

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
PART OF LOT 9, CONCESSION 9 NEW SURVEY,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY,  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0244-2018  
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, has been carried out as part of the proponent's due diligence in advance of a development application. The subject property is approximately 4.5 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has concluded that there is potential of encountering pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian historical material within the subject property.

The Stage 1 field review has determined that the entire subject property exhibits archaeological potential. Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Limited to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 4.5 hectares in size.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376) and under project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0244-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of the proponent's due diligence in advance of development applications. Assessment activities were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport [MTCS]).

All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 17, 2018.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historic Euro-Canadian settlement history.

Historically, the subject property is located within part of the east half of Lot 9, Concession 9 New Survey (NS), in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. The property is located is approximately 900 metres southeast of the intersection of Ninth Line and Derry Road East. The property is at the western boundary of the City of Mississauga and the Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property currently comprises a maintained grass field.

#### 1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



**Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2500 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Transitional		AD 600-900	Introduction of new food crops
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	6 Nations, Ojibway	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

## 1.2.2 Historical Overview

### *Township of Trafalgar*

While other lands in the “Golden Horseshoe” at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780’s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D’Arcy Boulton in 1805 (1961:48) noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues.” The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands were purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extending the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey.

Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township had been surveyed in 1793, as a military road connecting Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as well as a road to aid Loyalist settlement and deter expansionist claims in Upper Canada. After the two concessions south of Dundas St. were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832, by the Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and parallel to an aboriginal pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 survey, and the line roads running perpendicular, blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square. Between every five lots ran a line road (Mathews 1953:45).

Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson’s victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.



The New Survey of Trafalgar was undertaken by Richard Bristol between April and June 1819. His Survey Diaries and Notes are still extant on microfilm. The survey of the township proceeded westward from Concession 11 along the Peel County line towards Milton. The crew encountered wet snow “nearly an inch deep” on May 17th, and by May 22 Bristol noted “the musquitoes beginning their hostilities against us.” On June 6, while in the vicinities of Concessions 1 and 2, the crew was inundated by a thunderstorm: “we necessiated [sic] to grin and bear it...no sleep this night for us,” and a few days later “mosquitoes rather too many for us.” The survey of Concession 2 was completed between June 5-7, 1819, and Bristol dismissed his men on June 10, 1819. Bristol noted that the timber was primarily elm, beech, maple, white oak, “black ash” and pine.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District and following 1816, it became part of the Gore District, with Hamilton as the administrative District seat. Although the old Districts of Upper Canada were abolished by legislation in May 1849, the area which was to subsequently become Halton remained as part of the United Counties of Wentworth and Hamilton until it was finally separated and elevated to independent County status by an act of legislature in June 1853.

Smith (1850:261) noted that the settlement of Trafalgar commenced about 1807, and the price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6- per acre. The first wave of settlers included the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. Some of the earliest families to settle within the township included those of Sovereign, Proudfoot, Katting, Freeman, Post, Biggar, Mulholland, Kenney, Chalmer, Albertson, Chisholms, Sproat, Brown and Hagar. By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four saw mills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as “well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards” (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen saw mills (Smith 1850:261).

### **1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping**

A review of the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the property (Figures 2-3). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1858 *Tremaine Map* indicates the east half of Lot 9 under the ownership of Charles Cordingly (Figure 2). No structures are indicated on the east half of the lot. The subject property fronts onto the historically important transportation corridor of Ninth Line. The nearest stream is located east of Ninth Line.

The 1877 *Historical Atlas* now indicates that the east half of Lot 9 is owned by James Hannah (Figure 3). Again, the nearest stream is illustrated to the east of Ninth Line.

The early topographic map series clearly shows features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. The 1909 *NTS Sheet Brampton* (Figure 4) indicates the same road system as the nineteenth century maps. No structures are illustrated on the lot, and the subject property vicinity is cleared of trees. The nearest water is a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek, located approximately 200 metres to the west.



#### **1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery**

In order to further assess the previous land use of the subject property, available aerial imagery was reviewed. Figure 5 shows a 1954 image illustrating the subject property as open field (HSCL 1954).

