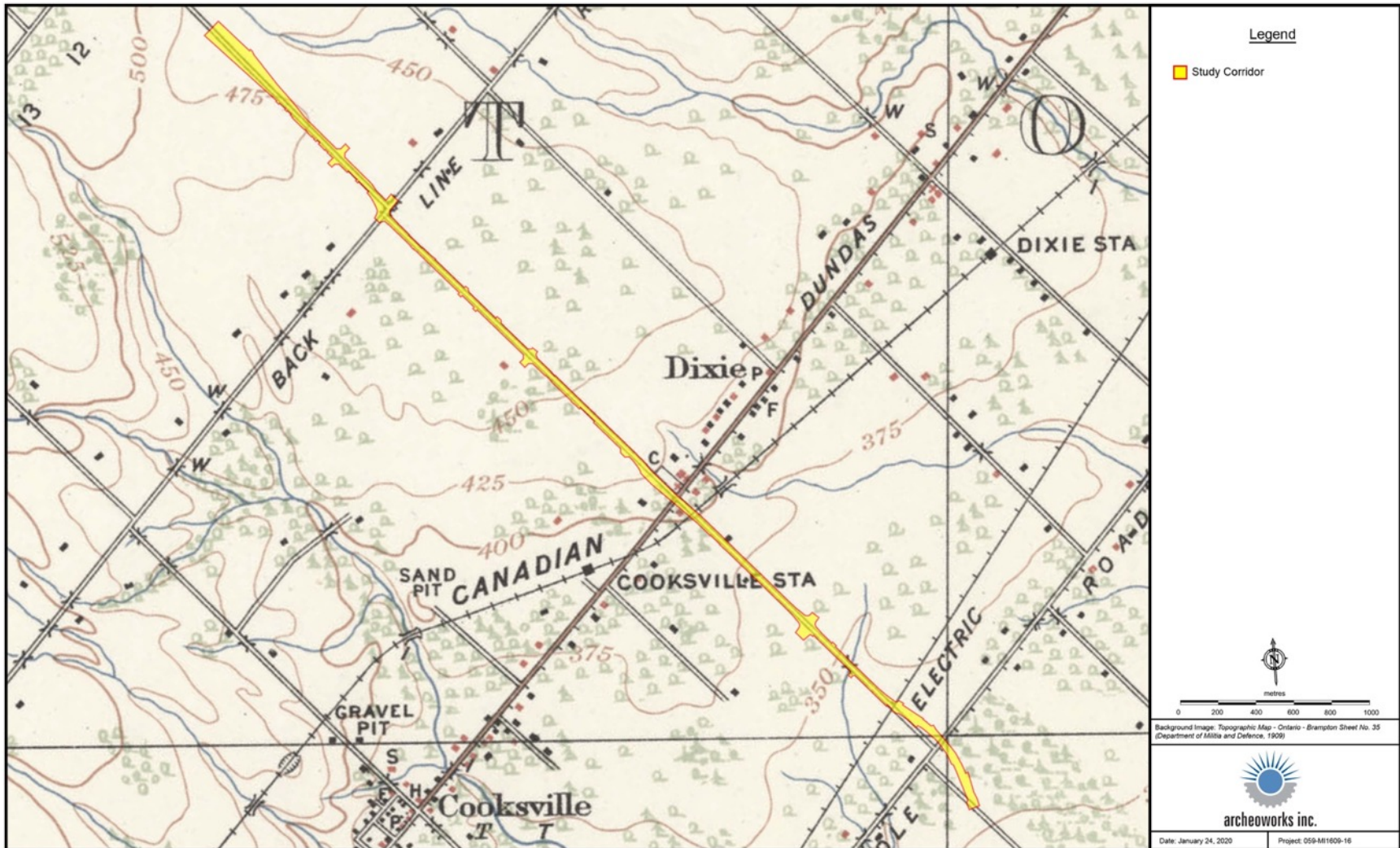


Map 2: Study corridor within the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (Tremaine, 1859).

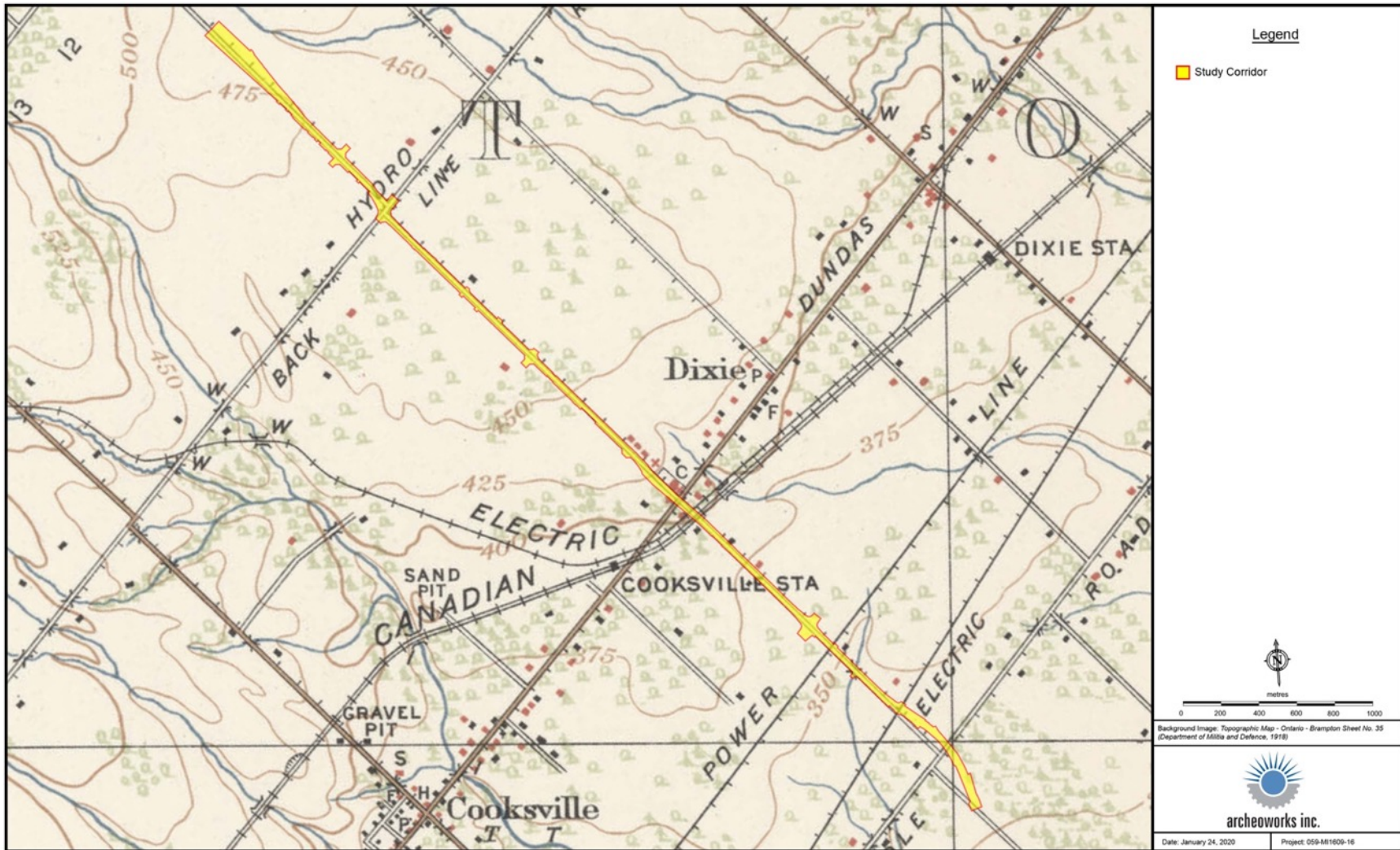




Map 3: Study corridor within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont. (Walker & Miles, 1877).



