

**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
6136 NINTH LINE, NUNAN PROPERTY
PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 9, NEW SURVEY
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P046 (Clish)
MTCS PIF# P046-0197-2016
ASI File: 16TS-046

20 September, 2016



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**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
6150 NINTH LINE, NUNAN PROPERTY
PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 9, NEW SURVEY
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by Derry Britannia Development Ltd. to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 6150 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 6, Concession 9, New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality Peel. The subject property encompasses approximately five hectares.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, which was completed in 2015, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. Based on this research, it was determined that approximately 80% of the subject property warranted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, and a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was observed. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Project Manager:</i> | Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Staff Archaeologist & Manager, Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division |
| <i>Project Director:</i> | Andrew Clish, BES (P046) Senior Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist |
| <i>Project Administrator:</i> | Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Staff Archaeologist & Assistant Manager, Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division |
| <i>Project Archaeologist:</i> | Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449) Rachael Johnston, BA (R1008) |
| <i>Field Archaeologists:</i> | Lauren Vince, Hons. BA Ella Boswell, Hons. BSc Alex Boyle, Hons. BA Poorya Kashani, PhD Angel Carrera, BA Josh Lockett-Harris, MA |
| <i>Report Preparation:</i> | Andrew Clish Robb Bhardwaj |
| <i>Graphics:</i> | Blake Williams, MLitt (P383) Staff Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist |
| <i>Report Reviewers:</i> | Caitlin Lacy, BA (R303) Staff Archaeologist Jennifer Ley |



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 6150 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 6, Concession 9, New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately five hectares.

The assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and the project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS PIF P046-0197-2016). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for pre-development approvals as required by the *Ontario Planning Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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 February 12, 2016. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to completing the assessment.

ASI previously completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P046-0120-2015. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.

1.2 Historical Context

The previous Stage 1 report reviewed historical mapping sources to determine the historical potential for part of Lot 6, Concession 9, New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (ASI 2015). The subject property currently consists of ploughed fields, a barn foundation, and a former house and garage surrounded by mature trees.

1.2.1 Aboriginal Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. There tends to be less widespread awareness of the depth of this pre-contact settlement history, or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement. The area in general has been occupied by Aboriginal peoples for thousands of years. The subject property is located in the traditional territory of the ancestral Huron-Wendat.



1.2.2 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping

The 1858 *Tremaine Map* depicts William Nunan as the owner of this lot. A single homestead is illustrated within the subject property. The historically important concession road of present-day Ninth Line flanks the eastern edge of the subject property and a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek bisects the property.

The 1877 *Historical Atlas* indicates Lot 6 is under the ownership of the Estate of William Nunan. No settlement features are illustrated within the limits of the subject property. It should be noted that the tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek is now illustrated outside of the subject property limits. St. Peter's Catholic Church and Cemetery are illustrated south of subject property on the opposite side of the watercourse.

Historic NTS mapping was also reviewed for the presence of historical features. This series of mapping clearly shows features such as roads, structures, streams, elevation, and woodlots. The 1909 mapping indicates that the subject property remained relatively unchanged into the early twentieth century and is similar to that of the 1877 *Historical Atlas*.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property or in the immediate vicinity, 18 sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius from the subject property (MTCS 2016). Details concerning the registered sites are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites Registered Within 1 km of the Subject Property

| Borden # | Name | Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|----------|-------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| AjGw-223 | Break | Late Archaic | Findspot | ASI 1992 |
| AjGw-224 | Wheel | Middle Woodland | Findspot | ASI 1992 |
| AjGw-261 | Muddysauga | Undetermined Pre-contact, Euro-Canadian | Campsite, Homestead | R. Pearce 1996 |
| AjGw-270 | Boot Sucker | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-272 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-273 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-274 | Blue Moon | Middle Woodland | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-275 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-277 | | Middle Archaic | Findspot | R. Mayer 1996 |
| AjGw-278 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996 |
| AjGw-279 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996, W. Stewart 1997 |
| AjGw-281 | Herrnberger | Middle Woodland | Findspot | R. Mayer 1996 |
| AjGw-282 | Peters | Undetermined Pre-contact | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996 |
| AjGw-283 | Barrington | Late Archaic | Campsite | R. Mayer 1996 |
| AjGw-285 | Britanny | Late Archaic | Findspot | ASI 1997 |
| AjGw-286 | | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1999, 2000 |
| AjGw-287 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | | |



| Borden # | Name | Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|----------|------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| AjGw-288 | | Undetermined Pre-contact | Findspot | ASI 1999 |

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

According to the background research, one archaeological assessment had been conducted within 50 metres of the subject property.

