

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
PART OF LOT 9, REGISTRAR'S COMPILED PLAN 1542,
PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 1 NDS,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, FORMER HALTON COUNTY,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence P398 (Houston-Dickson)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by St. Mark and St. Demiana Coptic Orthodox Church to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1542, located on part of Lot 5, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. This assessment was carried out as part of a proposed Zoning By-law Amendment application. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 3.9 hectares. 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 August 13, 2019.

The Stage 1 background 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 indicated there is potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian material on the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and a test pit survey at 10 metres, while the balance of the property was either disturbed or low and wet. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological materials were encountered during the field survey.

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



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by St. Mark and St. Demiana Coptic Orthodox Church to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1542, located on part of Lot 5, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 3.9 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Ms. Jamie Houston-Dickson (MTCS P398-0037-2019). All activities carried out during this assessment were undertaken as part of a proposed Zoning By-law Amendment application, as required by the City of Mississauga and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). All work was 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 and Culture [MTC] 2011, now the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries [MHSTCI]).

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 August 13, 2019. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the study area, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. It should be noted that the subject property was formerly located within the limits of Trafalgar Township in Halton County.

Historically, the subject property occupies a small area in the northwest quarter of Lot 5, Concession NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, former Halton County. The southwest limit fronts the historical concession corridor of present-day Ninth Line and the property is approximately 200 metres south of present-day Burnhamthorpe Road East and the crossroads community of Snider's Corners situated at the intersection of Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road East. The property currently comprises an agricultural field with what appears to be graded areas at the east and west ends and a narrow section of landscaped lawn along the length of the north limit, which runs adjacent to the right-of-way (ROW) of Highway 403. The larger east graded area is used as a work yard, parking, and for the storage of vehicles, machinery, and other materials.

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
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
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
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800s	
	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 1780s, 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). In 1805, D’Arcy Boulton noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues” (Boulton 1805). The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street, formally surveyed in 1806, are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended 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 Street were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads were surveyed: the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road. These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832 by the Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and ran 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, and we learn from it that 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 17, and by May 22 Bristol noted “the musketoes beginning their hostilities against us.” On June 6, while in the vicinity 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 (1851:261) 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. By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. 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 sawmills (Smith 1851:261). The timber cover in the township was described as “principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed” (Smith 1851:261).

Snider's Corners

The subject property is approximately 200 metres southwest of the small crossroads community of Snider's Corners, located at the intersection of present-day Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road East. Snider's Corners was established in the early nineteenth century and once housed a Wesleyan Methodist Church, a one-room schoolhouse, and a community hall (see Figure 3 and Section 1.2.3 below). The community was named in honour of one of its earliest residents, David Snider. David Snider inherited nearby Lot 6, Concession 2 NDS in 1826 from his father, Michael Snider, a United Empire Loyalist who purchased and settled the land ca. 1810 (Mair 2009; Sly 2010). In 1848, David Snider built a two-storey frame house which still stands today at 1481 Burnhamthorpe Road East, within the boundaries of the Town of Oakville; the house itself is approximately 450 metres northwest of the current subject property. In 1991, the Town of Oakville registered the house, known as the Snider Farmhouse, as a designated heritage property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Town of Oakville 2019; Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2019).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-4). 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 atlases¹.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Figure 2), is shown occupying a portion of the northwest quarter of Lot 5, Concession 1 NDS. The south property limit fronts the historical concession corridor of present-day Ninth Line, while the east limit borders the boundary dividing the northwest quarter of the lot owned by Henry Shain from the remainder of the lot owned by William Robertson. The west limit of the property appears approximately 200 metres southeast of the intersection of the present-day Ninth Line and Burhamthorpe Road East concession roads, which corresponds to the Snider's Corners crossroads community. A schoolhouse is illustrated in the south corner of the subject property along Ninth Line. A church is depicted approximately 200 metres to the northwest at the west corner of the Snider's Corners crossroads. The only source of water identified in the general vicinity, Joshua's Creek, is illustrated approximately 800-900 metres south of the property.