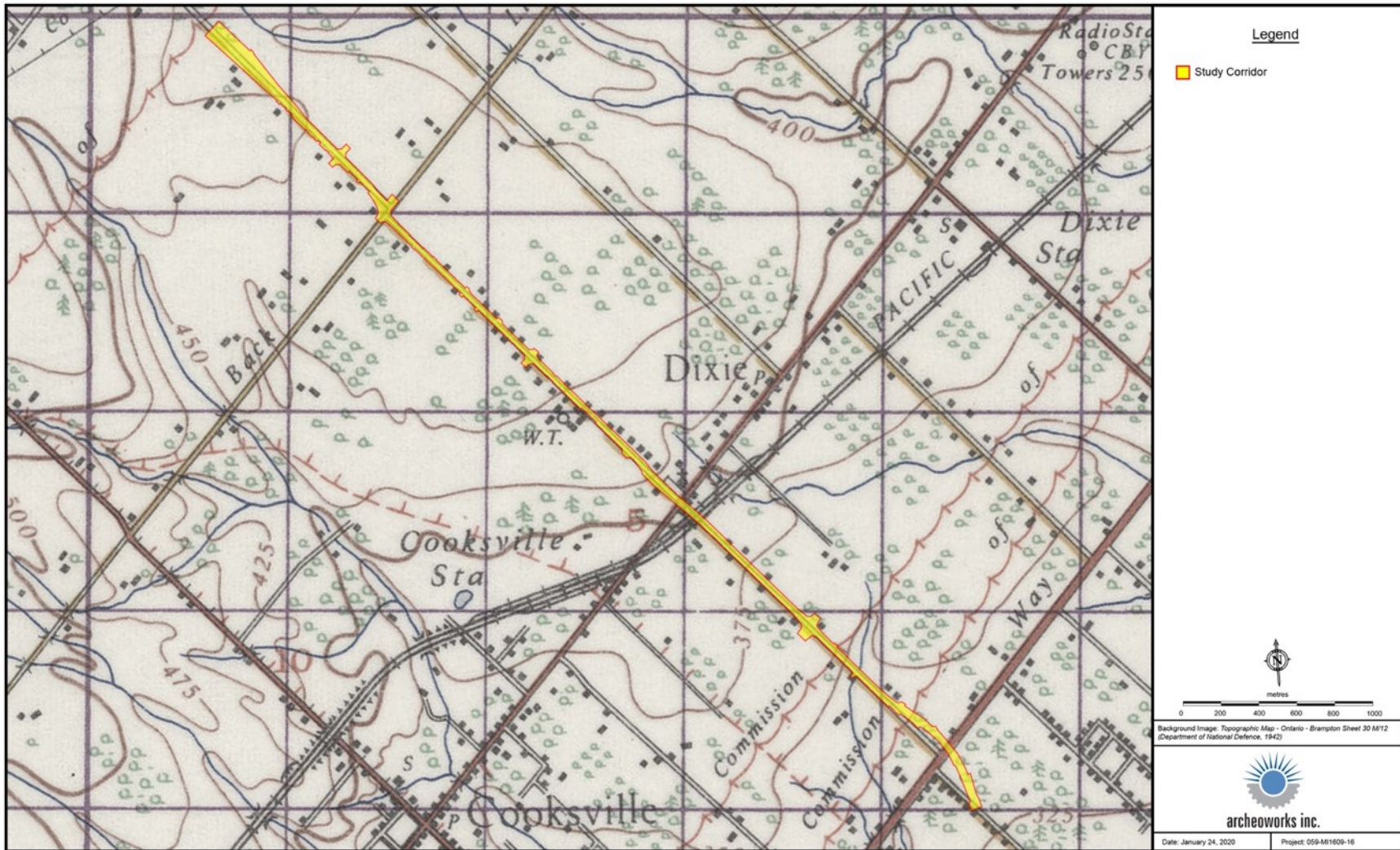
Map 4: Study corridor within a 1909 topographic map (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909).



Map 5: Study corridor within a 1918 topographic map (Department of Militia and Defence, 1918).



Map 6: Study corridor within a 1929 topographic map (Department of National Defence, 1929).



Map 7: Study corridor within a 1942 topographic map (Department of National Defence, 1942).



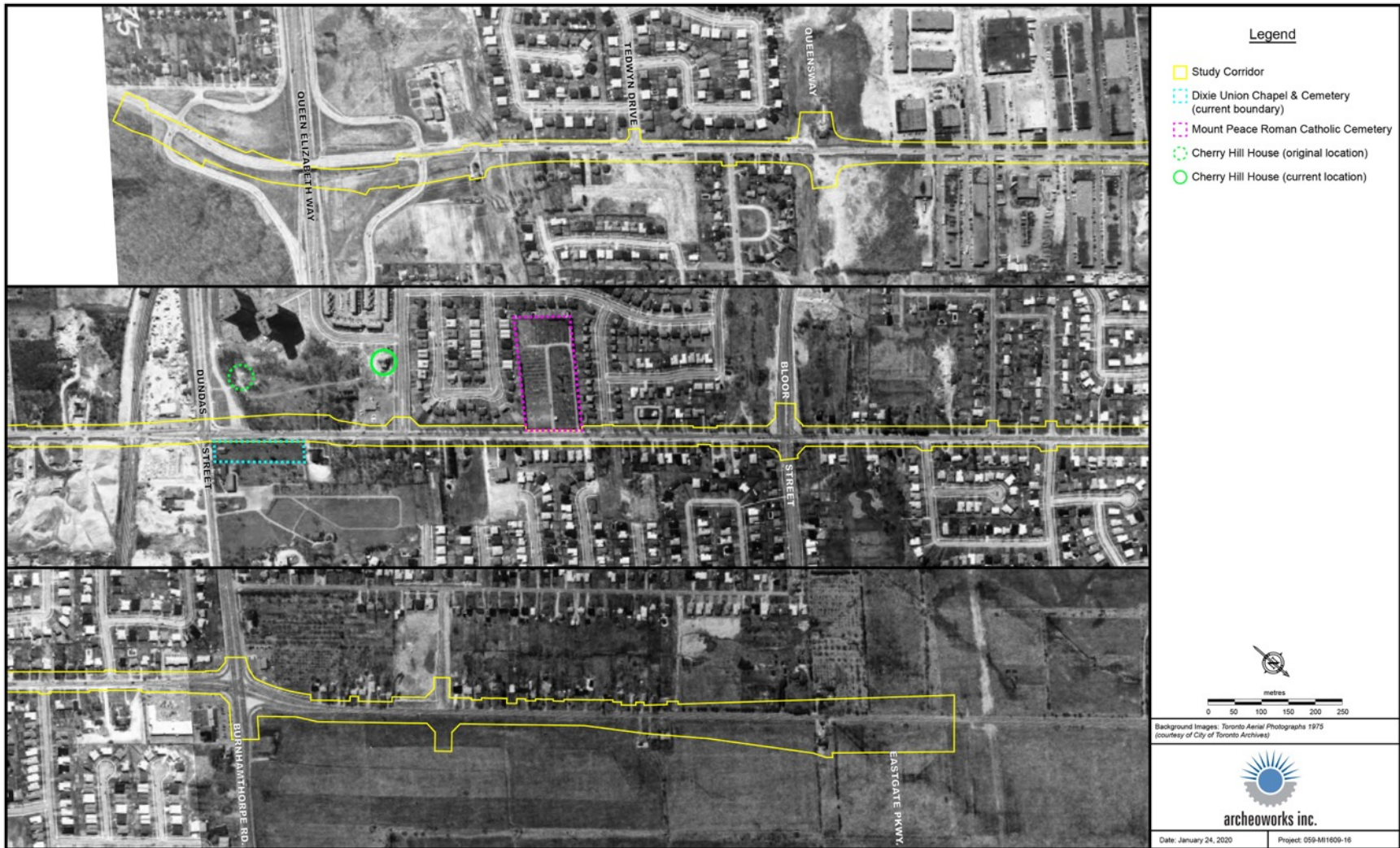
Map 8: Study corridor within a 1954 aerial photograph (courtesy of the University of Toronto Map & Data Library).

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



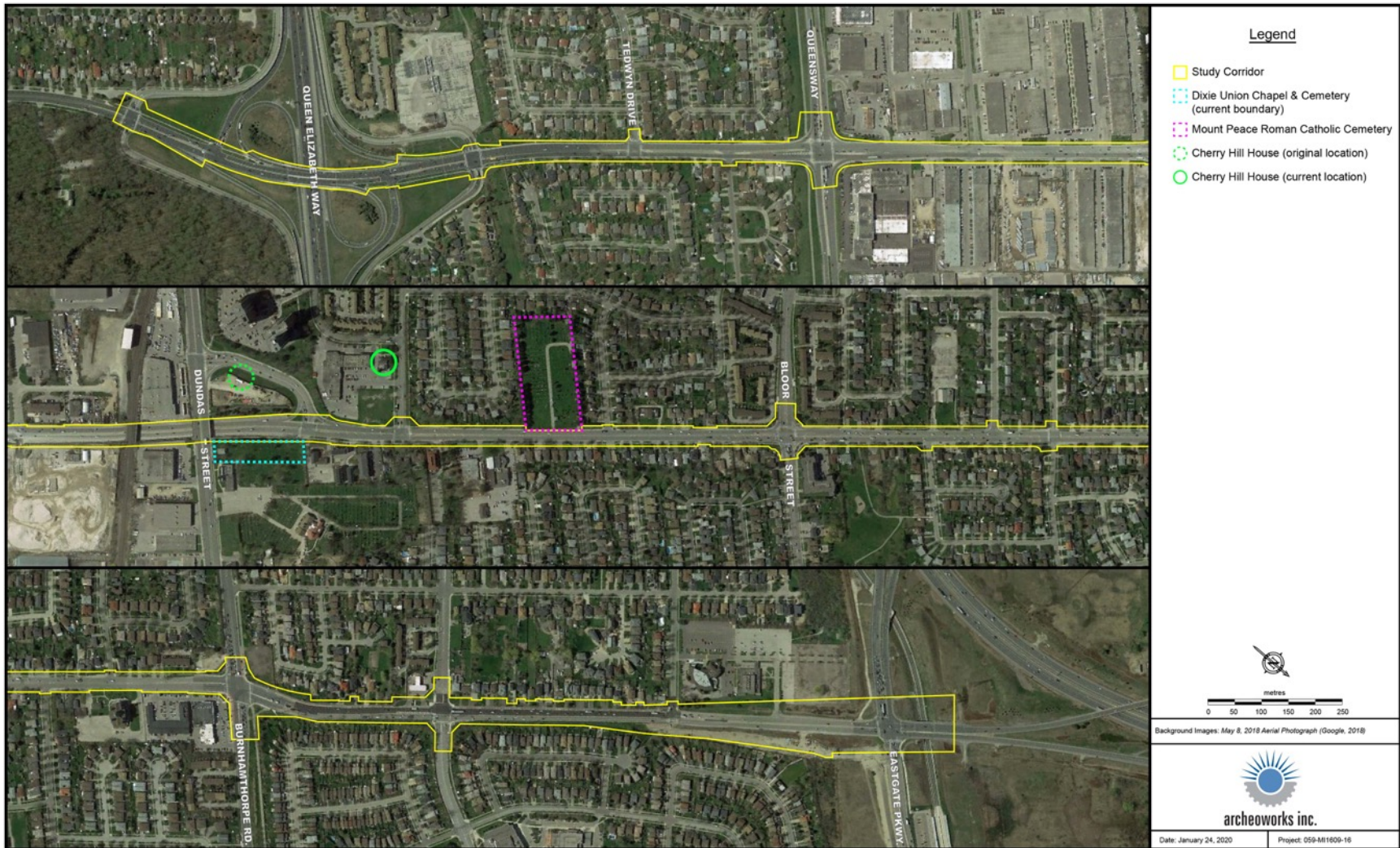
Map 9: Study corridor within a 1965 aerial photograph (courtesy of the City of Toronto Archives).