In advance of the completion of the Highway 407 construction a number of archaeological assessments were conducted. In 1996, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI) was retained to undertake an archaeological assessment for a number of properties along the proposed Highway 407 ROW. This work resulted in the discovery of a number of archaeological sites and findspots, none of which are located within 50 metres of the current subject property (MHCI 1996).

1.3.3 Physiography

The Peel Plain region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-176) spreads across the central portions of the regional municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. 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, usually covered by a veneer of lacustrine clay sediment. The heavy soils of the plain once supported rich hardwood forests. While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. The streams that descend the South Slope have carved deep valleys across the Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175).

Soils are imperfectly drained Chinguacousy clay loam (Gillespie et al 1971 soil map). A south-flowing tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek cuts through the subject property.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The subject property is L- shaped and is approximately five hectares in size. It is bound to the northeast by Ninth Line, to the southeast by a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek, to the southwest by an agricultural field, and to the north by a residential lot (Figure 5). The subject property is comprised of a mix of lands including agricultural fields, a former residential lot, and former scrub and treed pasture land with evidence of demolished buildings. A barn foundation is present on the property. A seasonal watercourse and two small ponds are situated in the south-western half of the property. In general, the terrain is level across the entire property.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 1 background assessment was completed under MTCS PIF P046-0120-2015. It was concluded that 80% of the subject property required a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (ASI 2015).

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on May 20 and June 22, 2016 under MTCS PIF P046-0197-2016 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject



property prior to development. The fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) and Rachael Johnston (R1008). The weather conditions and lighting were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 6).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The previous Stage 1 assessment determined that approximately 20% of the subject property lacks archaeological potential. These areas include the footprints of the demolished buildings, and the tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek and pond areas (Plates 1-2).

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

Prior to the initiation of survey, all open areas within the subject property were ploughed and allowed to weather through several rainfalls. All standards under section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* were met. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. Survey conditions were acceptable during all pedestrian survey. All ploughed lands, approximately 60%, were well weathered and ground surface visibility was better than 80%. Ploughzone soils were primarily sandy clay. All ploughed lands were assessed by means of pedestrian survey employed at a maximum of five metre transect intervals (Plates 3-5)

2.3 Test Pit Survey

All remaining lands deemed to have archaeological potential were assessed by means of a test pit survey approximately (Plates 6-7). All standards under section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within one metre of all standing structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled. It should be noted that a small portion of what was previously determined to be low and wet was tested during the course of the field survey.

The test pit survey was initiated at five metre intervals, and increased to 10 metres whenever disturbance was encountered.

Approximately 10% of the subject property was tested at five metre intervals. Intact test pits typically comprised approximately 30 cm of brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam topsoil over a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) clay subsoil (Plate 8).

Approximately 10% of the subject property was tested at 10 metre intervals. Disturbance was encountered in the area of the former residential lot and surrounding the barn foundation. Disturbed soil profiles



typically comprised 32 cm of brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam mixed gravel over a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) clay subsoil.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

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.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 6150 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 6, Concession 9, New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality Peel. The subject property encompasses approximately five hectares.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, which was completed in 2015, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. Based on this research, it was determined that approximately 80% of the subject property warranted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was observed. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It should be noted that although a structure is depicted on the 1858 *Tremaine Map*, no historical archaeological material of any kind was documented within the subject property. It is possible that the structure is identified in the wrong location, given its absence on the 1877 *Historical Atlas*.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

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.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The 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 fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ministry of Culture

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Tremaine, G.C.

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8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of barn foundation.



Plate 2: View of pond.



Plate 3: View of ploughed field looking south.



Plate 4: View of pedestrian survey conditions.



Plate 5: Pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals.



Plate 6: Test pit survey in former residential lot.



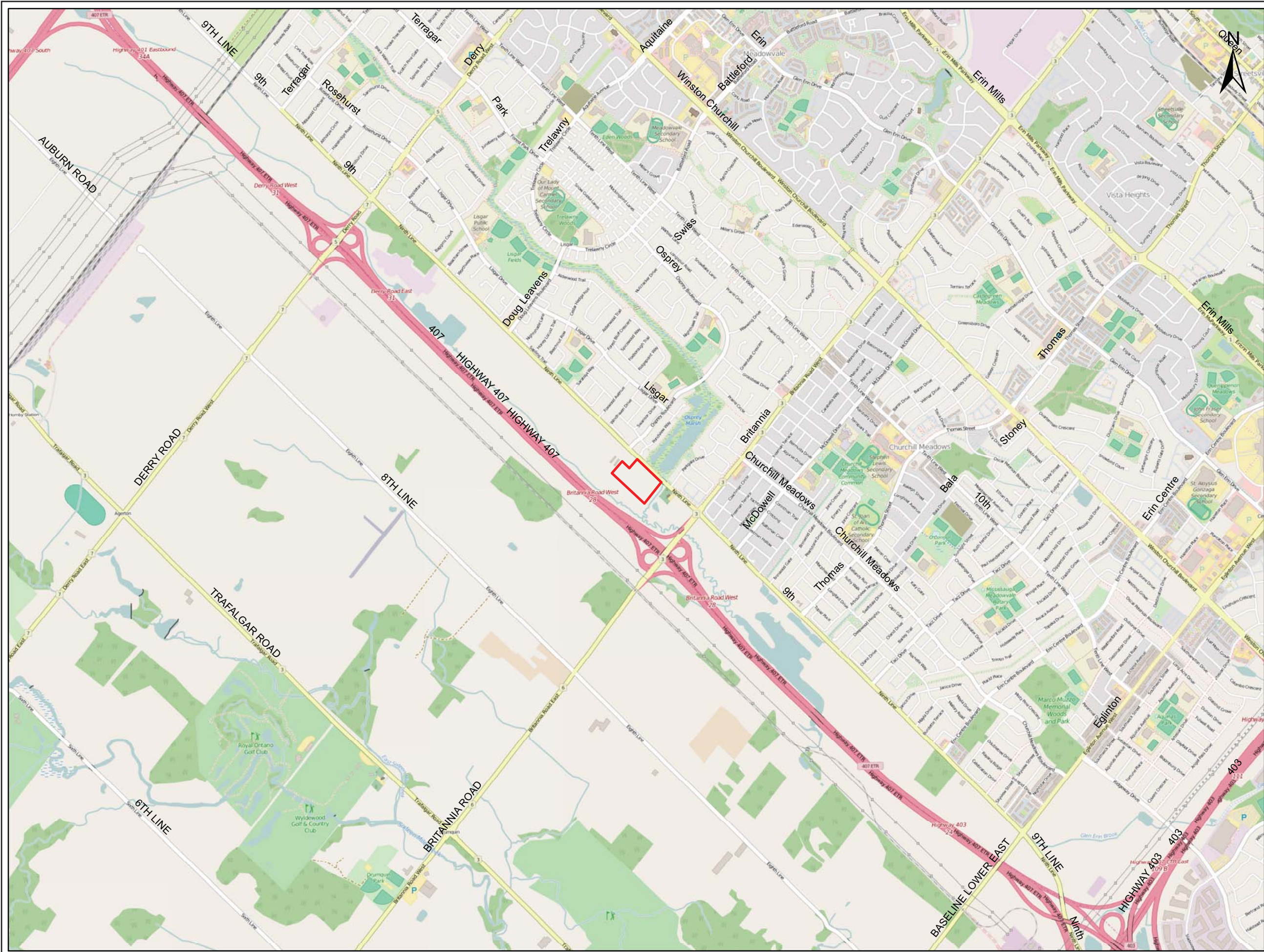
Plate 7: Test pit survey north of barn foundation.




Plate 8: Typical intact test pit profile.

9.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.



 Subject_Property

BASE:
(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
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0 1.5
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-206
DATE: 11/12/2015
DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 15TS209_fig1

 **Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services**
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asih heritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.

