

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6288 Ninth Line, Part of Lot 7, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

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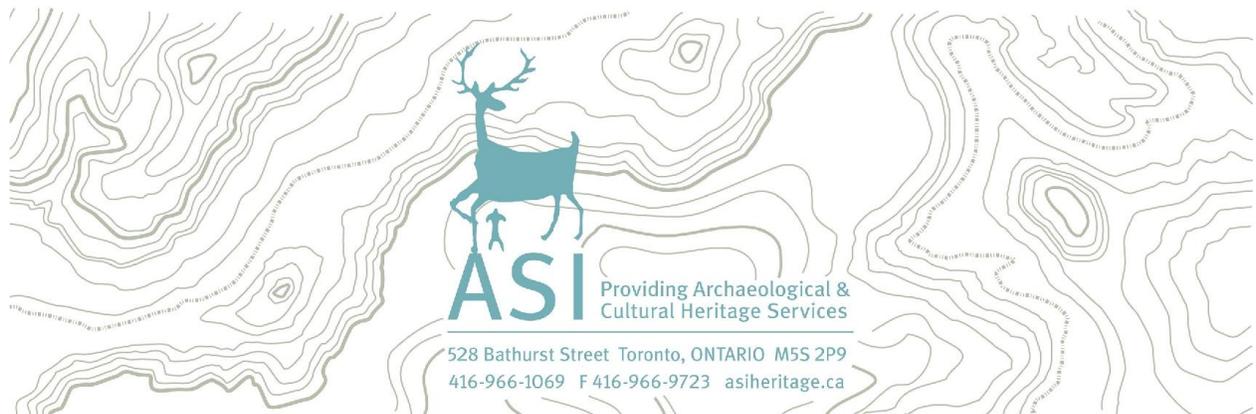
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Executive Summary

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6288 Ninth Line, part of Lot 7, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. This assessment was carried out as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision for the larger Derry Britannia Developments Limited North Properties; the subject property is approximately 1.29 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 February 1, 2021.

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 suggested there was potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites on the subject property. It was concluded, however, that the presence of any intact archaeological deposits within much of the subject property was unlikely due to extensive ground disturbance from past grading and construction activities.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 4, 2021, by means of a test pit survey. Survey intervals were initiated at five metres but were increased to ten metres following documentation of ground disturbance throughout the property. Despite scrutiny, no archaeological material or intact soil deposits were encountered during the survey.

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



Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

ASI was retained by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6288 Ninth Line, Part of Lot 7, Concession 9 New Survey, 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 1.29 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Beverly Garner and the project management and project direction of Jamie Houston-Dickson (P398); the work was completed under Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) PIF P398-0091-2021. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision for the Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. North Properties, 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 1990, now MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011, now 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 February 1, 2021. 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 subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research.

Historically, the subject property is located on part of Lot 7, Concession 9 New Survey, in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. The property is located on the southwest side of Ninth Line, midway between its intersections



with Britannia Road West and Derry Road East. The property is near what is now the western boundary of the City of Mississauga and the Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property currently consists of a residence (6288 Ninth Line), multiple barns and storage structures, extensive graveled areas, and scrubland.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 B.P. - 9,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First human occupation of Ontario • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Language Unknown • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 B.P. - 3,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Early Woodland 3,000 B.P. - 2,400 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Middle Woodland 2,400 B.P. – 1,300 B.P., Transitional Woodland 1,300 B.P. – 1,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) A.D. 900 – A.D. 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) A.D. 1300 – A.D. 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Treaty 13a / Treaty 14

Between 1784 and 1791, this part of southern Ontario formed a part of the Nassau District in the judicial District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec. The judicial capital for the district was situated in the Town of Newark (Niagara) after 1787-1788. In 1791, the old Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and in 1792 the old District of Nassau was renamed as the Home District of Upper Canada (Armstrong, 1985, p. 137).



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 Mississauga Nation until August 1805, when the lands were alienated from them under the terms of two provisional treaties (numbers 13a and 14), which were dated August 1805 and September 1806 (Armstrong, 1985). Under the terms of the purchase, the British acquired the lands to a depth of six miles from the lakeshore, which extended from the westerly boundary of the “Toronto Purchase” to Burlington Bay (approximately 85,000 acres). The purchase price was £1,000 “in goods at the Montreal price.” The treaty contains a schedule or list of the goods delivered as payment for this land, which included guns, gun powder, flint, shot (ammunition), blankets, cloth, hats, fishing hooks, silk handkerchiefs, farm tools, kettles, knives, mirrors, ribbon, thread, scissors, tobacco, and vermilion. The north part of the township was acquired by a treaty (number 19) made with the Mississaugas in October 1818. The fishery at the mouth of the Credit River was reserved by the Mississaugas, but this was eventually sold to the British in February 1820 (Canada, 1891, pp. 35–40).

Trafalgar Township

Trafalgar Township comprised part of the west riding of York in the Home District that was administered from Niagara between 1792 and 1800. Unofficially, York was planned to be the capital of Upper Canada in the winter of 1796, but it was not until February 1798 that it was selected by the Duke of Portland as the “seat of Government on mature deliberation.” On January 1, 1800, the Home District was elevated into a separated administrative jurisdiction from Niagara. In March 1816, parts of the west riding of York and portions of Lincoln and Haldimand counties were separated from the Gore District. The new district included two new counties (Wentworth and Halton), and Hamilton was selected as the district town. Following the abolition of the districts in 1849, the Gore District was succeeded by the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton. This judicial union was dissolved in 1854-1855 and Halton was elevated to separate county status. This was succeeded by the Regional Municipality of Halton in 1973-1974 (Vic. c. 81; Pope, 1877, pp. 53-54; Firth, 1962, pp. 24, 47; Armstrong, 1985, pp. 138–140, 146, 170–172; Jonasson, 2006, pp. 191–209).