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO

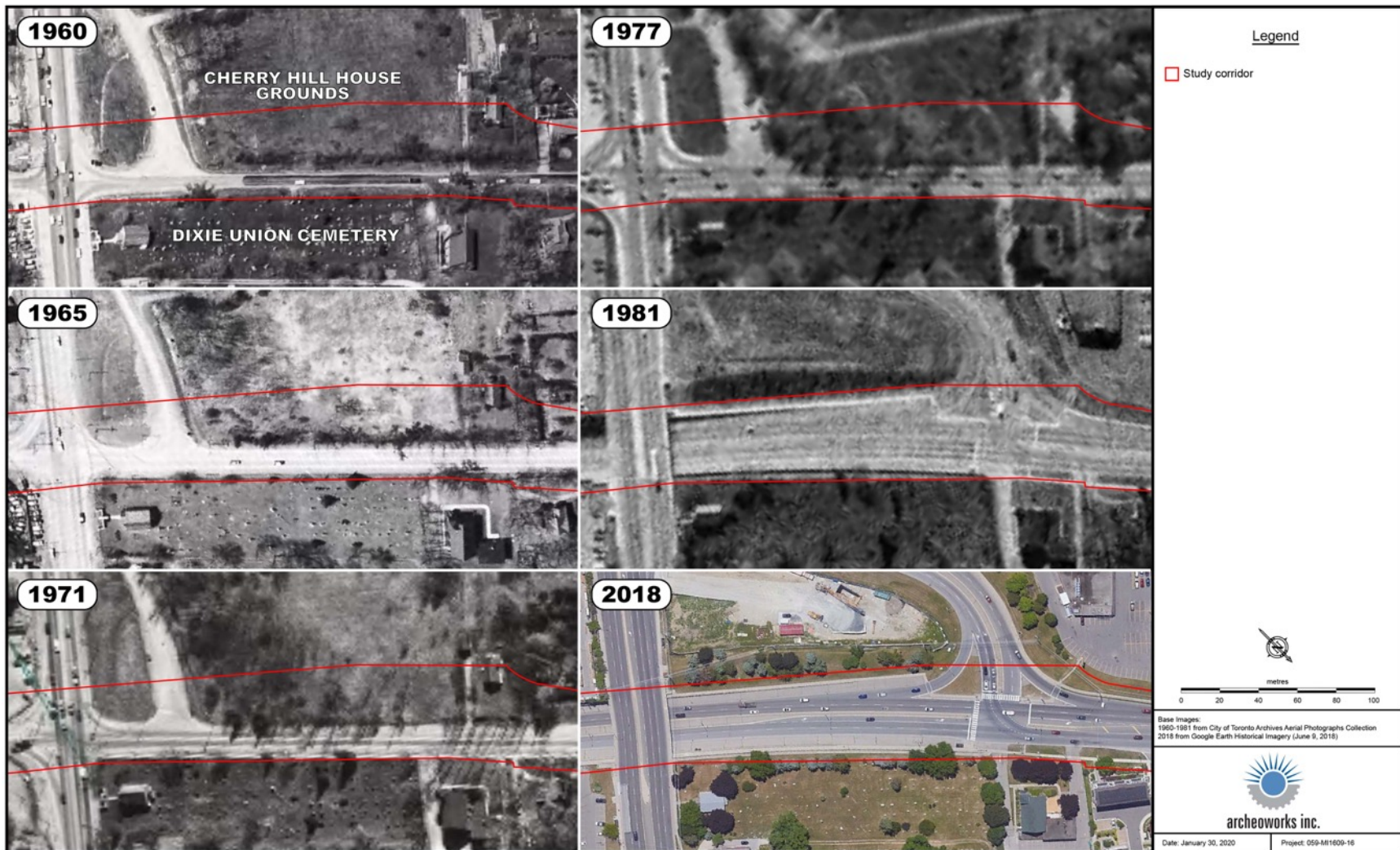


Map 10: Study corridor within a 1975 aerial photograph (courtesy of the City of Toronto Archives).



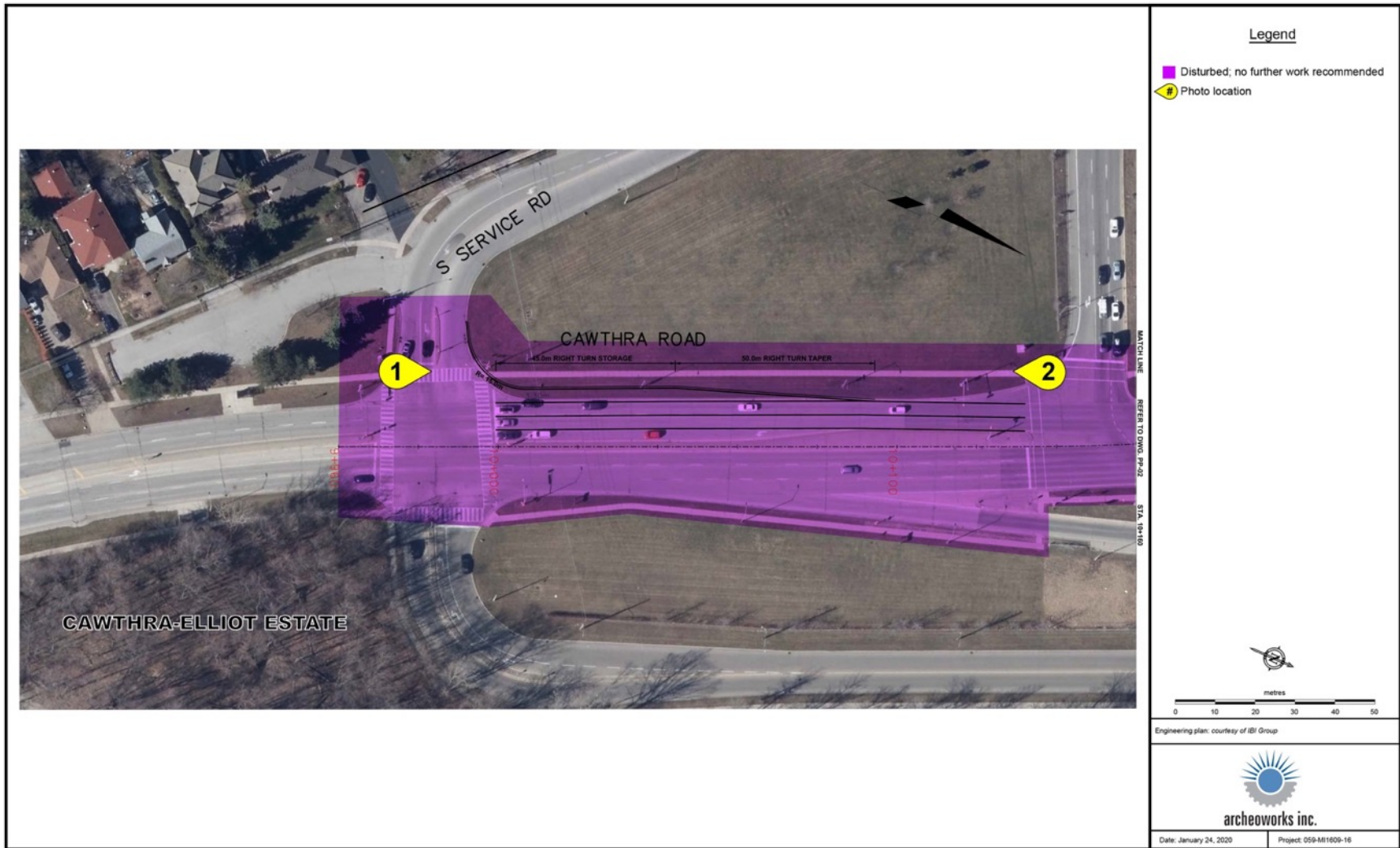


Map 11: Study corridor within a May 8, 2018 aerial photograph (Google, 2018).