The property, as overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 3), depicts the lands as under the ownership of Jason Henderson, and identified on the map as a non-resident. No structures are shown within the property limits at this time. One structure with an adjacent orchard, likely a farmstead, is illustrated approximately 100 metres northwest of the property near the east corner of the Snider's Corners crossroad, and another structure, also with an associated orchard, is depicted approximately 100 metres southwest of the property on the opposite of Ninth Line, in Lot 6, Concession 1 NDS. The atlas illustrates a tributary of Joshua's Creek approximately 400 metres to the south.

The schoolhouse previously identified in the south corner the subject property on the 1858 *Tremaine* map is not depicted on the 1877 atlas. Of note however, is the presence of a schoolhouse at the south corner of the intersection of the present-day Ninth Line and Burhamthorpe Road East within the community of Snider. The one-room Snider schoolhouse, S.S #4 in Trafalgar Township, is recorded as being built on the land owned by Ephraim Post within Lot 6, Concession 1 NDS (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2020), which would place the school outside of the subject property, and accurately shown on the 1877 atlas as opposed to the previous 1858 map. The Snider schoolhouse was closed in 1956 and used as a house until 2009 when it was torn down to allow for road widening (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2020).

The early twentieth-century topographic map series, which includes features such as structures, streams, roads, woodlots, and elevation, was also consulted. On the 1909 NTS Brampton Sheet (Figure 4), the property is again shown fronting Ninth Line and is approximately 200 metres southeast of Burnhamthorpe Road East and the community of Snider's Corners, now referred to as simply Snider. No structures are identified within the property limits, but many other settlement features are situated nearby, including a post office approximately 100 metres northwest of the property in the same general location as the farmstead depicted on the 1877 atlas. A brick house is also depicted approximately 50-100 metres southwest of the property on the opposite side of Ninth Line and may correspond to another farmstead previously identified on the 1877 atlas. The church and school located at the west and south corners, respectively, of the Snider intersection on earlier mapping are represented once more on the 1909

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



topographic map. The east half of the property is shown as wooded while the west appears to have been cleared of vegetation, and a contour line illustrated through the length of the property indicates a negative change in elevation from the northeast down to the southwest toward Ninth Line. The nearest watercourse depicted on the 1909 topographic map, one of several tributaries of Joshua's Creek, is shown approximately 400 metres to the south-southeast.

1.2.4 Review of Modern Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the previous land use of the subject property, available aerial imagery from the mid-twentieth century and early twenty-first century was reviewed (Figure 5). An aerial image from 1954 shows the subject property in a rural area (University of Toronto 2019). The aerial image has noted the community of Snider at the intersection; the community does not appear to have grown beyond what was indicated on the 1909 topographic map. The subject property itself consists entirely of cleared farmland with no identifiable structures, and the east limit backs on to a small woodlot. The nearest permanent watercourse is a tributary of Joshua's Creek approximately 400 metres to the south, although evidence of seasonal or ephemeral streams can be seen crossing through the west portion of the property and throughout the surrounding agricultural fields.

A series of modern orthographic images obtained from Google Earth Pro (2019) demonstrates the extent of recent developments in the vicinity of the subject property. The 2005 image shows the subject property situated between Ninth Line (southwest limit) and a 25-metre-wide scrub corridor (north limit) separating the property from the paved edge of Highway 403, which was constructed parallel to the property during the latter half of the twentieth century. Soon after 2005, significant commercial and residential development was ongoing on the north side of the highway but very little development had occurred on the rural lands south of the highway, and the subject property remained vacant farmland, although some minor activity appears to have spilled over into the east end from the adjacent lands. The 2009 image shows further development north of the highway but still very little development on the lands south of the highway, and the only visible change to the subject property appears to be some additional grading activity along the edge of the ploughed field in the east end. By 2016, the north side of Highway 403 was fully developed but, once again, no substantial development had begun south of the highway except for the small area of land located between the west property limit and Burnhamthorpe Road East, where a large self-storage building (Access Storage) now stands. The 2016 image shows ongoing construction and grading of the land between the adjacent building and the property limit, and the grading appears to have extended marginally into the west end of the property. The previously graded area at the east end of the property appears slightly enlarged and possibly gravelled on the 2016 image, and the presence of vehicles and other large equipment indicates it was being used for parking and storage.