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, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. The first township survey was undertaken in the spring of 1806 by Samuel S. Wilmot. An office copy of the plan was prepared by William Chewett for the Surveyor General's office *circa* 1819. The north half of the township was surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819. Additional survey work was undertaken following orders issued by Thomas Parke in 1843 (Winearls, 1991, p. 578). These early east-west roads were later complemented by Lakeshore Road in 1832, which was constructed nearby and was parallel to an Indigenous pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 Old Survey and the line roads running perpendicular at a space of every five lots blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square (Mathews, 1953, p. 45).

The two earliest gazetteers of the province do not refer to Trafalgar Township by name but do note that the "Missassagues" people inhabited the tract between the "Tobycocke" [Etobicoke] and the head of the lake (Boulton, 1805, p. 48; D. W. Smith, 1799, p. 28). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 during the Wilmot survey, and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was president and administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews, 1953, p. 6). The name Trafalgar came from Cabo (Cape) Trafalgar on the coast of Spain, the site of the naval battle between Admiral Horatio Nelson, First Viscount Nelson, and French and Spanish fleets in October 1805. Halton County was named in honour of William Halton, who was the secretary to Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada between 1806-1811 and 1815-1817 (Gardiner, 1899, pp. 242-243; Rayburn, 1997, p. 237).

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 them 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 musquetoos [sic] 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 was described as having sandy soil with rolling terrain. It was covered with a mixture of pine and various types of hardwood. The forests there contained “deer, bears, game of all kinds, and the streams abounded in fish, particularly salmon” (Pope, 1877, p. 59).

The first families to settle in Trafalgar Township arrived “around 1807” and by 1817 Trafalgar had 548 inhabitants. The township then contained one grist mill and four sawmills. A post office was established to serve the area in 1820. By 1846, approximately 40% of the arable land in the township was under cultivation that was assessed at £109,789. It was then considered to be a “well-settled township” with “well cleared and cultivated farms, most of which have good orchards.” In the mid-1840s Trafalgar contained seven grist mills, twenty-three sawmills, and seventeen schools. By 1850 the population had increased to 4,513 and by 1860 it had increased to 5,846. In 1871, the population of Trafalgar Township was 5,027, but it is important to note that the population tally for the township in 1871 no longer included Oakville or Milton. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Trafalgar was noted for its “well-tilled farms, beautiful residences, and everything that constitutes a thriving and well-to-do community” (Pope, 1877, p. 59; W. H. Smith, 1846, pp. 197–198, 1851, pp. 261, 263, 267–268; Sutherland, 1869, p. 67). The principal crops grown in Trafalgar in 1849-1850 included wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, “Indian corn,” potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, hay, and mangelwurzel. Other important agricultural farm products included maple sugar, butter, cheese, and wool. Livestock included “neat cattle,” horses, sheep and pigs (W. H. Smith, 1851, pp. 267–268).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian



settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historic map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1858), appears within the east half of Lot 7, Concession 9, which at that time was under the ownership of Philip Triller (Figure 2). The subject property is depicted as fronting the southwest side of the historical concession corridor of present-day Ninth Line and located approximately 400 metres west of an unidentified watercourse. There are no structures depicted on the property or in the immediate vicinity.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope, 1877), is shown once again fronting the southwest side of present-day Ninth Line on Lot 7, Concession 9 (Figure 3). The map identifies the owner of the east half of Lot 7 as Mrs. L. Kelly, a non-resident. No structural features are illustrated within the boundaries of the subject property; however, one structure is depicted approximately 100 metres to the southeast. The nearest watercourse is once again shown approximately 400 metres to the east.



Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features, such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation, are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1909 Brampton Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909), the subject property is depicted on the southwest side of Ninth Line in an area largely cleared of vegetation, likely for agriculture (Figure 4). A tributary of Oakville Creek is shown approximately 50 metres southwest of the property. There are no structures depicted within the property or in the immediate vicinity.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial and Satellite Imagery

To further understand the previous land use of the subject property, twentieth-century (Figure 5) and twenty-first-century (Figure 6) aerial imagery was reviewed (City of Mississauga, n.d.) Aerial imagery from 1954 shows the subject property, situated on the southwest side of Ninth Line, comprised entirely of agricultural fields, with a watercourse flowing through the southwest end approximately 245 metres from the road. This watercourse remains visible on all subsequent imagery up to the present.

Imagery from 1966, 1975, and 1992 shows the majority of the property remained largely agricultural land throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, but with gradual changes occurring over time in the northeast end near the road. The 1966 image shows a new house and driveway within the boundaries of the subject property fronting Ninth Line. Construction of two other houses can also be seen on the adjacent lands to the northwest, the nearest of which is less than 50 metres from the subject property.

The 1975 aerial imagery shows the addition of three new buildings, likely barns or large sheds, behind the house: two adjacent structures are set back approximately 50 metres from the road and the third is approximately 100 metres from the road. The northeast portion of the property between the road and the furthest building are no longer part of the agricultural field, and there also appears to have been some grading activity in this area. The lands adjacent to the property appear largely unchanged from the earlier 1966 image.



Aerial imagery from 1992 shows the house and three rear structures are still present on the property. No additional structures have been built, however there appears to be further grading of the northeast area surrounding the structures. There are also signs of possible grading or other land-altering activity in the vicinity of the watercourse cutting through the southwest end of the property. Meanwhile, the adjacent property to the northwest underwent significant development between 1975 and 1992, including thorough grading of the land between the road and the watercourse, which appears to be used primarily as a work yard, and the construction of various buildings, including several immediately adjacent to the subject property limits.