The more recent 2004 Google Earth aerial image shows bare areas of soil in the northwest and southwest corners of the field (Figure 6) (Google Earth Pro 2018).

#### **1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential. No such historical locations are known in the vicinity of the subject property (Brown 2018).

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The S & G also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites or designated properties, areas of early historic settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants (MTC 2011). Three historical sites, AjGw-198, AjGw-431 and AjGw-559, are situated within 300 metres of the subject property (see Section 1.3.1).

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008) considers a similar suite of criteria. There is potential for historical sites within 50-100 metres of historical features, settlement centres, and transportation routes. Homestead/farmstead locations are likely captured by the model's buffer within 200 metres of water sources.

Given the proximity to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Ninth Line and to a water source, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.



### 1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AjGw Borden block.

Twenty-one archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property (MTCS 2018). A summary of the registered sites is presented in Table 1 below. The thirteen pre-contact Indigenous sites include findspots and campsites, some with diagnostics demonstrating activity in the area from the Early Archaic period through to the Early Woodland period. The eight post-contact Euro-Canadian sites include homesteads, churches, and unspecified types of sites. Seven of the sites (asterisked below) are within 300 metres of the subject property. Two of these pre-contact sites, AjGw-199 and AjGw-599, are findspots situated within 200 metres of the subject property. Three of the historical sites AjGw-198, AjGw-431 and AjGw-559 are situated within 300 metres of the subject property. AjGw-431 is within 50 metres of the property. The nearby sites are further detailed in Section 1.3.2.

**Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property**

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
AjGw-61	Ronald Plant	Archaic, Middle	Camp/campsite	MPP 1985
AjGw-159	Thomas Robson	Post-contact	Homestead	ARA 2013
AjGw-195	Venturon 1	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	Camp/campsite	ASI 1989, 1990
AjGw-196	Venturon 2	Pre-contact	Camp/campsite	ASI 1989, 1990
AjGw-197	Venturon 3	Pre-contact	Camp/campsite	ASI 1989
*AjGw-198	Venturon 4	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1989
*AjGw-199	Venturon 5	Undetermined pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1989
AjGw-206	Venturon 6	Undetermined pre-contact	Camp/campsite	ASI 1990
AjGw-207	Venturon 7	Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 1990
*AjGw-223	Break	Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 1991
*AjGw-224	Wheel	Woodland, Middle	Findspot	ASI 1991
AjGw-252	New Connection Methodist Church	Post-contact	Churches	MHCI 1996
AjGw-283	Barrington	Archaic, Late	Camp/campsite	MHCI 1996
*AjGw-431	Argo Milton	Post-contact	--	AAL 2006
AjGw-527	Parkway 3	Post-contact	--	ARA 2012,2013
AjGw-528	Parkway 4	Post-contact	--	ARA 2012,2013
AjGw-529	Parkway 5	Post-contact	--	ARA 2012,2013
AjGw-530	Parkway 6	Archaic, Late	--	ARA 2013
AjGw-537	IF # 3	Woodland, Early	Findspot	DRPA 2013
AjGw-540	Parkway West Location 1	Undetermined pre-contact	Camp/campsite	GA 2014
*AjGw-559	Douglas	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 2016
*AjGw-560	--	Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 2016



**Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property**

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
* site within 300 metres of the subject property; AAL = Archaeological Assessments Limited; ARA = Archaeological Research Associates; ASI = Archaeological Services Inc.; DRPA = D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.; GA = Golder Associates; MHCI = Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.; MPP = Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc.				

### **1.3.2 Previous Assessment**

Several archaeological assessments have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property.

In 1991, an assessment was conducted under Licence 91-15 in advance of a proposed subdivision development on the northeast side of Ninth Line, to the east of the subject property (ASI 1992). Most of the 49-hectare property was assessed by pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals. In the northeastern and southeastern corners of the property where a wetland and a topsoil mound were present, there was no potential for archaeological sites. Two findspots were registered: the Break site (AjGw-223) is a Late Archaic point fragment and the Wheel site (AjGw-224) is a Middle Woodland point fragment. No further assessment was recommended on the property or on either of the two registered sites.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments of various sections of Highway 407 right-of-way were conducted in 1996 under a number of PIFs granted to MHCI. These assessments may have included lands within 50 metres of the subject property. As a result of these assessments, no Woodland villages were identified within one kilometre of the subject and no other archaeological sites within 300 metres. The project reports and mapping for the Highway 407 sections were not available, but the report references are included in Section 6 of this report (cf. MHCI 1999a-f).