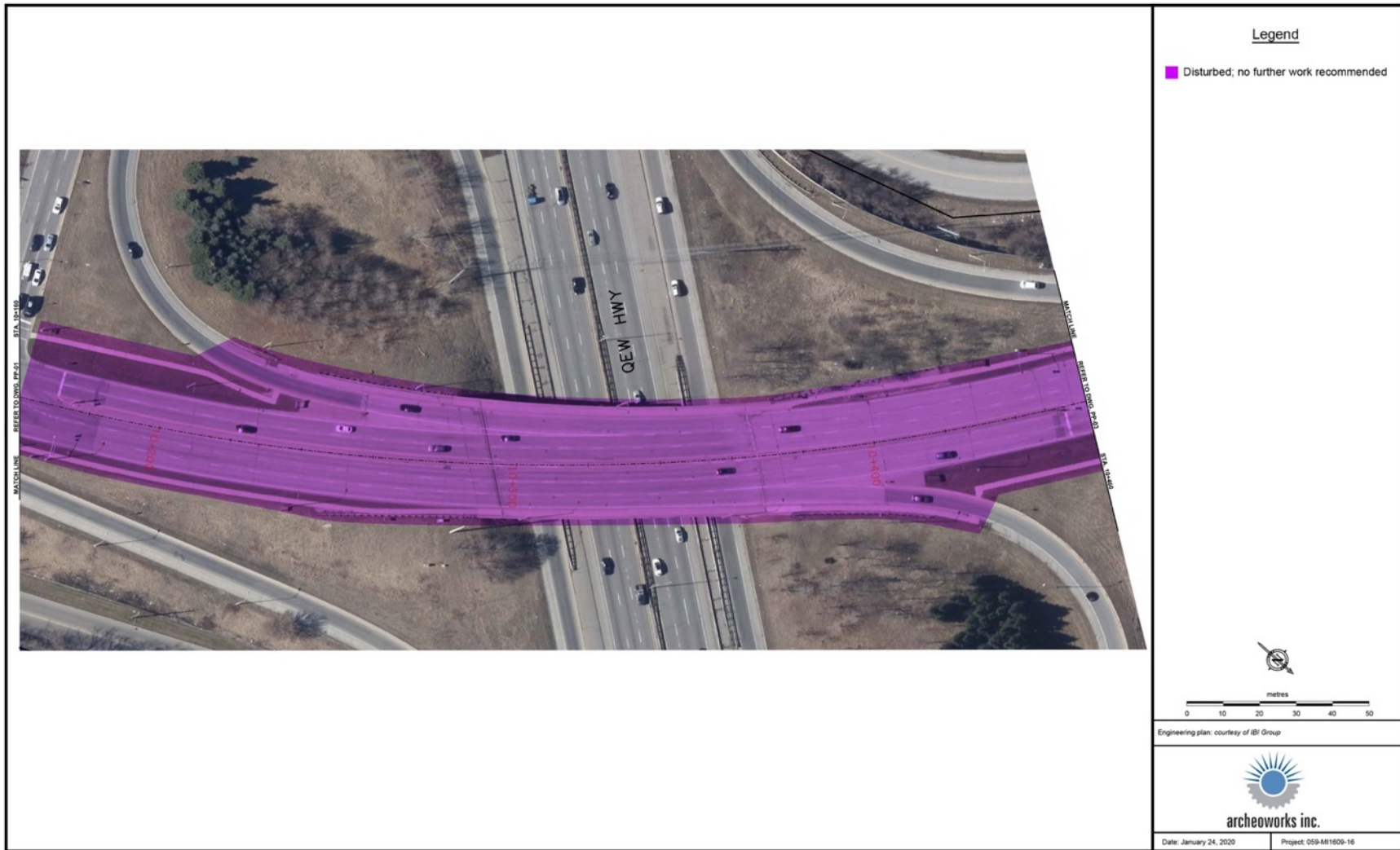
Map 12: Historic Dixie Village segment of the study corridor within series of aerial photographs from 1960 to 2018, showing relation to old Cherry Hill House grounds and Dixie Union Cemetery.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO

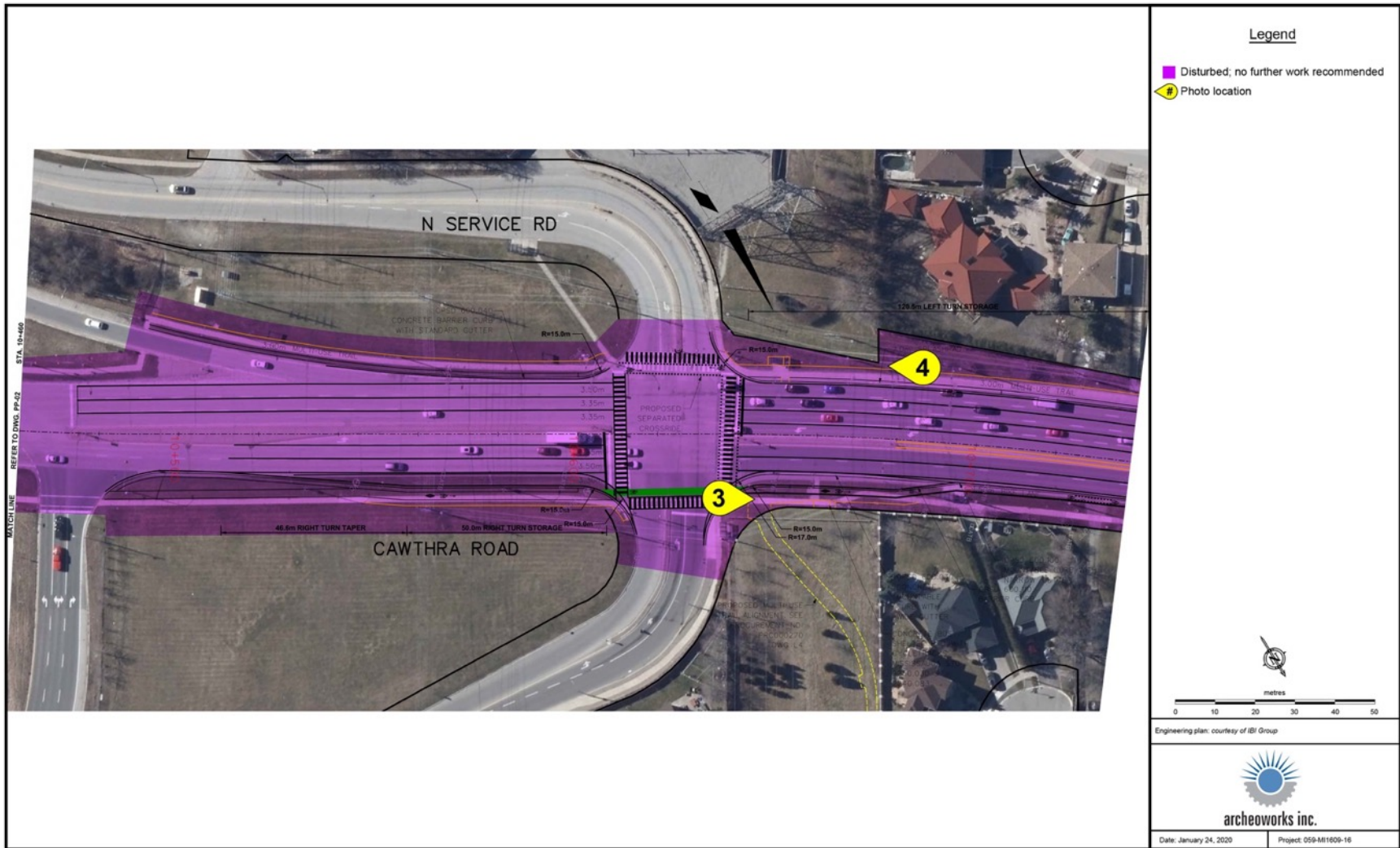


Map 13: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-01.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO

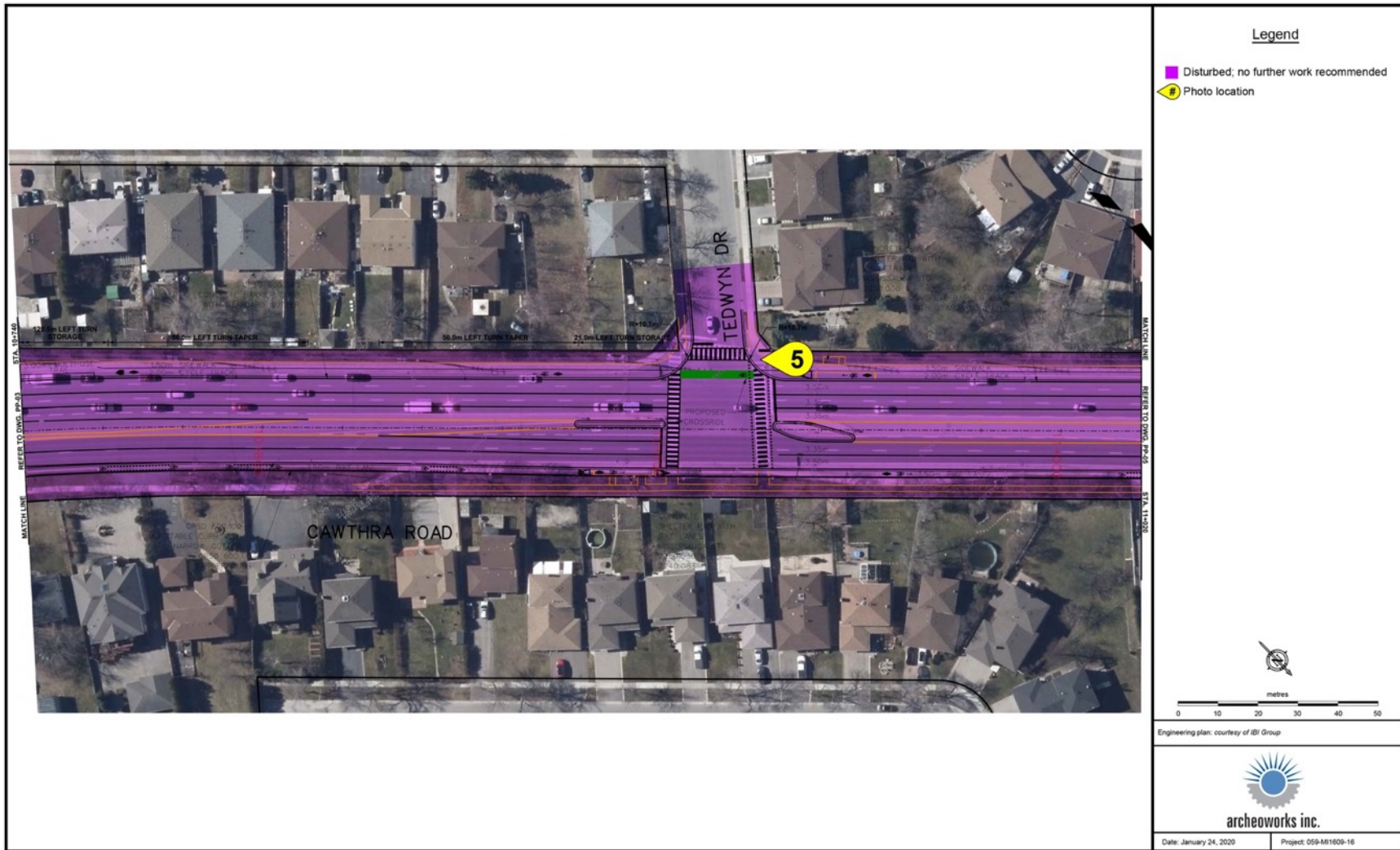


Map 14: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-02.

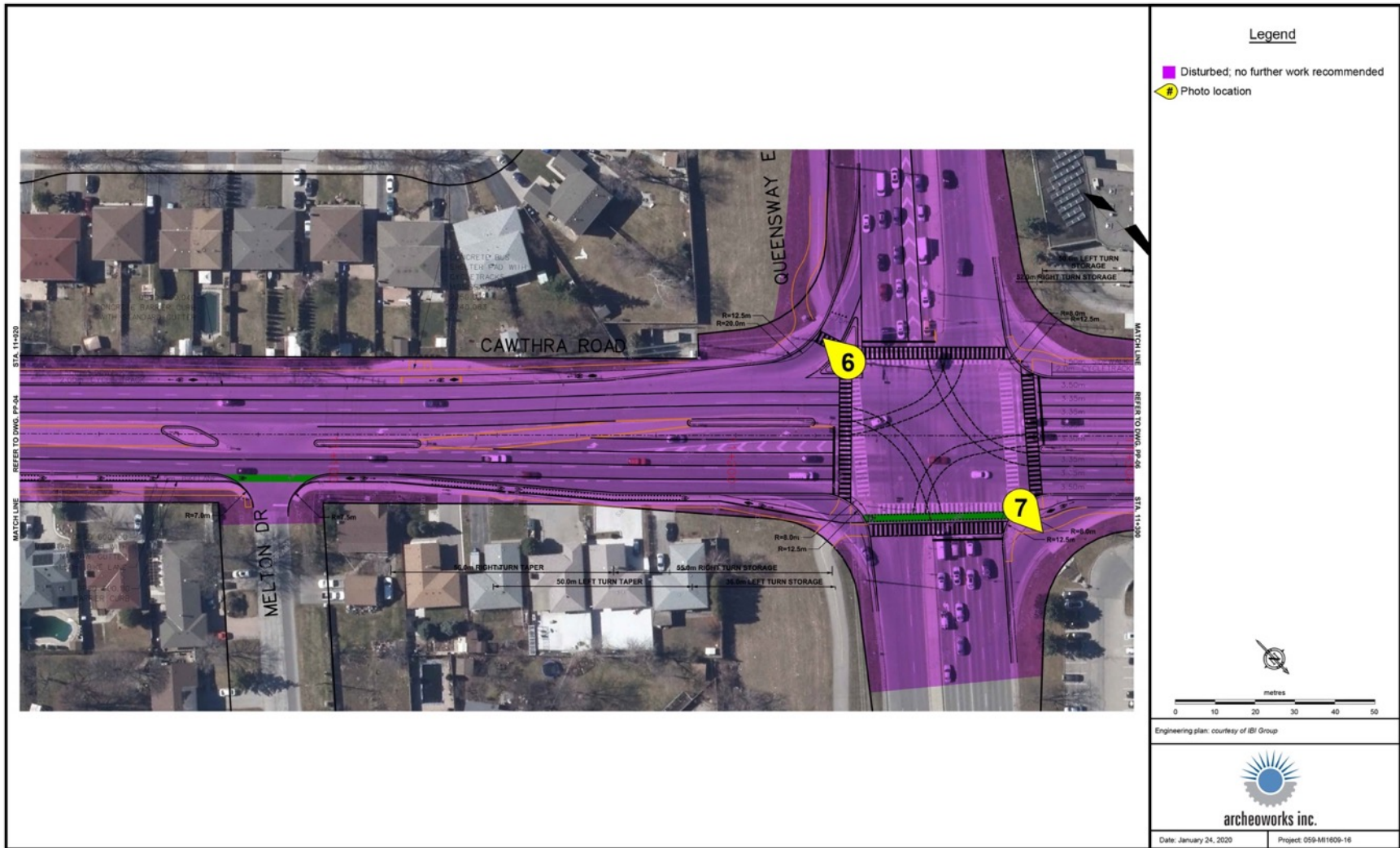


Map 15: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-03.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 16: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-04.



Map 17: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-05.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 18: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-06.



STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



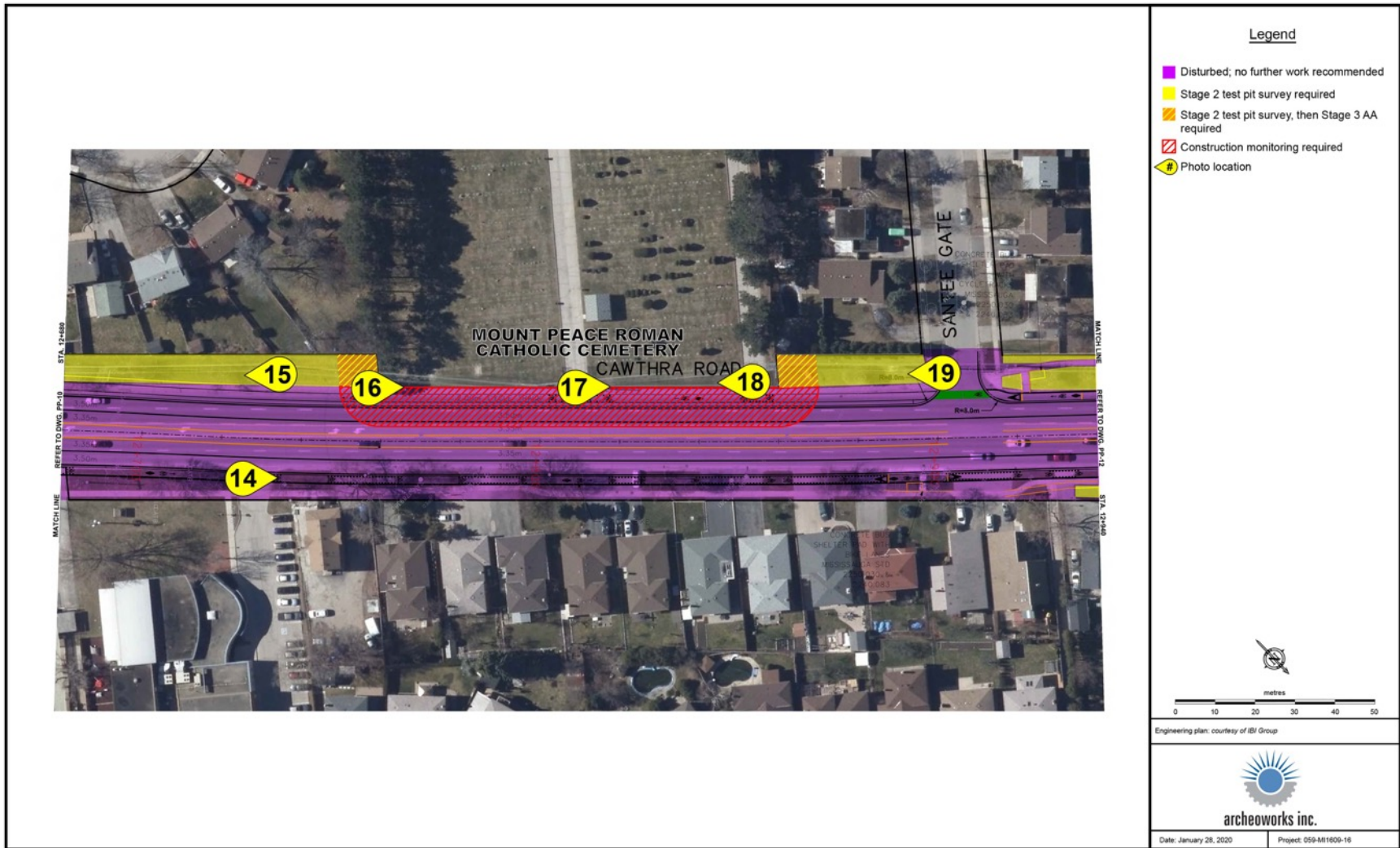
Map 20: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-08.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO





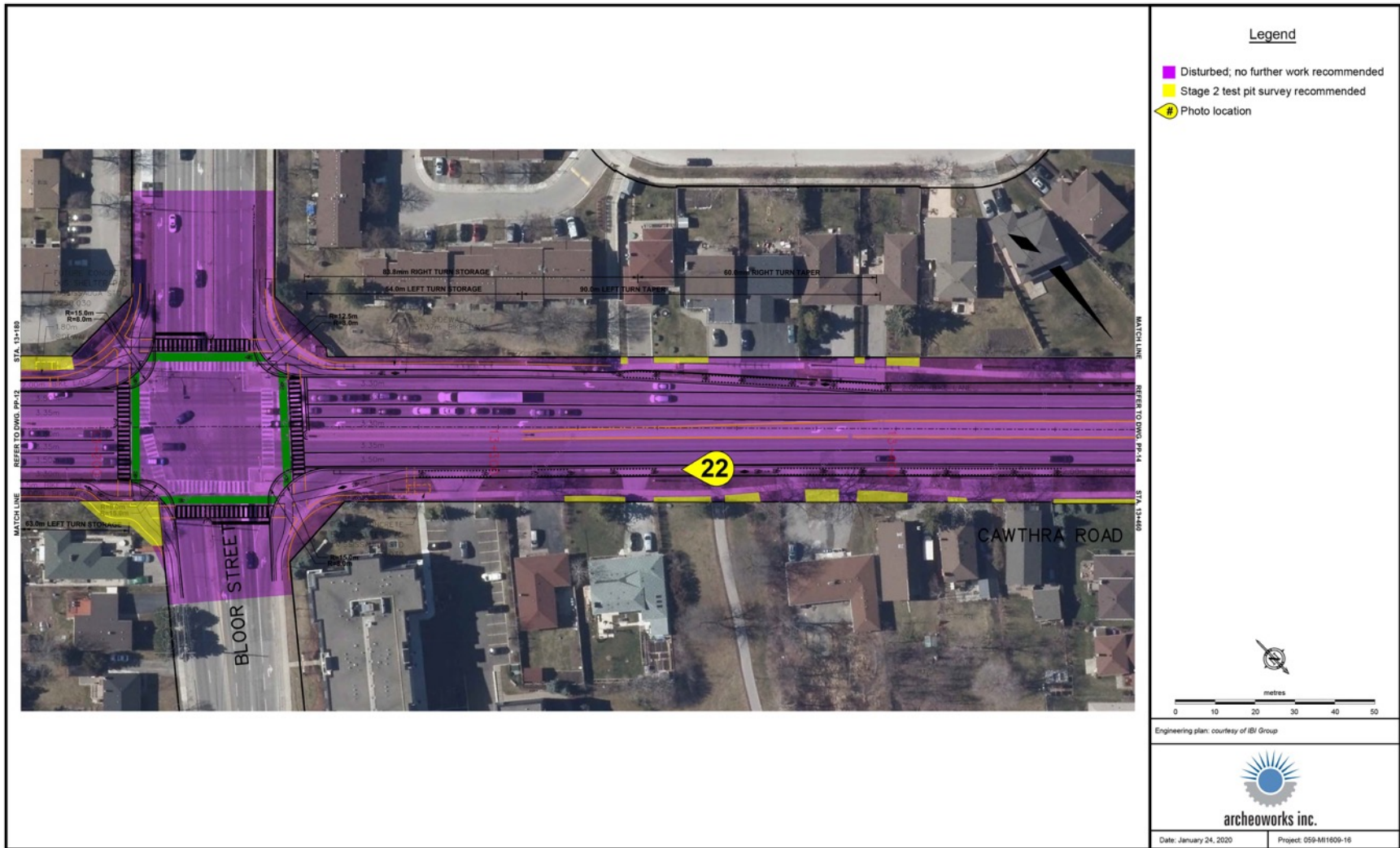
Map 23: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-11.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



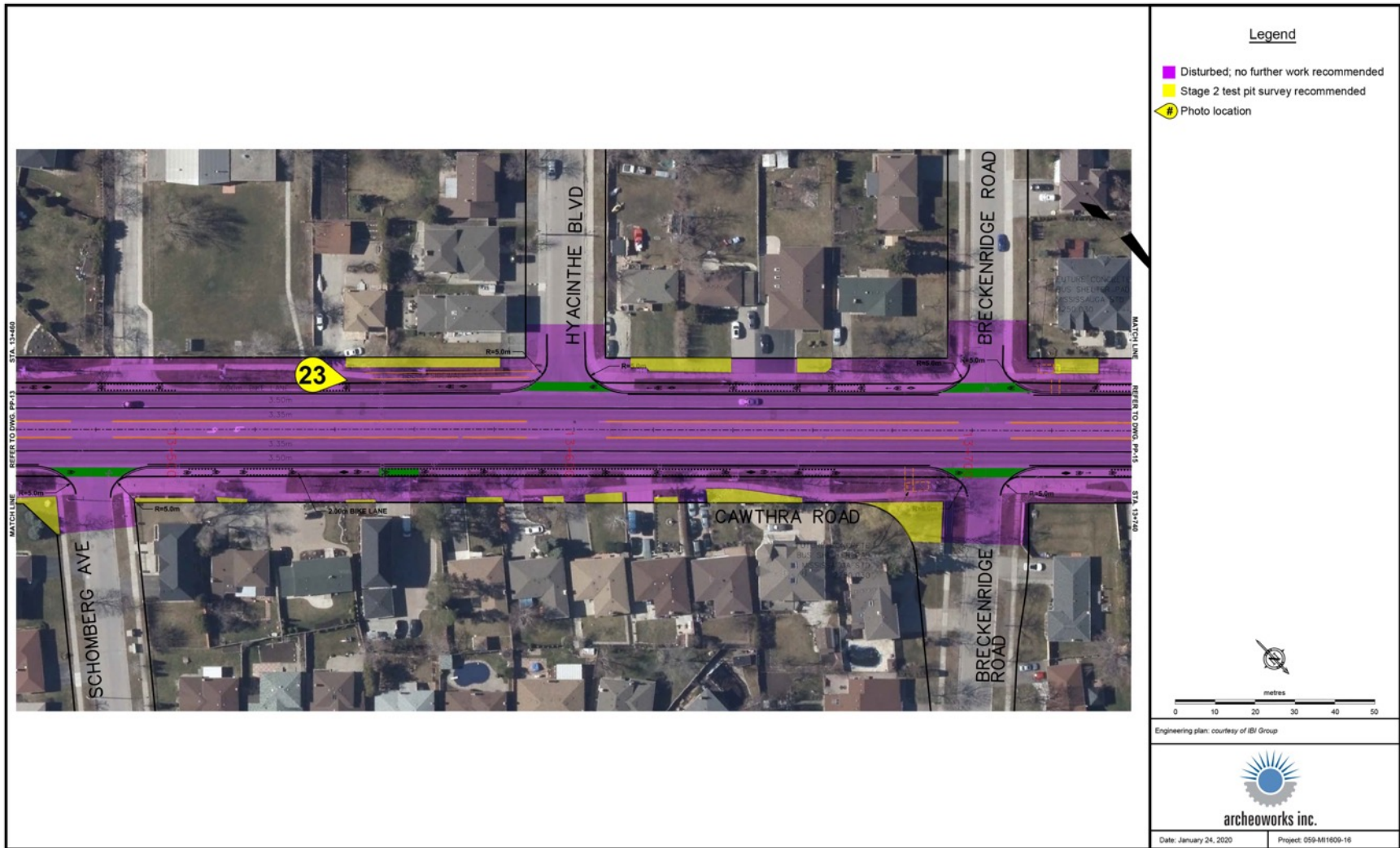
Map 24: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-12.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 25: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-13.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