The most recent orthographic image available from Google Earth Pro, dated May 2018, shows only minor changes to the subject property since 2016, most notably the more thorough grading and graveling of the parking/storage area at the east end; the actual size of the graded area, however, does not appear to have changed (Figure 6). Following completion of paving and landscaping on the Access Storage lands adjacent to the west end of the subject property, the small area within the property limits which had been graded as part of those activities had been partially reclaimed as scrub land bordering the agricultural field. The agricultural field comprising the majority of the property has not changed, and the surrounding lands south of Highway 403 remain largely undeveloped. The current orthographic image also shows a small seasonal stream crossing through the west portion of the field.



1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer 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.

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 that underlies consideration of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site potential, 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 early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The S & G Section 1.4.1, Standard 1 also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites.

Although there are no known historical sites within 300 metres of the subject property, the property fronts the historically significant concession road of present-day Ninth Line and the nineteenth-century crossroads community of Snider's Corners (known today as Snider) is located 200 metres to the northwest. The 1858 *Tremaine* map (Figure 2) also depicts a schoolhouse within the south corner of the property, although this may be an error as it does not appear on later mapping. Furthermore, while there are no nearby permanent sources of water, a small seasonal stream can be observed crossing through the agricultural field on aerial imagery. The property has also remained largely unaltered aside from some grading of topsoil at the west and east ends. Therefore, there is potential for encountering nineteenth-century historical material on the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within the subject property and the nearby vicinity, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and 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 MHSTCI; 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 MHSTCI. 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.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property and only two sites have been registered within a one-km radius: Site AjGw-555, a historical Euro-Canadian house approximately 600 northwest of the property, and the Adle site (AjGw-25), a non-diagnostic Indigenous campsite approximately 775 metres southeast of the property (Table 2) (MHSTCI 2019). The Sullivan site (AjGw-386), a historical cabin site, has also been registered approximately 1.4 km southwest of the property.

Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1.5-km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-25	Adle	Undetermined Indigenous	Campsite	Unavailable
AjGw-386	Sullivan Site	Euro-Canadian	Cabin	ASI 2006, 2011
AjGw-555	--	Euro-Canadian	House	Stantec 2015

It should be noted that the paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the project area is likely related to the limited number of archaeological investigations conducted in the surrounding area due to the extent of residential and commercial/industrial development of the lands north of Highway 403 prior to the instigation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation and, by contrast, to the *lack* of development in the predominantly rural lands on the south side of the highway. It is not a reflection of the intensity of First Nation settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization. Refer to Table 1 for a general outline of southern Ontario prehistory.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research it was determined that no archaeological assessments are known to have been completed in the immediate vicinity (i.e., within 50 metres) of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated in the till moraines of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174), which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till.

The subject property is located just inside the east boundary of the Joshua's Creek watershed; the boundary is shared with the Credit River watershed to the east (City of Mississauga 2006; Conservation Halton 2018).



1.3.4 Review of Indigenous 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 considered, at a generic level, to exhibit 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.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact 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, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or 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 pre-contact archaeological potential.

There are no registered Indigenous sites nearby, but the paucity documented sites in proximity to the property may be attributed in part to the lack of archaeological assessments conducted in the area due to extensive twentieth-century development to the north and, by contrast, very little development in the rural lands to the south. Furthermore, while there are no nearby sources of water indicated on historical mapping, a seasonal stream is found within the property limits and others are present in the general vicinity. Therefore, there is potential for encountering Indigenous archaeological material on the subject property.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property fronts the northeast side of Ninth Line approximately 200 metres southeast of Burnhamthorpe Road East. The north property limit is bordered by an approximate 25-metre-wide scrub corridor separating the property from Highway 403, the east limit of the property is bordered by agricultural land, and the west limit is bordered by a the Access Storage facility constructed within the last decade. The property consists of a large, undulating agricultural field with a graded and gravelled area at the east end that is currently in use for vehicle, heavy equipment, and materials storage, as well as open areas of scrub present around the margins of the main field. The scrub area at the west end of the property was partially graded during construction activities related to the adjacent Access Storage facility but has since been reclaimed.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on November 20-21, 2019 and January 3, 2020 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. Fieldwork in November 2019 (test pit survey) was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashani (P1133) and fieldwork in January 2020 (pedestrian survey) was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Stuart Karrow (R1134). All work was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7). Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. Approximately 20% of the property was found to comprise various disturbances such as a large berm along the north limit, a compacted gravel lane and work yard along the east limit, and a small portion of the existing entrance into the adjacent Access Storage property to the west (Plates 1-4). According to Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the S & G, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