In 2006, Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the adjacent property to the east of the subject property was conducted under CIF P013-200-2006 (AAL 2006). The property comprised several small fields surrounding a farmstead. The vicinity of the farmstead was deemed disturbed, and no test pit assessment was conducted. The surrounding fields were subject to pedestrian surveyed at a five metre interval. The Stage 2 survey identified one site in the northwestern corner of the property: the Argo Milton site (AjGw-431), a mid-nineteenth century farmstead. One month later, Stage 3 assessment close interval survey was used to define a 60 x 40 m surface scatter of 192 artifacts. A total of 18 one metre square test units were then excavated in a five-metre grid across the site, resulting in a total Stage 3 recovery of 1,349 artifacts from the ploughzone. Stage 4 excavation of the site under CIF P013-258-2006 followed in 2006 (AAL 2008). The topsoil was stripped from the site area, revealing five features and one post mould. All features were excavated, resulting in the recovery of an additional 1,226 artifact representative of a mid-nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead. Based on background archival research and the artifact assemblage, the site is identified as the probable location of the homestead of Christopher Row in the 1840s and/or William Watson in the 1850s. The site has been completely mitigated, and no further assessment was recommended.

In 2013 a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under PIF 384-0082-2013 of the property at 6565 Ninth Line, opposite the subject property (AMICK 2014). Portions of the property had no potential due to the disturbance associated with the installation of gravel and asphalt or the construction of structures. The remaining areas were assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals. No archaeological resources were identified.





In 2016, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under MTCS PIF P046-0191-2016 of the five-hectare property adjacent to the east of the subject property. The Stage 1 background assessment had been previously conducted under MTCS PIF P046-0118-2015 (ASI 2016a). A minor portion of the property was determined to lack archaeological potential due to grading, building construction, and wetland conditions. Stage 2 assessment was conducted of the remaining area by pedestrian and test pit survey at five metre intervals. The Douglas Site (AjGw-559) was identified as a 65 metre by 30 metre surface scatter. Three test units were also excavated in the adjacent lawn where positive test pits had been identified; these test units confirmed disturbed soil profiles. A total of 260 artifacts, most dating to the late nineteenth century, were recovered from both the surface scatter and the excavated units. Based on the artifact assemblage and the land use history, it was determined that the primary occupation of the site post-dated 1870 and did not meet criteria for further assessment.

In 2016, A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under PIF P046-0178-2016 on the property adjacent to the west side of the subject property (ASI 2016c). The Stage 1 background assessment had been previously conducted under MTSC PIF P046-0117-2015 (ASI 2016b). The 2.2-hectare property was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was observed. One pre-contact Indigenous site, AjGw-560, was registered as a result of the fieldwork. The fragmentary Late Archaic point was an isolated find, and no further assessment was recommended.

### ***1.3.3 Physiography***

The subject property is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176). The Peel Plain covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton, and the northern portion of Toronto. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment. While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major rivers cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. The subject property is located within an area of bevelled till plain, approximately 11 km northwest of an old shoreline and 14 km from the current Lake Ontario shoreline.

The soils are imperfectly drained Chinguacousy clay loam, formed on a parent material of clay loam till (Gillespie et al 1970).

The subject property is situated within the Sixteen Mile Creek watershed (Conservation Halton 2018).

### ***1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential***

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.



Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Several mapping sources were reviewed to determine the nearest source of water to the subject property. The historical mapping indicates a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek extending along the midline of the east half of Lot 9 (Figures 4-5). Comparison with modern mapping suggests that while the current stream course approximates the original, portions of the original stream course have been incorporated into a stormwater management pond (Figure 7). Thus, the subject property was formerly within 180 metres of the stream course.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these special features are known to be located in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

The S & G Section 1.4.1, Standard 1 also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered pre-contact sites. In addition, based on current modelling, there is a high potential for ossuary locations within 1000 metres around Late Woodland villages and within 300 metres of a water source.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008). considers a similar suite of criteria and the model defines buffer zones extending 200 metres from any water source, 200 metres from a registered Late Woodland village, or 100 metres from any other pre-contact archaeological site as acceptable characterizations of pre-contact archaeological site potential within Halton Region. Presently, there are no pre-contact sites registered within 100 metres of the subject property and no Late Woodland villages within 200 metres.