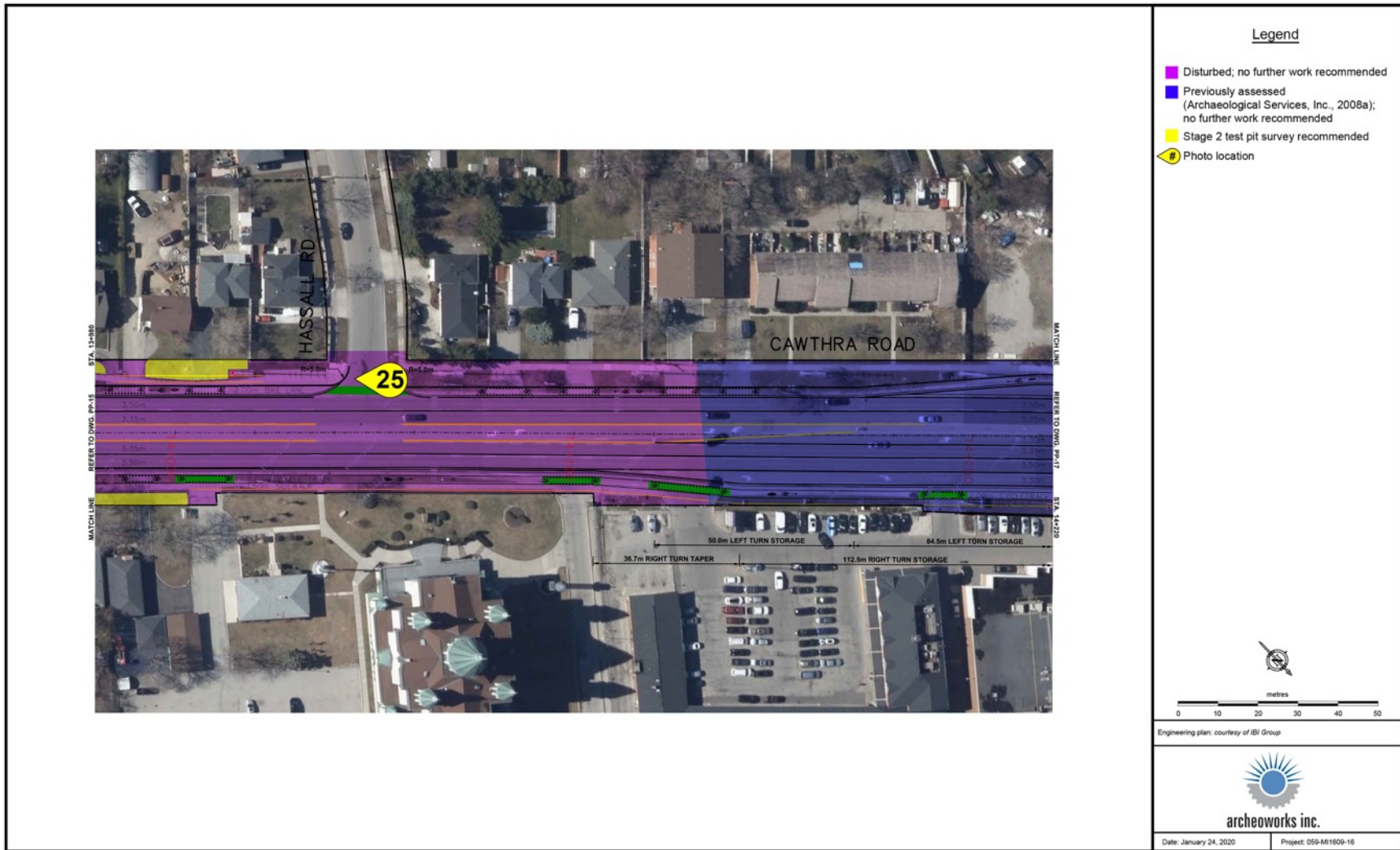
Map 26: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-14.



STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 27: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-15.



Map 28: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-16.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



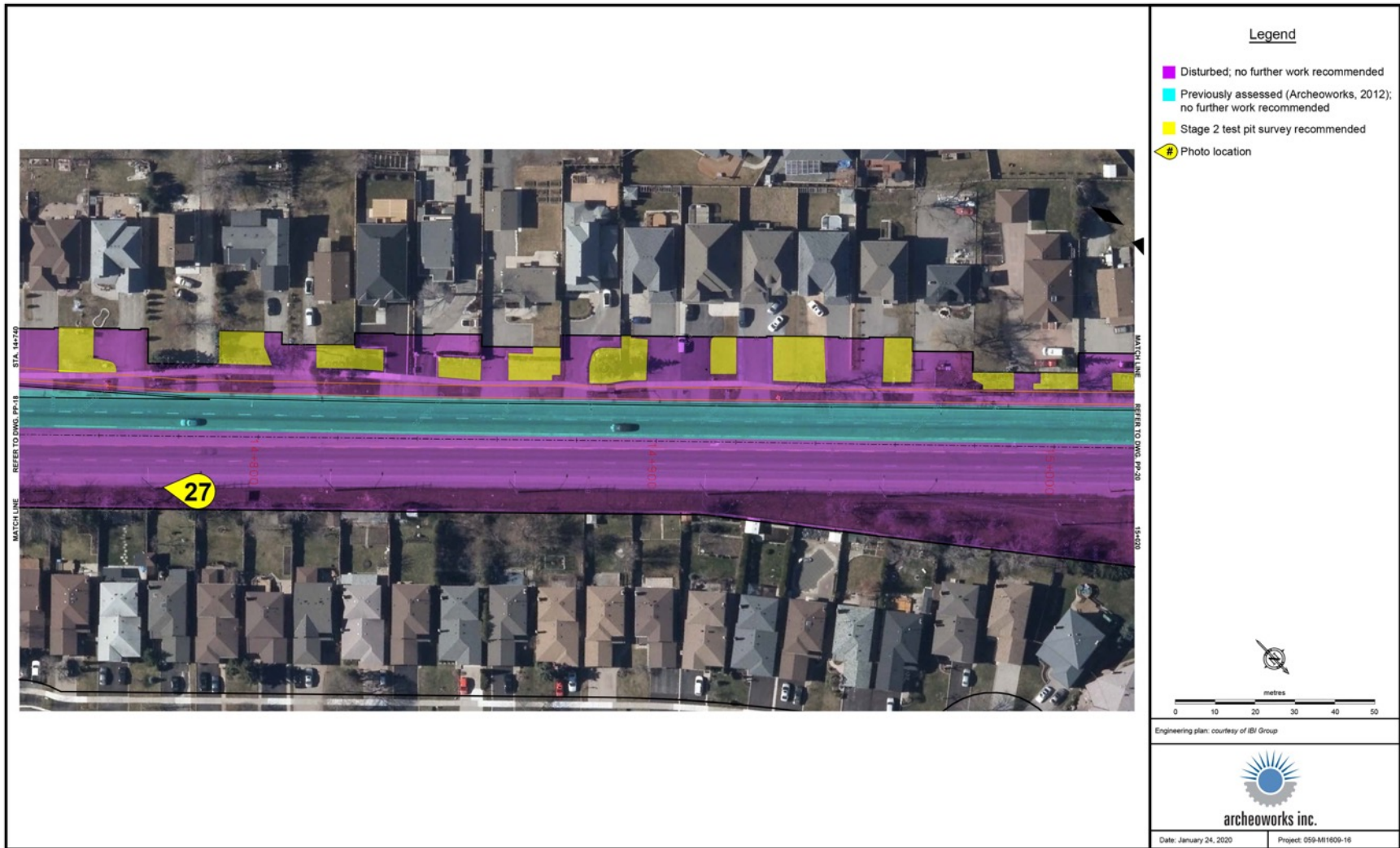
Map 29: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-17.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



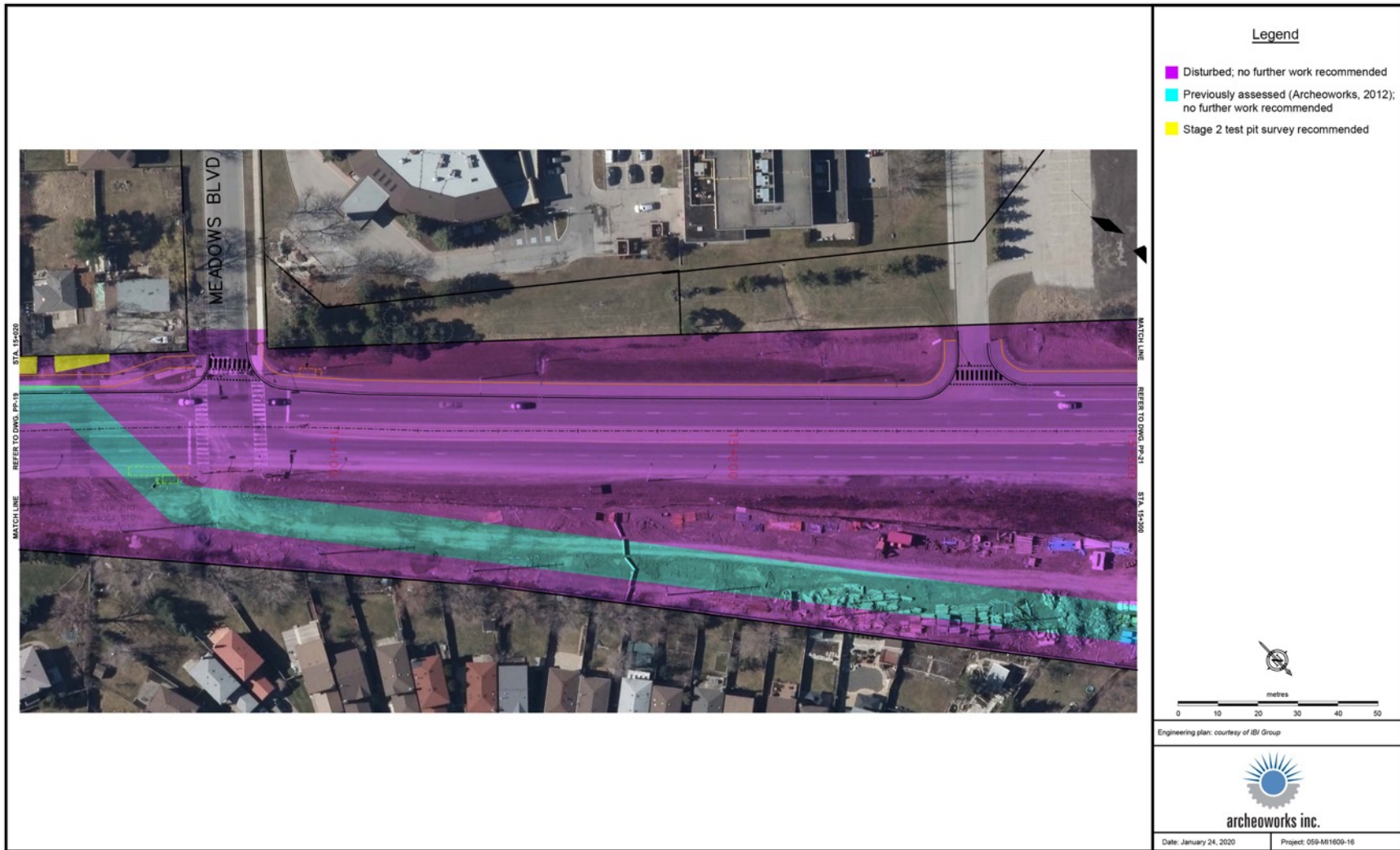
Map 30: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-18.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO

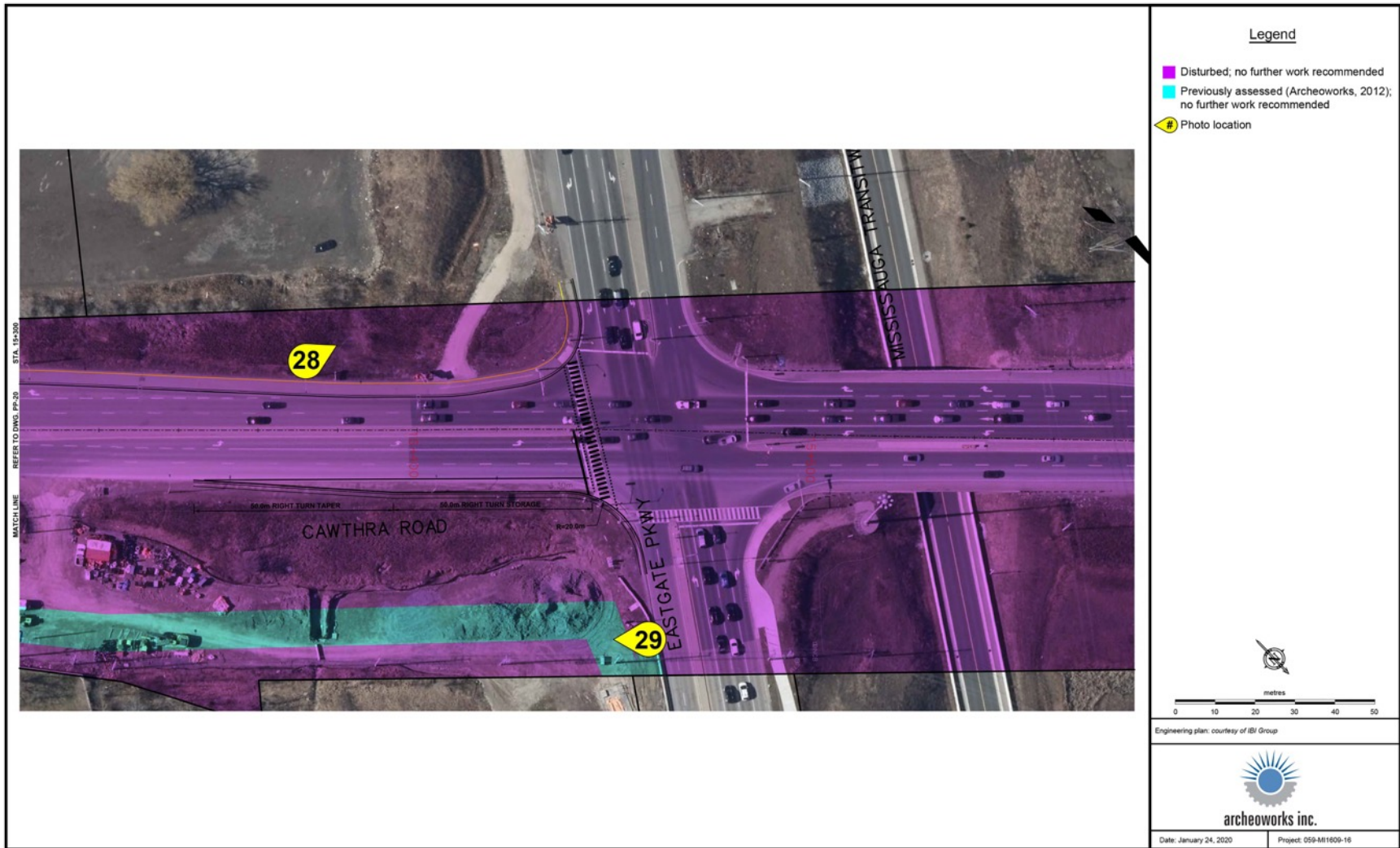


Map 31: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-19.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 32: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-20.



Map 33: Stage 1 AA results, sheet PP-21.

## APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study corridor (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study corridor (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – in most parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined



## APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of paved roads, pedestrian sidewalk, grassed margin and utility installations along the west side of Cawthra Road, north of South Service Road.



Image 2: View of pedestrian sidewalk, grassed margin, utility box and marked utility line along the west side of Cawthra Road, north of South Service Road.



Image 3: View of pedestrian sidewalk, grassed margins and marked utility lines along the east side of Cawthra Road, north of North Service Road.



Image 4: View of pedestrian sidewalk, grassed margins, bus stop shelter and utility installations along the west side of Cawthra Road, north of North Service Road.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 5: View of paved roadways, pedestrian sidewalks, grassed margins and utility installations at the intersection of Cawthra Road and Tedwyn Drive.



Image 6: View of paved roadway, traffic island, bike path, grassed margins, and utility installations at the southwest corner of the Cawthra Road-Queensway East intersection.



Image 7: View of paved roadway, pedestrian sidewalk, traffic island and low embankment at the northeast corner of the Cawthra Road-Queensway East intersection.



Image 8: View of paved roadways, pedestrian sidewalks, grassed margins and utility installations at Cawthra Road intersection with Orwell Street.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 9: View of paved roadway, sidewalk and retaining wall along Cawthra Road north of Needham Lane.



Image 10: View of paved roadway, pedestrian sidewalk and retaining walls along, and railroad bridge structure over, Cawthra Road.



Image 11: View of paved roadway, pedestrian sidewalks, traffic island, cut slopes and graded margins, and utility installations at the junction of Dundas Street link and Cawthra Road.



Image 12: View of paved roadway, sidewalk, utility installations, graded margins and active worksite along the east side of Cawthra Road opposite Silver Creek Boulevard.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 13: View of paved roadway, sidewalks, utility installations, grassed margins and active worksite at intersection of Cawthra Road and Silver Creek Boulevard



Image 14: View of paved roadway, sidewalk, driveways, utility installations and grassed margins along the east side of Cawthra Road, opposite Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery.



Image 15: View of paved roadway and pedestrian sidewalk, and testable grass strip southeast of the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery.



Image 16: View of paved roadway and pedestrian sidewalk immediately outside the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery property.



Image 17: View of paved roadway, sidewalk and manhole cover immediately outside, and paved access driveway to, the Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery property.



Image 18: View of paved roadway, sidewalk and hydro pole along the north (Cawthra Road-facing) margin of Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery.



Image 19: View of paved roadway and pedestrian sidewalks, and testable grass strip, immediately northwest of Mount Peace Roman Catholic Cemetery.



Image 20: View of paved roadway, curb, pedestrian sidewalk, utility installations and testable residential grass frontages along the east side of Cawthra Road, south of Bloor Street.



Image 21: View of paved roadway, curb, pedestrian sidewalk, residential driveways and testable grass frontages along the west side of Cawthra Road, south of Bloor Street.



Image 22: View of paved roadway, curb, driveways, sidewalk, utility installations and testable grass frontages (beyond the sidewalk) along the east side of Cawthra Road, north of Bloor Street.



Image 23: View of paved roadway, driveways, sidewalk, utility installations and testable residential frontage along the west side of Cawthra Road, south of Hyacinthe Boulevard.



Image 24: View of paved roadway, pedestrian sidewalk, grassed margins and utility installations at junction of Cawthra Road and Runningbrook Drive.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE CAWTHRA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS MUNICIPAL CLASS EA  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 25: View of paved roadway, pedestrian sidewalks, grassed margins and utility installations along west side of Cawthra Road, south of Hassall Road.



Image 26: View of paved roadway, curb, pedestrian sidewalks, utility installations and grassed margins along the north side of Rathburn Road East, east of Cawthra Road.



Image 27: View of paved roadway, curb, cut slope and grassed margin along the east side of Cawthra Road, north of Rathburn Road East.



Image 28: View of graded soils and roadside ditching at the southwest corner of Cawthra Road's junction with Highway 403 Connection Road.



Image 29: View of recent soil disturbance along the east side of Cawthra Road, south of Eastgate Parkway.



Image 30: View of pedestrian sidewalk and grassed margin immediately west of Dixie Union Cemetery.



Image 31: View of retaining wall, paved sidewalk and grass strip at the west margin of Dixie Union Cemetery.



Image 32: View of extant marker immediately next to west fence of Dixie Union Cemetery.



## APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		059-MI1609-16		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
<b>MHSTCI PIF:</b>		P439-0041-2018		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2016/059-MI1609-16 - Cawthra Road - Mississauga/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge St., Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2	Field Paperwork	Annotated maps: 18 pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge St., Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada L3X 1X4	Scanned and stored on Archeoworks network servers
3	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 85 images	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge St., Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under the Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at Archeoworks Inc. on the licensee's behalf.