Imagery from 2013 shows three of the four structures previously present in the northeast portion of the property remaining, including the house fronting the road, the southwest structure furthest from the road, and the larger of the two adjacent middle structures. Gravel driveways and parking areas surround the structures. The southwest end of the subject property is comprised of open scrub fields, while the central portion of the property between the structure furthest from the road and the small watercourse cutting through the property still appears to be part of the adjacent agricultural field to the southeast. On the adjacent northwest property, the work yard has been expanded and appears thoroughly disturbed from grading, graveling, and other earthmoving activities. Also of note on the image is the appearance of Highway 407 running parallel to the southwest property limit approximately 70 metres away, with a large, parallel watercourse following between the property and the highway; there is no natural watercourse visible in this location on earlier imagery, suggesting the watercourse was created during highway construction, most likely for drainage.

Subsequent imagery from 2014 and 2015 shows grading and graveling of the subject property expanding further southwest, resulting in significant ground disturbance throughout the central portion of the property. Imagery from 2017 largely reflects the existing conditions of the subject property, with the more recently graded central portion appearing to be in use as a storage yard.



1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates those 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. Also considered to have archaeological potential are 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 historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

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 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 early settlement roads or railroads are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The S & G also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered archaeological sites; currently there are two registered Euro-Canadian sites within this buffer.

Given the proximity of historical transportation routes, water sources, and registered historical sites, the subject property meets the criteria for historical archaeological potential. However, aerial imagery demonstrates the subject property has been heavily disturbed from modern grading and building construction, therefore the likelihood that any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources remain intact on the property is low.



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 environment 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 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 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the centre of the AjGw Borden block.

Fifteen archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (MHSTCI, 2021); a detailed summary of these sites is provided in Appendix A. The two nearest are Site AjGw-665, a post-1899 Euro-Canadian deposit located approximately 150 metres west of the subject property, and the McGregor Site (AjGw-624), a post-1870 Euro-Canadian homestead located approximately 250 metres east of the subject property. The other 13 sites are more than 300 metres from the property.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

No previous archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted within the limits of the subject property. However, multiple archaeological assessments have been conducted on lands within 50 metres of the property. The following is a summary of these nearby assessments.



The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments of various sections of the Highway 407 right-of-way were conducted in 1996 under multiple Ministry of Culture (MCL) PIFs granted to Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI). As well, on the northeast side of Ninth Line, Stage 2 assessments of two subdivisions were conducted by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (MIA) under PIFs 96-09 and 96-10. The MHCI and MIA assessments registered no archaeological sites in the vicinity of the current subject property. The project reports and mapping for the Highway 407 sections and the subdivisions were not available, but the report references are included in Section 7 of this report (cf. MIA, 1996a, 1996b; MHCI, 1999a-f).

In 2018, ASI conducted Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the 2.85-hectare property adjacent to the northwest boundary of the subject property under PIF P449-0355-2019 (ASI, 2019). The Stage 1 background assessment had been previously conducted under PIF P449-0249-2018 (ASI, 2018a). The Stage 1 assessment determined that 46% of the property lacked archaeological potential due to extensive grading activities, various extant structures, and two ponds. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted for the remainder of the property through a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals and expanded to ten-metre intervals when disturbance was encountered. No archaeological sites were documented during the course of the Stage 2 assessment, and it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property was required.

ASI also conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments of the narrow, 1.7-hectare parcel located immediately adjacent to the southeast limit of the subject property. The Stage 1 assessment, which included a property inspection, was completed in 2018 under PIF P449-245-2018 (ASI, 2018b). The Stage 1 inspection concluded the entire property had archaeological potential and would require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. The Stage 2 field assessment, completed in 2019 under PIF P449-0386-2019 (ASI, 2020), involved a combined pedestrian survey (84%) and test pit survey (16%). No archaeological sites were documented during the course of the Stage 2 assessment, and it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property was required.



1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 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 11.5 kilometres northwest of an old shoreline and 14.5 kilometres from the current Lake Ontario shoreline.

Soils on the subject property are imperfectly drained Chinguacousy clay loam, formed on a parent material of clay loam till (Gillespie et al. 1977).

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

1.3.4 Review of Pre-Contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands in proximity 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 common variables used for predictive modelling of site location. Early twentieth-century topographic mapping (Figure 4) shows a tributary of Oakville Creek less than 100 metres from the property the small watercourse that can be seen crossing through the southwest portion of the property on modern aerial imagery (Figures 5-7).

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 Indigenous archaeological potential. The S & G also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered Indigenous sites.

There are no registered Indigenous sites within 300 metres of the property but the presence of a water source on the property would indicate potential for Indigenous sites. However, aerial imagery demonstrates the subject property has been heavily disturbed from modern grading and building construction, therefore the likelihood that any Indigenous material remains intact on the property is low.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The narrow subject property, located at 6288 Ninth Line, is approximately 1.29 hectares and is situated on the margin of an area of suburban development (Figures 1 and 7). The property is bounded by Ninth Line to the northeast, the Highway 407 right-of-way to the southwest, ploughed agricultural land to the southeast, and by a heavily graded property to the northwest.



The northeast portion of the property includes an occupied residence fronting Ninth Line and several additional structures, including a large barn and smaller storage buildings, to the rear of the house. Another barn is located further back in the central portion of the property. The northeast and central portions surrounding the buildings have been fully graded and surfaced with a compact gravel layer except for a small front lawn between the house and the road and another small area of grass in the central portion along the southeast limit. Numerous large piles of construction materials, felled trees, and other rubbish were documented throughout the graveled areas (Images 1-7). The extent of grading and graveling throughout these areas is consistent with recent aerial imagery of the property discussed in Section 1.2.4 above (Figure 6).