In view of the proximity to a registered pre-contact site (AjGw-560) and to a water source, there is the potential for the identification of Indigenous sites, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

### **1.3.5 Subject Property Description**

The subject property is approximately 4.5 hectares in size and is situated on the margin of an area of suburban development (Figure 7). The property is bounded on the northeast by Ninth Line and on the southwest by a storm water management pond and a field. To the northwest and southeast are small fields. The subject property is currently a maintained level grassed field.





## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on August 24, 2018 in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current conditions, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449). The weather conditions and lighting were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork as they permitted good visibility of the land features.

The field property inspection was conducted by means of a visual review of the subject property that involved random spot-checking across all accessible portions of the property. This strategy is consistent with S & G, Section 1.2 Property Inspection, Standard 1. The photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 8), and representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 1 property inspection are presented in Section 7.0 of this report.

### **2.1 Findings**

The subject property is an open maintained grassed field (Plates 1-3). As such, the entirety of the property is found to contain the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

### **2.2 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

## **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Concession 9 NS, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The overall size of the subject property is 4.5 hectares.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that 21 archaeological sites have been registered within one km of the subject property. Historical mapping illustrates that the historical transportation corridor of Ninth Line is adjacent to subject property. Based on a review of the general physiography of the subject property, the proximity of registered archaeological sites and a water source, there is the potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 field review resulted in the determination that the entire property has the potential for the encountering archaeological resources.



## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the S & G.
  - a. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be carried out on all agricultural or open lands within the subject property by means of a pedestrian survey. The fields must be ploughed in advance of survey and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall. Ploughing must be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The pedestrian survey should be completed at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the S & G.

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

## 5.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.



- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 7.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View to northwest along edge of subject property fronting Ninth Line.



Plate 2: View to northwest near southwestern property boundary.



Plate 3: View to southwest near fenced northwestern property boundary.