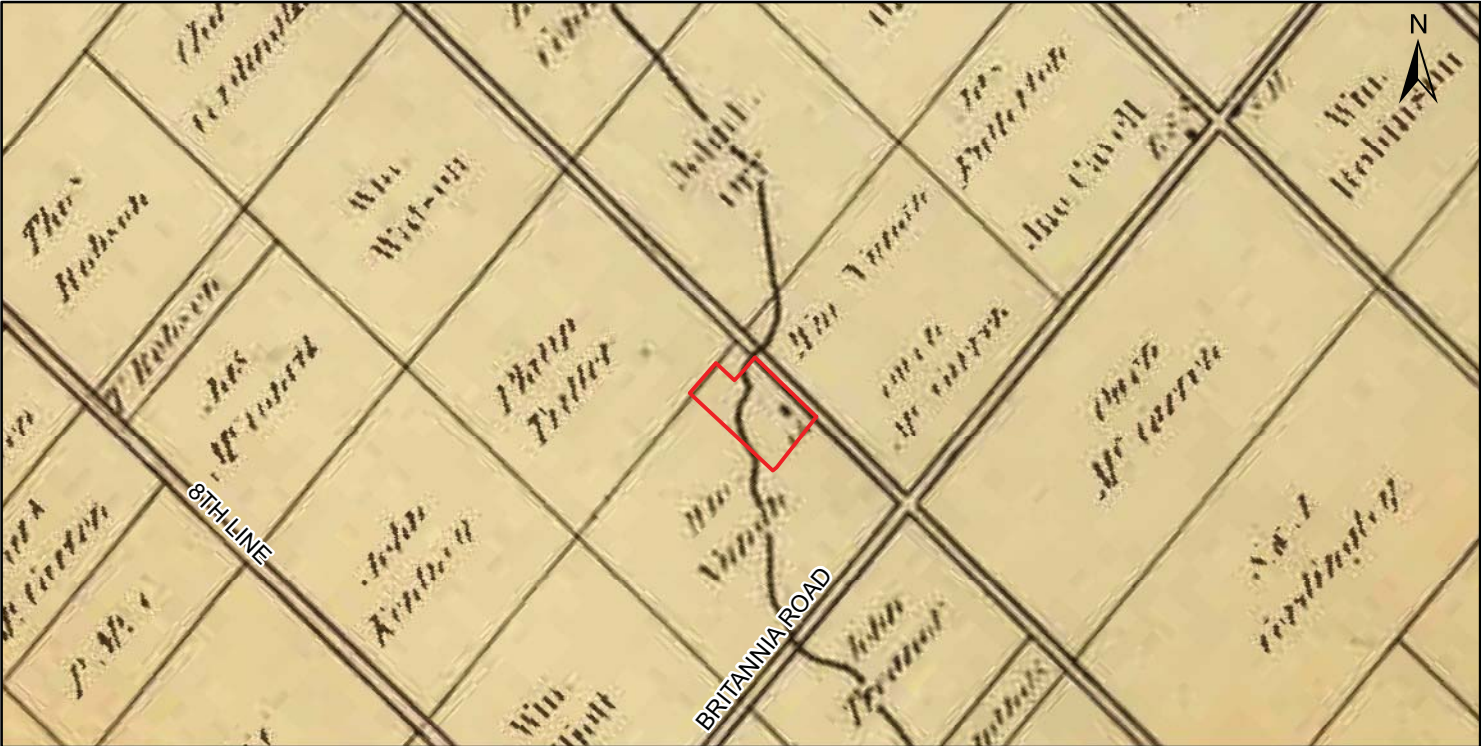


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton

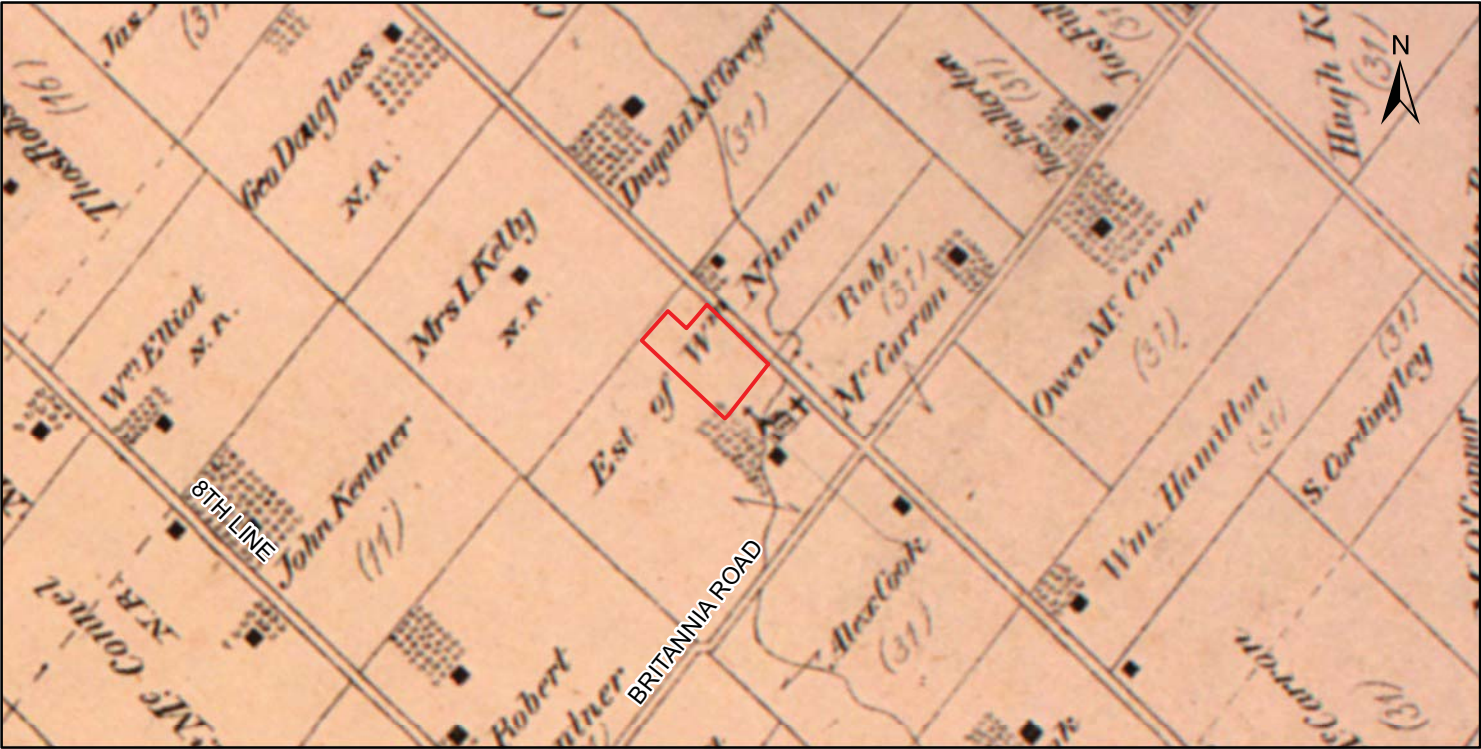
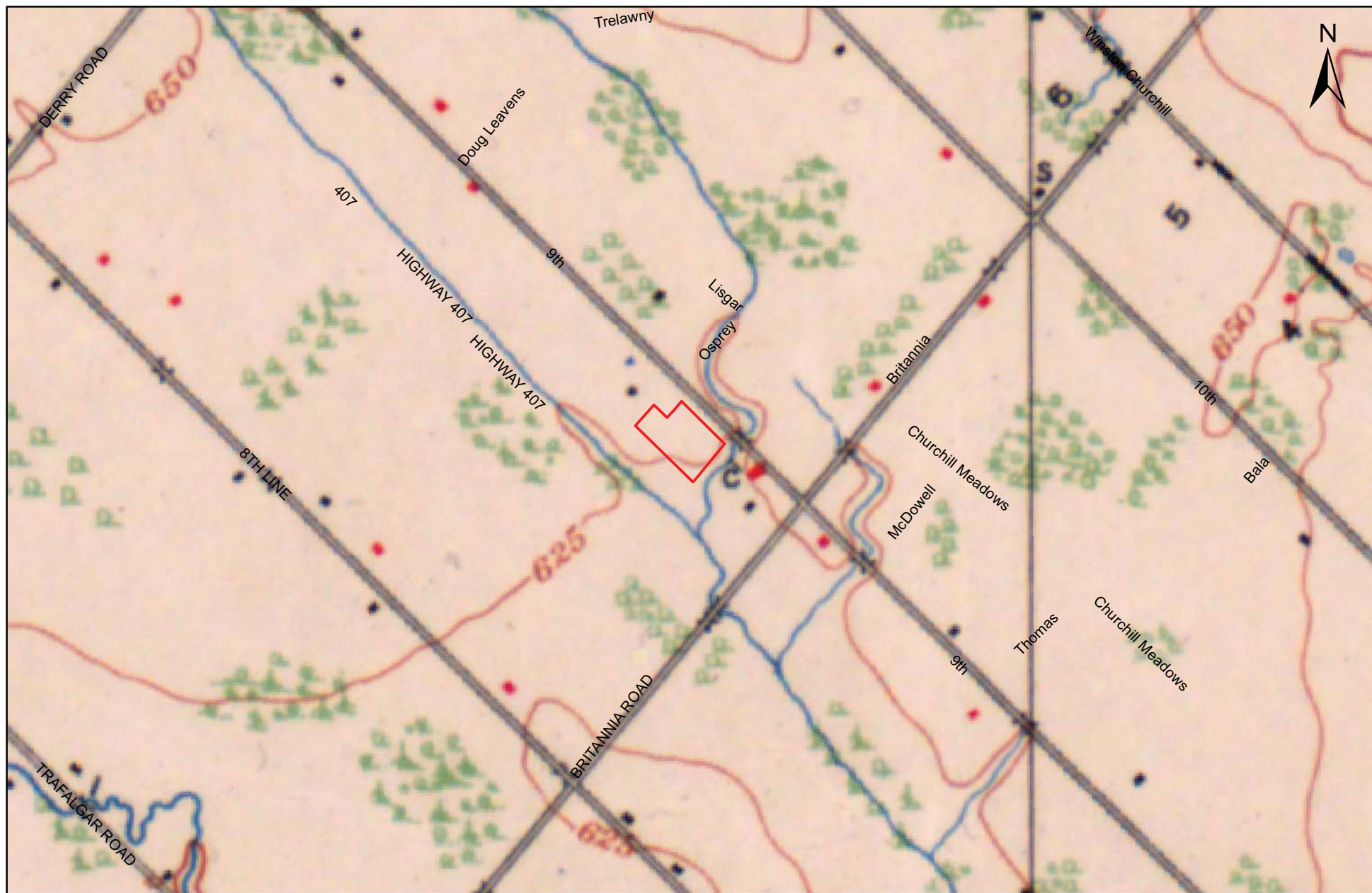
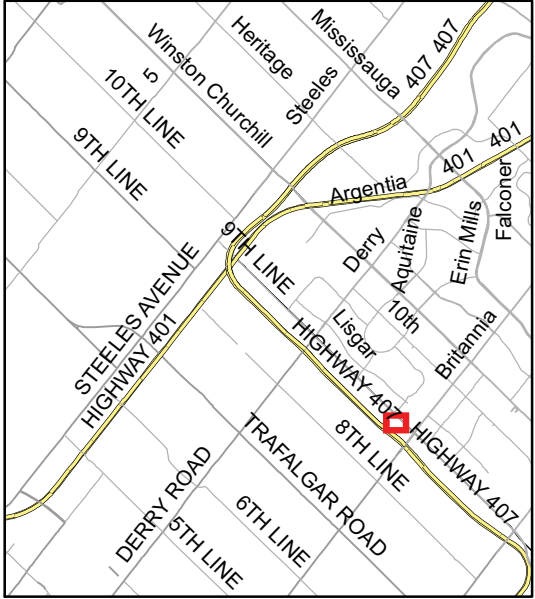


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton



| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
|  <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p> |  Subject Property | <p>Base: NTS Brampton - 1909</p> | <div data-bbox="1543 1388 1942 1437">  </div> <div data-bbox="1522 1485 1953 1518"> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-205</div> <div>DRAWN BY: JF</div> <div>DATE: 11/16/2015</div> <div>FILE: 15TS209_fig4_hist</div> </div> |
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Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 NTS Sheet Brampton



 Subject_Property

BASE:
(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
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0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-205
DATE: 11/13/2015
DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 15TS209_fig5_exisitng

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Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.



Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results