The southwest end of the property is part of a scrub field containing wetland grass, reeds, dogwood, and other vegetation commonly found in wet areas (Images 8-9). The lack of visible grading or gravel in this part of the property is also consistent with recent aerial imagery.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 7, 2021 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Alanna Martini (R1088) and 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.

Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. Photo locations and field observations are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 8).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The Stage 2 field assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During the review it was determined that approximately 56% of the subject property was thoroughly disturbed from



past grading and construction activities. These disturbances include the footprints of the various buildings and the compacted gravel surface covering much of the northeast and central portions. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive ground disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not included in the Stage 2 field survey (Figure 8).

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the subject property (approximately 44%), comprising the southwest scrub field and the two small areas of grass remaining in the central and northwest portions, were assessed by means of a test pit survey. In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was initiated at five-metre intervals. However, upon encountering significant subsurface disturbance throughout the test pit survey area, survey intervals were increased to ten metres, as per the S & G, Section 2.1.8, Standard 2. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand no less than five centimetres into subsoil, and all topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Images 7-9). Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures where possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

All test pit survey areas were thoroughly disturbed with no remaining intact A-horizon deposits (Figure 8). The disturbed soil profiles varied throughout the property. In the southwest scrub field, the typical soil profile consisted of a sterile B-horizon of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay with an overlying deposit of 35 centimetres of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam mixed with redeposited B-horizon (Image 10).

The soil profiles documented in the remaining sections of grass in the central portion of the property consisted of approximately 20 centimetres of decomposing mulch, over 15 centimetres a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay construction fill, over a sterile B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay; test pits in this location also began filling with water upon excavating into the B-horizon (Image 11).



At the northeast end of the property, the disturbed soil profiles documented in the small front lawn consisted of ten centimetres of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) laid topsoil, over 20 centimetres of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mixed clay fill, over 20 centimetres of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay and granulars, over sterile B-horizon (Image 12).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs, and other data related to the archaeological assessment of 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 Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6288 Ninth Line, part of Lot 7, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 1.29 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 suggested there was potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites on the subject property. It was concluded, however, that the presence of any intact archaeological deposits within much of the subject property was unlikely due to extensive ground disturbance from past grading and construction activities.



The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey across all portions of the subject property deemed to have archaeological potential; approximately 56% of the property was considered to have no archaeological potential due to previous ground disturbance and was not surveyed. Test pit survey intervals were initiated at five metres but were increased to ten metres following documentation of ground disturbance throughout the survey area. Despite scrutiny, no archaeological resources or intact soil profiles were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

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

1. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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.



7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View northwest of house at 6288 Ninth Line.



Image 2: View northeast of gravel driveway.



Image 3: View northeast of buildings and debris piles on graveled area in northeast portion of property.



Image 4: View southwest of graveled area surrounding barn in central portion of property.



Image 5: View northeast of gravelled area covering central portion of property.



Image 6: View southeast of debris piles on gravelled area in central portion of property.



Image 7: View northwest of test pit survey in front lawn.



Image 8: View east of test pit survey in scrub field.



Image 9: View southeast of test pit survey in scrub field.



Image 10: Disturbed test pit in southwest scrub field.



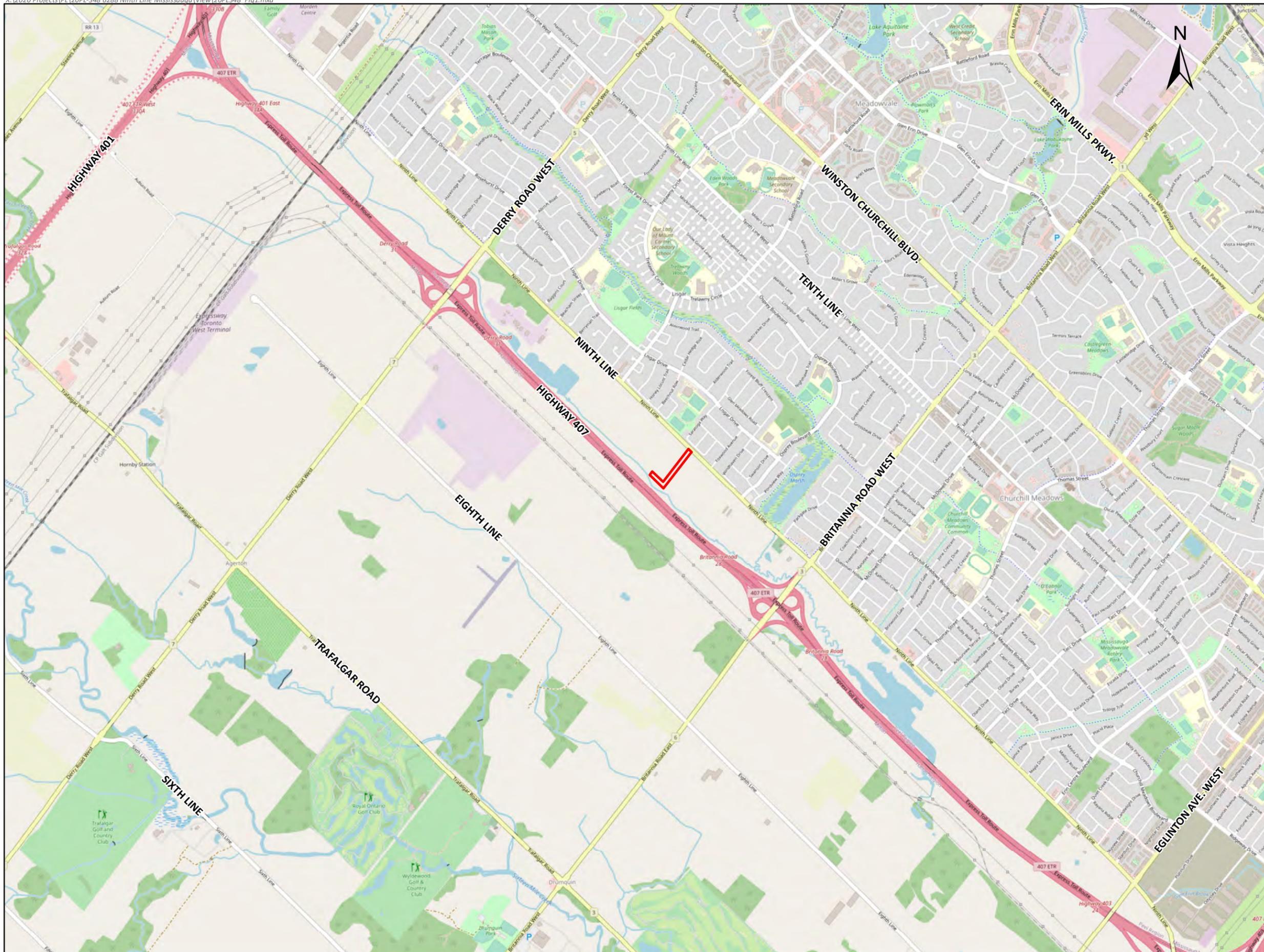
Image 11: Disturbed test pit in central portion of property.