## 8.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



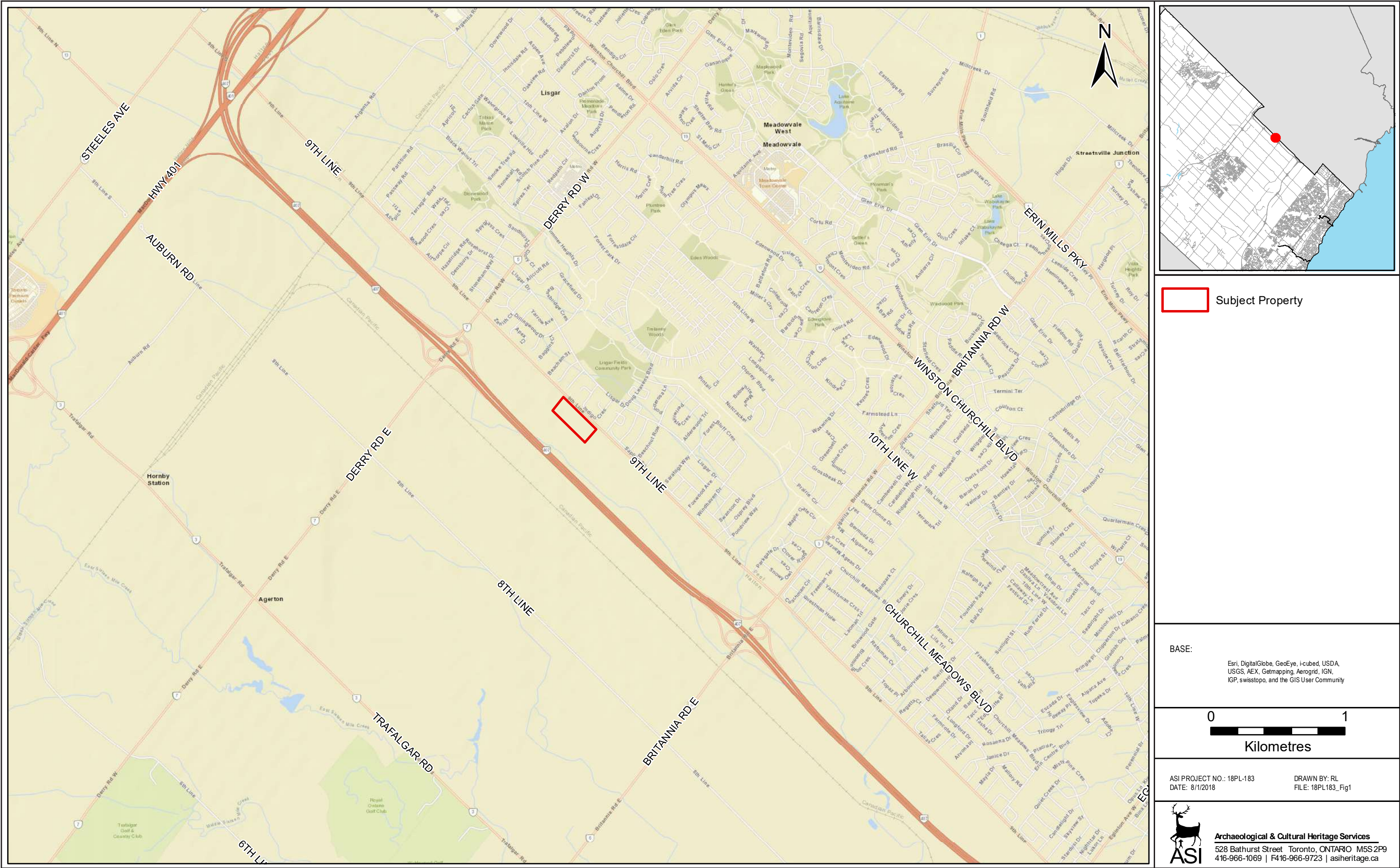