Approximately 5% of the subject property was also found to be low and wet, comprising two unploughed sections along Ninth Line covered in cattails (Plates 5-6). The western of these two areas corresponds with a seasonal stream visible on the aerial imagery. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2a (i), these permanently wet areas are considered to have no archaeological potential and therefore were not subject to survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 15% of the subject property comprised a small section of grass at the northwest corner adjacent to the berm, along with the remainder of the work yard at the east limit (Plates 7-8). Based on the background research and a visual review these areas were suspected to be disturbed, but in order to confirm disturbance a test pit survey was conducted.

As per Section 2.1.2 of the S & G test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all soil 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 structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

The test pit survey was initiated at five-metre intervals, and in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the S & G, after disturbed soil profiles were identified in the first few test pits, the test pit interval was widened to 10 metres.

All test pits were found to be disturbed (Plate 9). Soil profiles typically revealed one to three layers of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay fill with mixed construction materials (gravel, asphalt, rock, brick and



concrete). Subsoil was not reached, and all test pits were terminated when compacted rock and/or concrete was encountered.

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 60% of the subject property comprised an agricultural field which was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Plates 10-11). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.1, these lands were recently ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Ground visibility exceeded 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of clay loam.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological materials were found during the Stage 2 field assessment, despite the illustration of a schoolhouse within the south corner of the subject property on the 1858 mapping (Figure 2). According to the Trafalgar Township Historical Society, the Snider schoolhouse was located on Lot 6, Concession 1 NDS, at the south corner of Ninth Line and Burhamthorpe Road East within the community of Snider, and a schoolhouse at this intersection is accurately located on the 1877 atlas and later 1909 topographic map. As such, it is likely the location of the schoolhouse on the 1858 map is an error. Or, if perhaps an earlier schoolhouse at this location did exist, all evidence of the structure may have been removed by the existing work yard that occupies the east limit of the property.

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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by St. Mark and St. Demiana Coptic Orthodox Church to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 9, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1542, located on part of Lot 5, Concession 1 NDS, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 3.9 hectares.

The Stage 1 background 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 indicates there is potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian material within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and a test pit survey at 10 metres, while the balance of the property was either disturbed or low and wet. Despite scrutiny, no archaeological materials were encountered during the field survey.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

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8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Berm along north limit of subject property.



Plate 2: Access from Ninth Line into work yard along east limit of property.



Plate 3: Work yard area with various vehicles and storage materials.



Plate 4: Entrance from Ninth Line into adjacent Access Storage property along west limit of property.



Plate 5: Small low and wet area adjacent to Ninth Line.



Plate 6: Small low and wet area adjacent to Ninth Line.



Plate 7: Test pit survey at northwest corner.



Plate 8: Test pit survey within work yard.



Plate 9: Typical disturbed test pit.



Plate 10: Overview of ploughed field conditions.

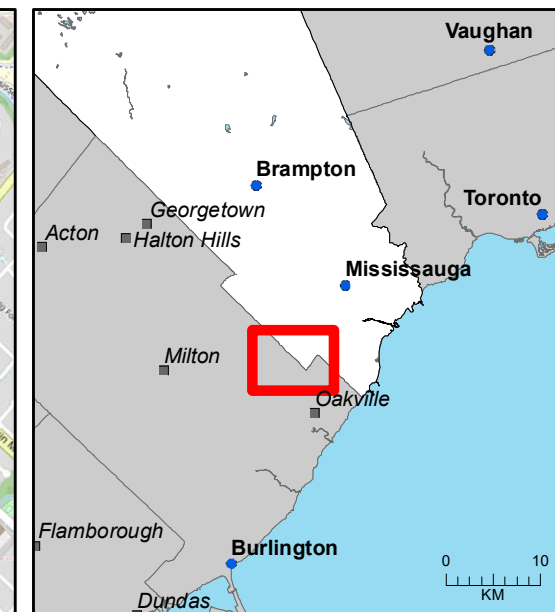
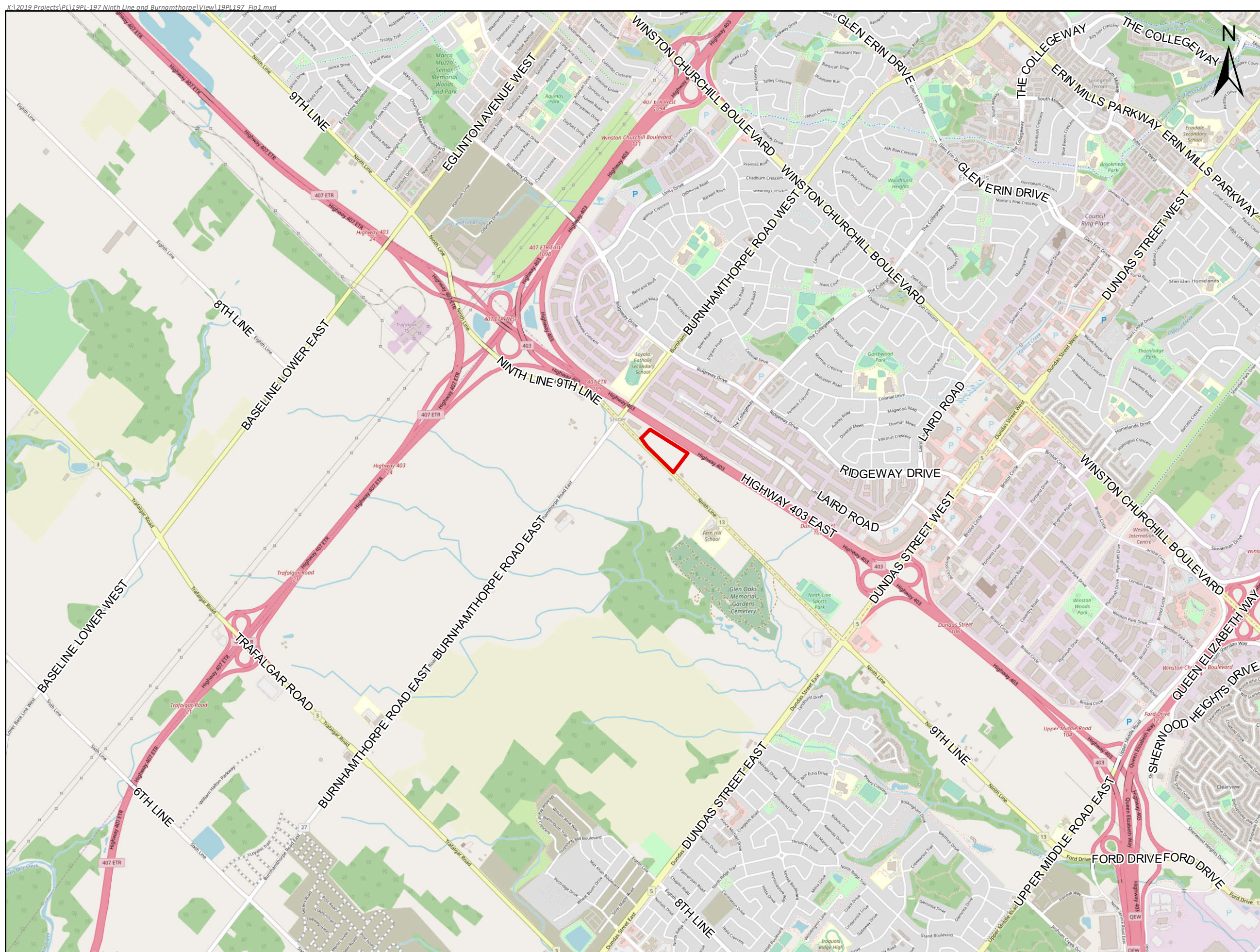


Plate 11: View of pedestrian survey.

9.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





☐ SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Ortho: ESRI	Scale: 1:25,000
	Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-197
DATE: 8/30/2019

DRAWN BY: RL
FILE: 19PL197_Fig1



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

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



☐ SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Trafalgar Sheet (1858); Illus. Hist. Atlas Of the County of Halton, Trafalgar South (1877)

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:20,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

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DATE: 2019-09-16 FILE: 19PL197_Fig2-3

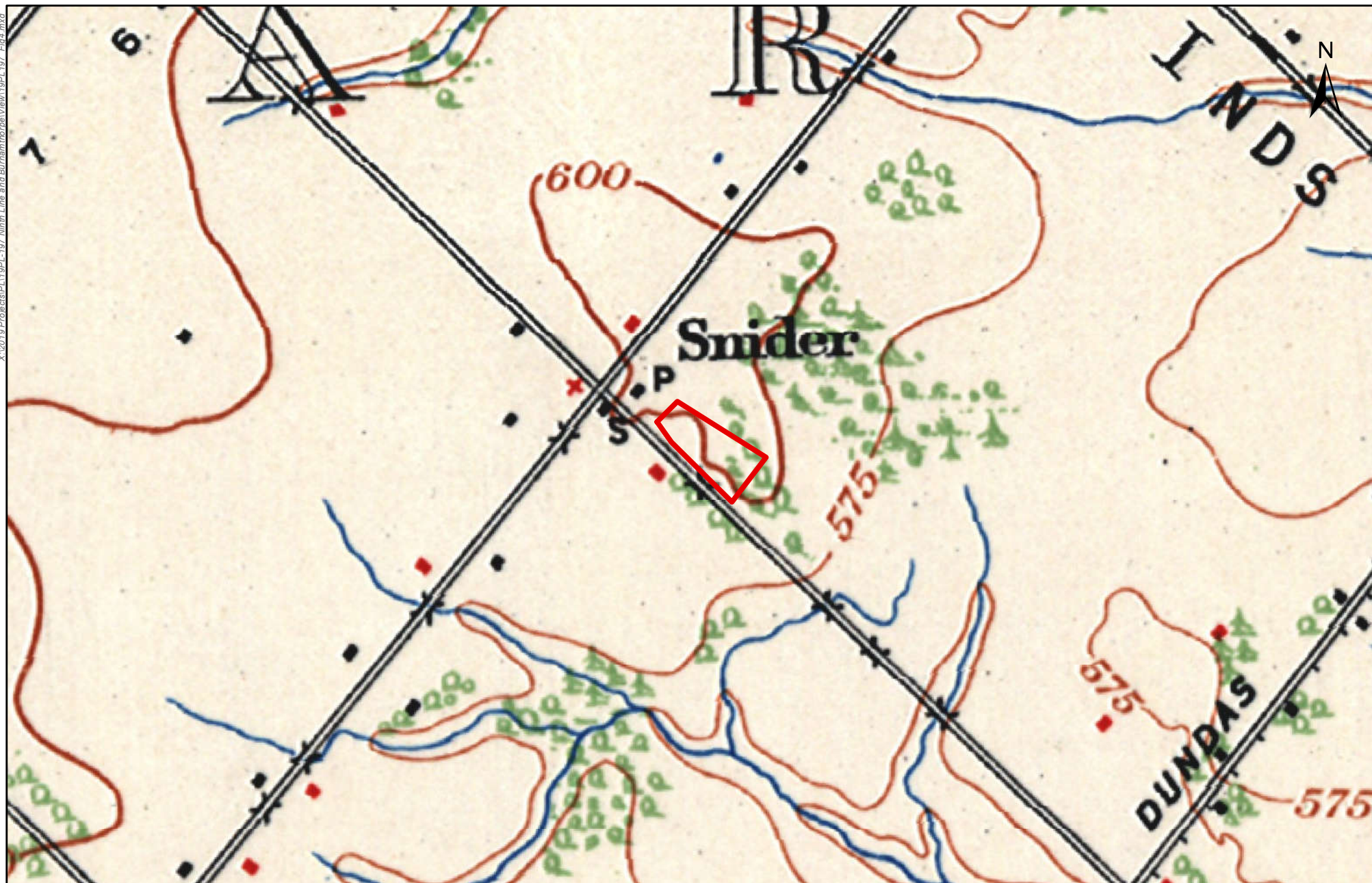


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 NTS Brampton Sheet



1954



2005



2009



2016



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: U. of T Data & Map Library, 1954; Google Earth

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scale: 1:8,000

Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 300



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-197
DATE: 2019-09-16

DRAWN BY: RL
FILE: 19PL197_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property located on Aerial Imagery



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: ESRI

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scale: 1:2,000

Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-197 DRAWN BY: RL
DATE: 2019-09-16 FILE: 19PL197_Fig6

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

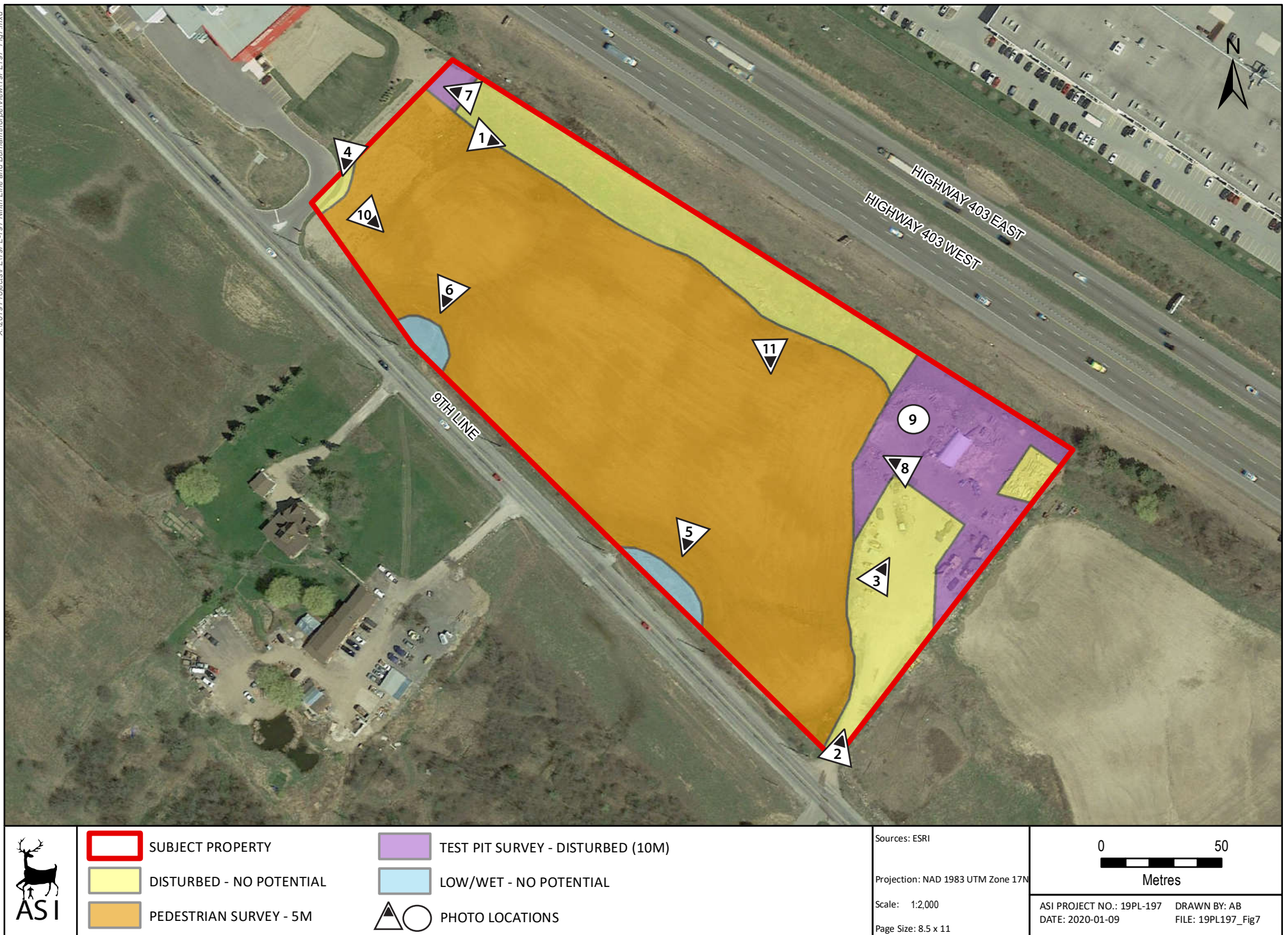


Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results