Image 12: Disturbed test pit in northeast lawn.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

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



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-348
 DATE: 2021-03-01
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 20PL348_Fig1

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

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



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



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

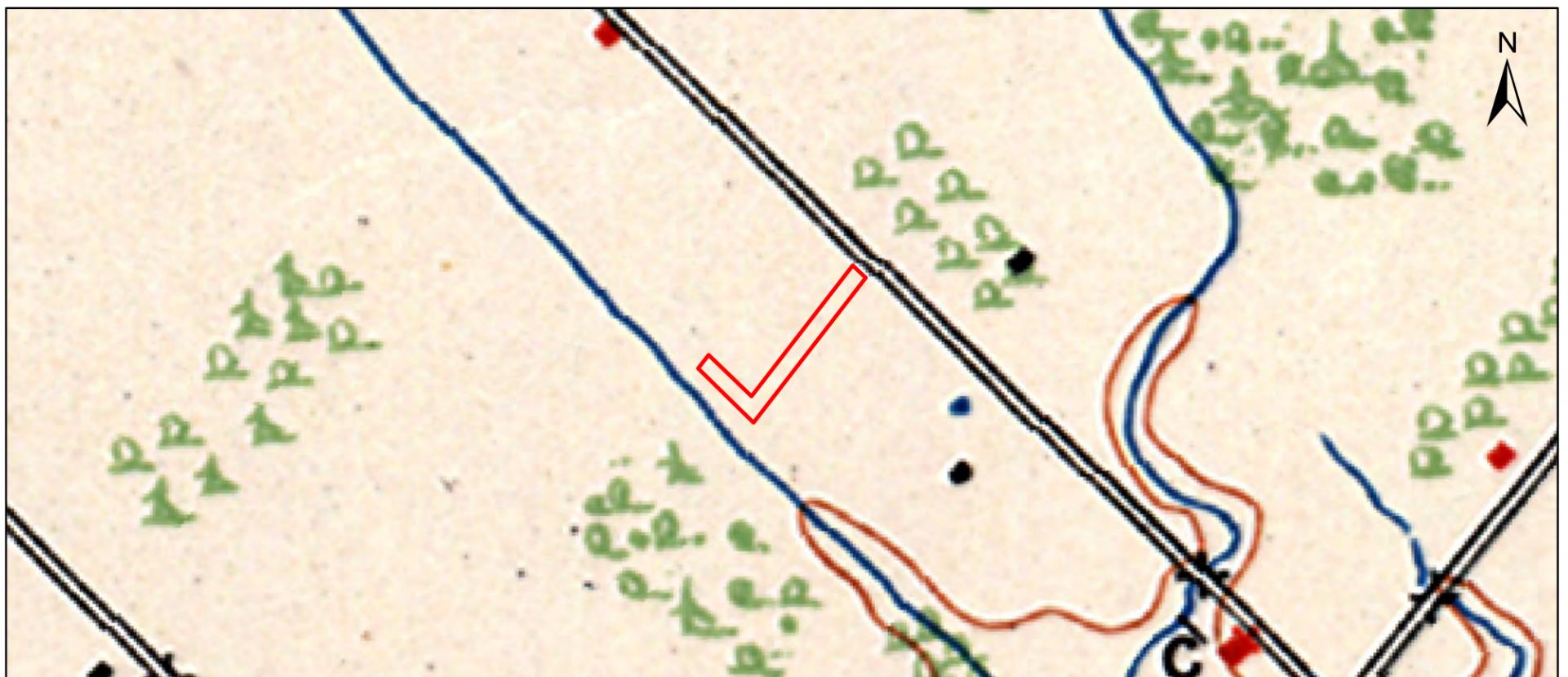
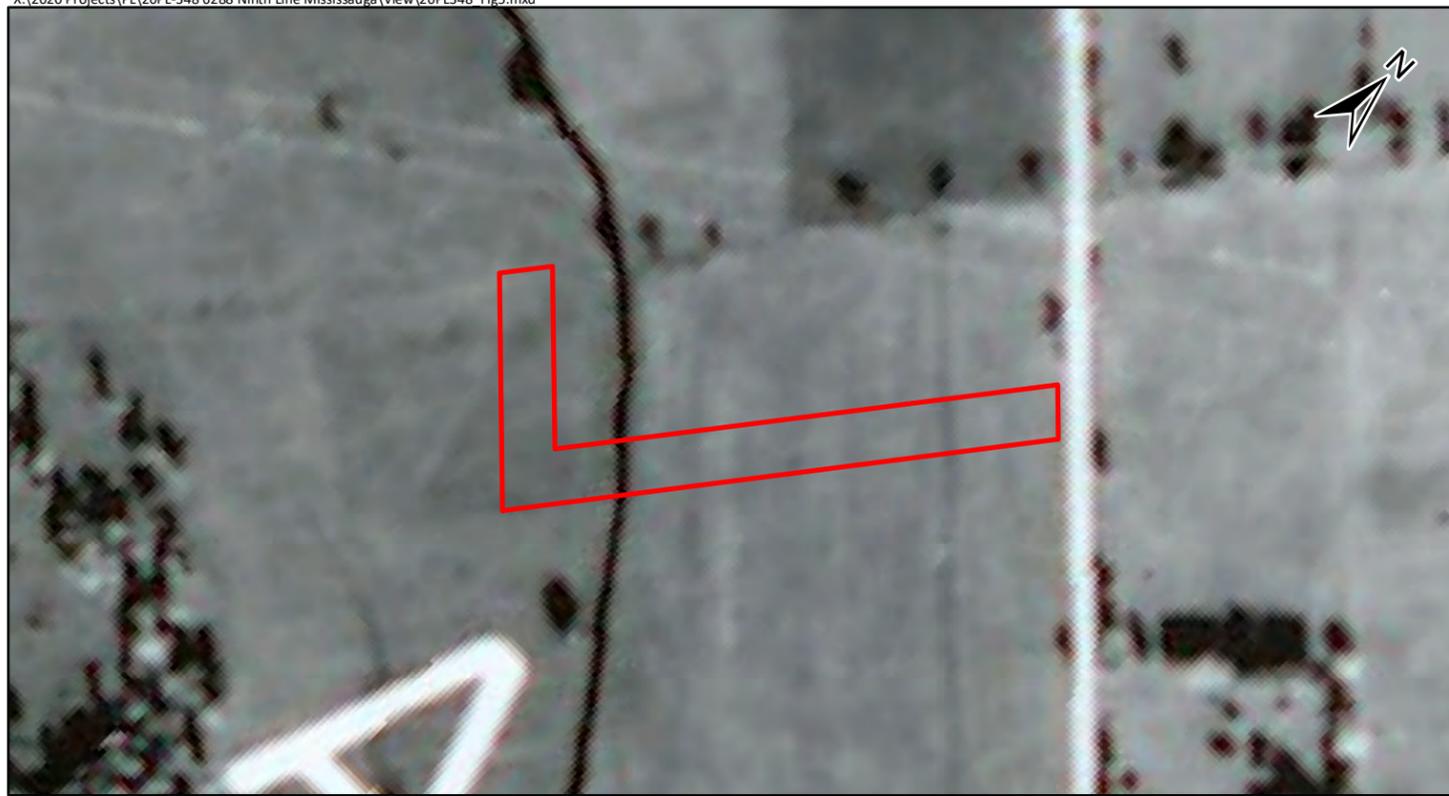
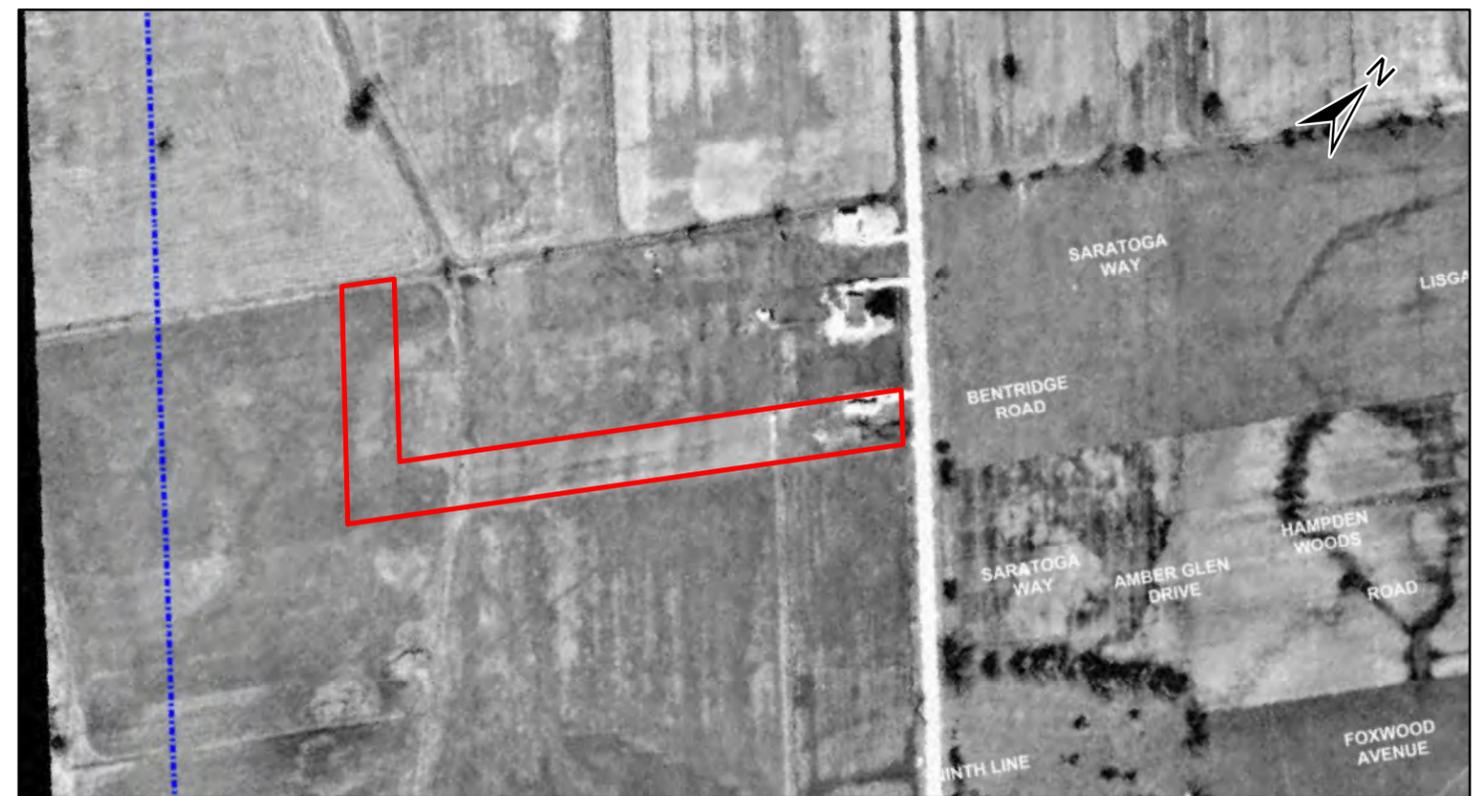


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 Brampton Sheet

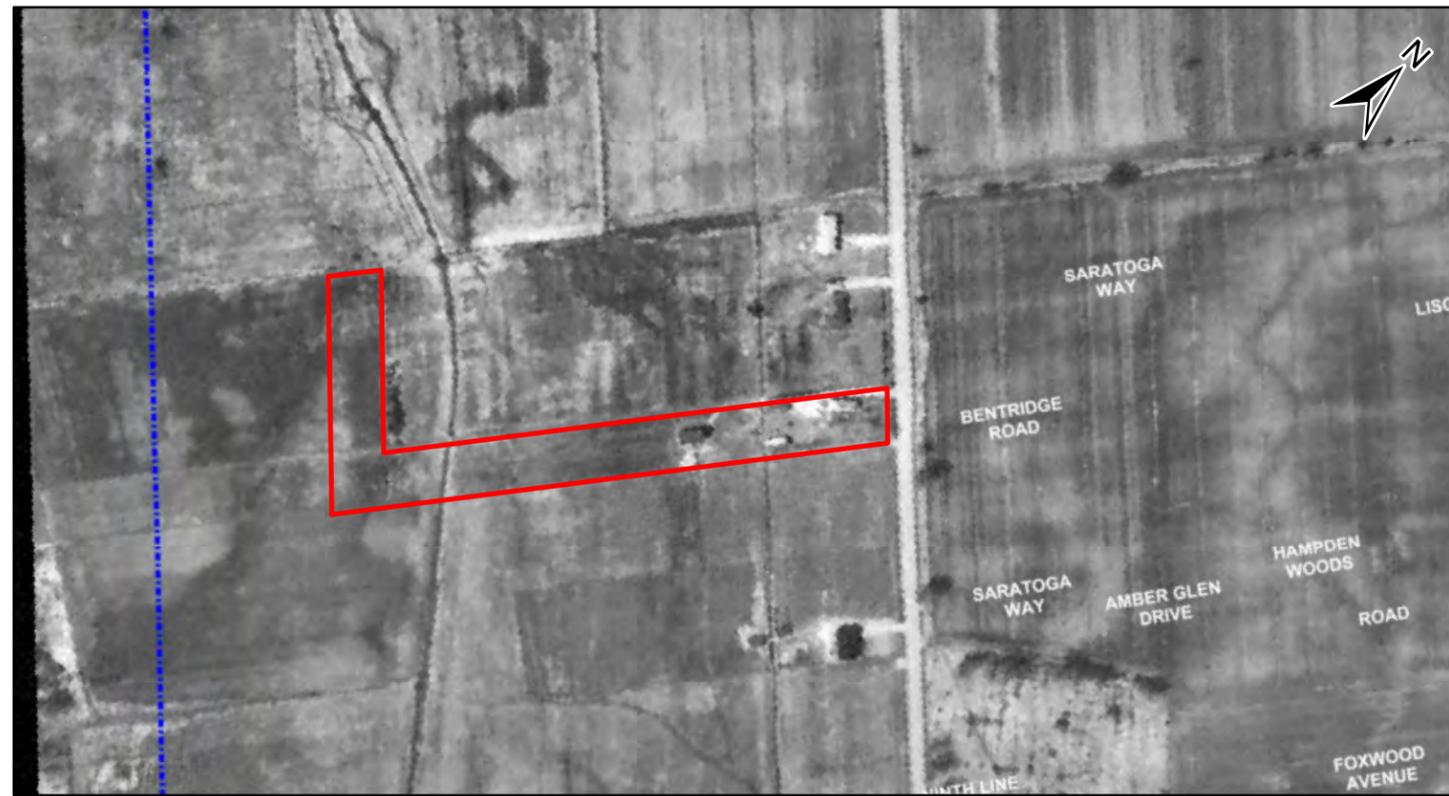
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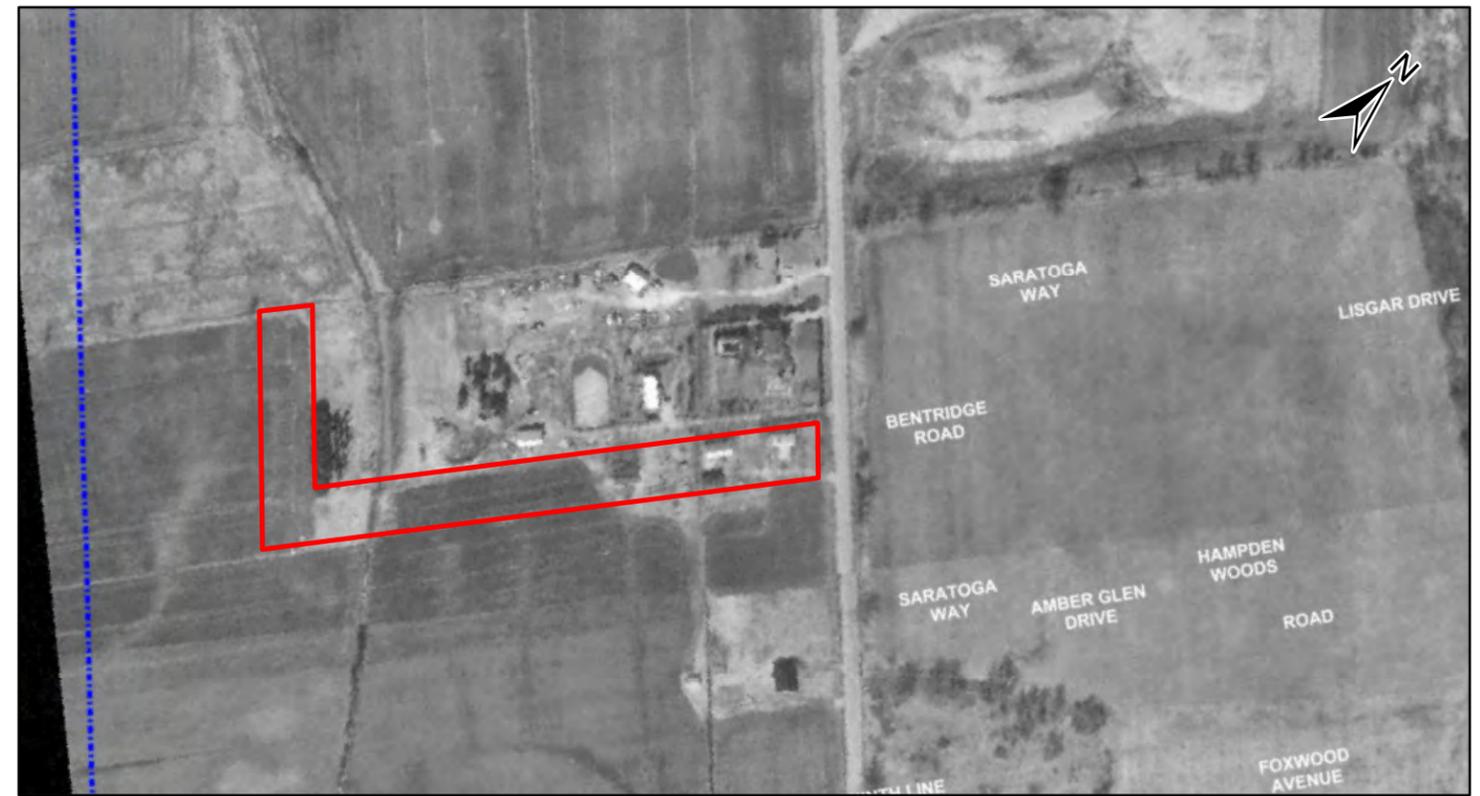
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1966



1975



1992

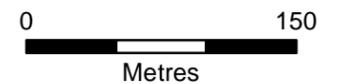


ASI

 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:
City of Mississauga

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-348
DATE: 2021-03-04
DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: 20PL348_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property located on Twentieth-Century Aerial Imagery



2013



2014



2015



2017



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:
City of Mississauga

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:3,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 100
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-348
DATE: 2021-03-04
DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: 20PL348_Fig6

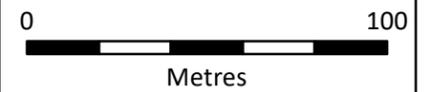
Figure 6: Subject Property located on Twenty-First-Century Aerial Imagery



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:
Google Earth (2019)

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:2,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-348
DATE: 2021-03-05
DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: 20PL348_Fig7

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



-  SUBJECT PROPERTY
-  DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL
-  TEST PIT SURVEY (10 m) - DISTURBED

-  PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
-  TEST PIT PHOTO LOCATION

Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft	0 50 Metres	
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:1,662	ASI Project No.: 20PL348 Date: 20210616	Drawn By: jfernandez File: 20PL238_Fig8_Stage2

Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

Appendix A: Registered Sites Within One Kilometre of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-198	Venturon 4	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1989, 1990
AjGw-199	Venturon 5	Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI 1989, 1990
AjGw-223	Break	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1992
AjGw-224	Wheel	Middle Woodland	Findspot	ASI 1992
AjGw-270	Boot Sucker	Pre-Contact	Campsite	MHCI 1996
AjGw-277	N/A	Middle Archaic	Campsite	MHCI 1996
AjGw-278	N/A	Pre-Contact	Campsite	MHCI 1996
AjGw-431	Argo Milton	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2006
AjGw-448	N/A	Euro-Canadian	House	Archaeologix Ltd. 2006

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-449	N/A	Euro-Canadian	House	Archaeologix Ltd. 2006
AjGw-559	Douglas	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2016
AjGw-560	N/A	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2016
AjGw-624	McGregor	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2021
AjGw-625	N/A	Early Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2021
AjGw-665	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2021

AAL = Archaeological Assessments Ltd.; MHCI = Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.