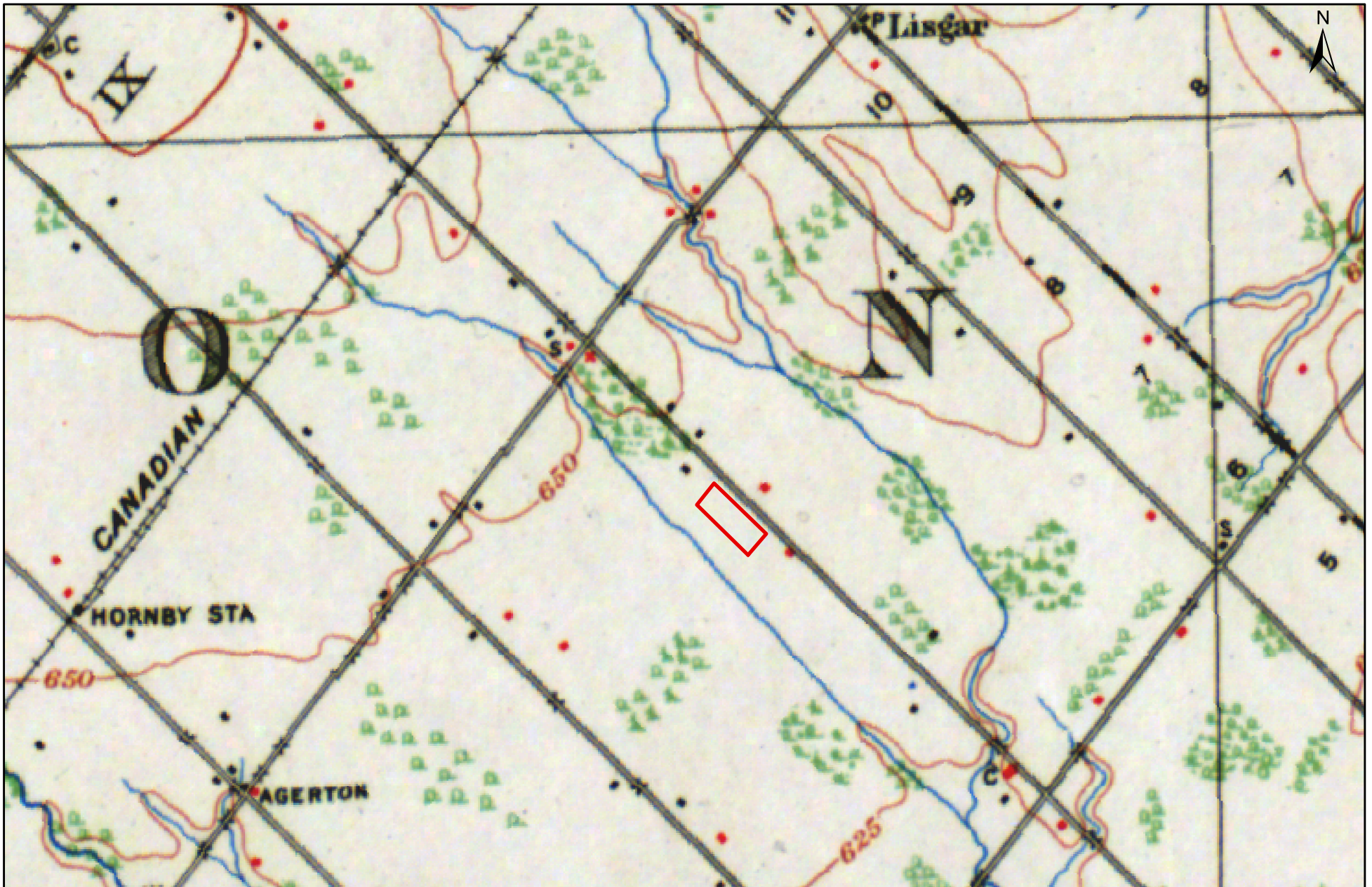
Figure 2: Subject Property located on 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton



Figure 3: Subject Property located on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

 <p>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asihertage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton (Trafalgar) (1858) Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario (1877)</p>	<div> <div>0500</div> <div>Metres</div> </div> <div> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-183</div> <div>DATE: 8/1/2018</div> </div> <div> <div>DRAWN BY: RL</div> <div>FILE: 18PL183_Fig2-3_1858-1877</div> </div>
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 <p>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asiheritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: Topographic Map - Ontario (Brampton Sheet) (1909)</p>	<div>  <p>0 1 Kilometres</p> </div> <div> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-183 DATE: 2018-12-19</div> <div>DRAWN BY: RL FILE: 18PL183_Fig4_1909</div> </div>
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Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 NTS Sheet Brampton

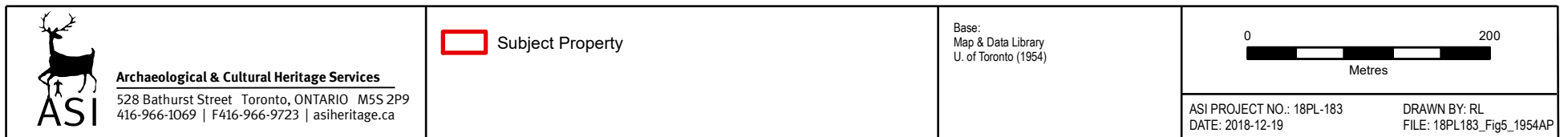
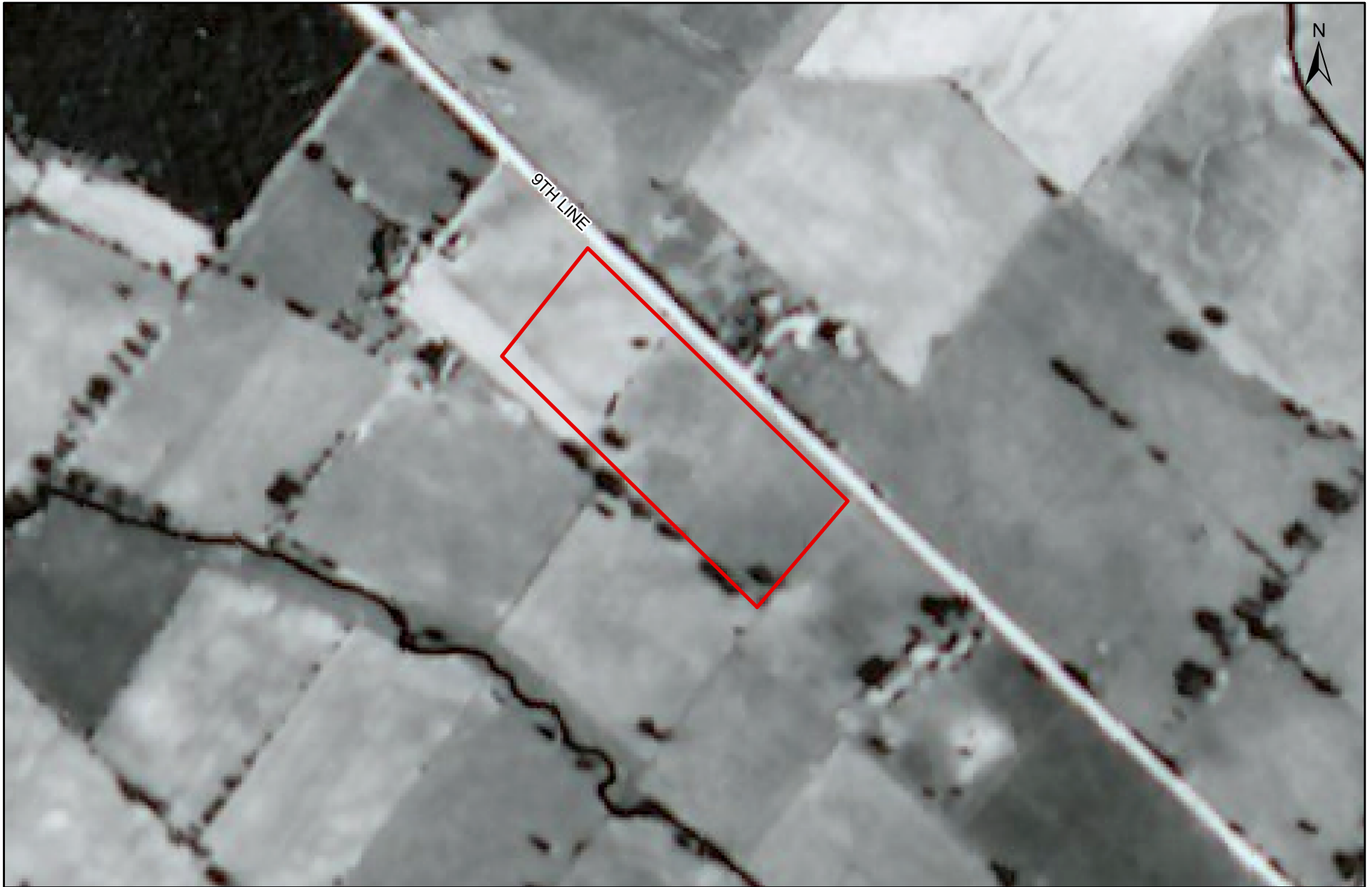


Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Image





Figure 6: Subject Property Located on 2004 Aerial Image





 <p><b>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services</b>  528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9  416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asiheritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	Base: ESRI	<div> 0 50  Metres </div> <div> ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-184  DATE: 2018-12-19 </div> <div> DRAWN BY: RL  FILE: 18PL183_Fig5_ExCond </div>
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Figure 7: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



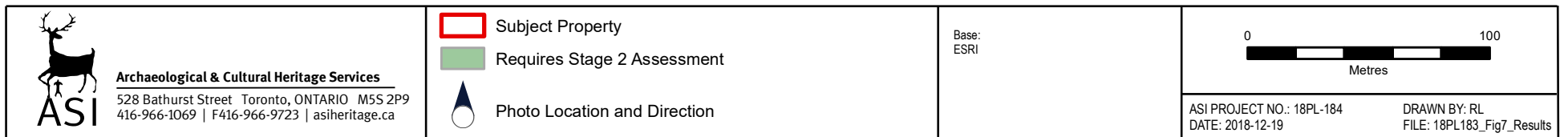


Figure 8: Results of Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment