

APPENDIX C

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



**Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)
Ninth Line EA Study, Ninth Line from Steeles Avenue to No. 10
Side Road (Regional Road 10), Geographical and Historical
Township of Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills, Regional
Municipality of Halton,
CP# 2013-057, PIF# P017-0322-2014
Revised Report**

Submitted to:
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4701 St. Clair Avenue, Suite 301
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The Regional Municipality of Halton

And

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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Submitted April 6, 2016

**Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)
Ninth Line EA Study, Ninth Line from Steeles Avenue to
No. 10 Side Road (Regional Road 10), Geographical and
Historical Township of Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills,
Regional Municipality of Halton,
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1.0 Executive Summary

A stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken at the project area as part of a Class Environmental Assessment study for Ninth Line (Regional Road 13) Transportation Corridor Improvements from Steeles Avenue to No. 10 Sideroad.

The project area was subject to Stage 1 background research in July 2014 and July 2015. Background research revealed the project area exhibited large stretches of archaeological potential along with some areas of low or no potential due to disturbance. The project area is adjacent to mapped historic farmsteads and built heritage resources which may contain undisturbed archaeological resources. Stage 2 archaeological assessment of areas with archaeological potential is recommended. Physical assessment (Stage 2) of areas which display archaeological potential is required under the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines.

The study was directed Mr. Garth Grimes under license number P017 issued by the Minister of Culture. Assessment techniques and recommendations follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* established by MTCS (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011) and the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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Report Preparation

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- Mr. Robert von Bitter, MTCS Toronto
- Mr. Alvaro Almuina, UEM Inc.
- Ms. Rachel Whyte, U.E.M. Inc.
- Ms. Amanda Selig, U.E.M. Inc.
- Ms. Ashley Mancuso, Town of Halton Hills

2.0 Project Context

2.1 Development Context

The Provincial Planning Act in Part 1 section 2 (d) calls for “the conservation of features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.” Regional and municipal planning departments often implement this policy on behalf of the Provincial government. As such, a Class EA study including a stage 1 archaeological assessment was required as part of planned transportation corridor improvements to Ninth Line (Regional Road 13) in the Regional Municipality of Halton. The planned right-of-way for the proposed undertaking is shown on the development plans associated with the report package.

Detritus Consulting Limited was contracted by the proponent in April 2014 to conduct a stage 1 archaeological assessment. The assessment was carried out as part of the Class Environmental Assessment. Site visits were conducted on July 6, 2014 and July 7, 2015.

The licensee received permission from the owner of the subject property to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological research activities.

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 Historic Land Use

Background research was undertaken in order to:

- determine the potential for any archaeological resources which may exist on the property
- establish the proximity of known archaeological sites by compiling all available data on previous archaeological surveys in the area
- determine the prior land use of the property including prior construction impacts

Archival information relating to the subject property was examined at the following locations: Canadian Archaeological Database Files, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport; Kitchener Public Library.

At the time of contact with European explorers what became the Region of Halton was occupied by the Neutral or Attawandaron tribe. First contact with the

Attawandaron is thought to have been made by Etienne Brule' in 1615-16. This Iroquoian nation was decimated by invasion from the Iroquois of New York in 1647. By 1653 after repeated attacks, most of southern Ontario had been vacated by Iroquoian speaking tribes. Late in the 17th century Algonkian speaking groups from the northern Great Lakes began moving into southern Ontario and established themselves in Halton among other areas. It was these peoples who were recognized as the 'owners' of the County now known as Halton when negotiations began with the English Crown. (Heidenreich, 1990).

Esquesing Township was surveyed in 1818 after having been bought from the Chiefs of the Eagle and Otter Tribes of the Mississauga Nation (Treaty 19) (Norval on the Credit, 2014). The township was open for settlement in 1819 and by the early 1820's had a population exceeding 400, with villages at Georgetown, Norval, Stewartton and Limehouse. James Hume and Ronald MacDonald were first documented settlers in Esquesing Township in 1819. Full lots were sold in quantities of 200 acres and half lots in 100 acre quantities. Between 1820 and 1850 Esquesing Township was fully settled and its lots filled up with wheat as the principle commercial crop (Smith's Canadian Gazetteer 1846, 2014). By the time of publication of Tremaine's Map of Halton in 1858 (Map 2) a small hamlet at Ashgrove had also been established but the project area remained part of agricultural land.

One of the closest centres to the project area – Norval, was established around a pair of mills erected in 1827. According to the Esquesing Historical Society's article on Norval, by the late 1860's the village boasted:

...blacksmith and harness shops, carriage works, woollen and flax mills, broom factory, ashery, bakery, brass foundry, general stores, Orange Lodge, Mechanic's Institute, and several hotels; Norval was a main stagecoach stop from Toronto to Guelph.

Another centre close to the project area is Hornby. Settlement began around this area began in 1818. By 1830 there was a small but thriving village located at what is now Steeles Avenue and Eighth Line and the name Hornby was chosen for the settlement (Early Ward 5 History 2014). According to the description for Hornby in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877, Map 3), at that time the village boasted a general store, post office, four hotels, two temperance houses, a brick school house, two saw and shingle mills and four churches

Two roads had been constructed in Esquesing by 1832. One (The York Road) connected Guelph with York (Toronto) and travelled through Georgetown. A second ran north-south from Oakville through Ashgrove and Stewartton to Georgetown (McDonald, 1996). The Halton Region Master Plan of Archaeological Resources does not list Ninth Line as a historic road, though some trail or

transport corridor was likely in existence by that time, providing access to the lots adjacent to it. No structures are depicted on this map in any of the lots fronting Ninth Line.

By the time of publication of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, a comprehensive road network existed throughout the Township including Ninth Line (Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County). In addition to this, two rail lines: The Grand Trunk and Hamilton-Northwestern passed through the township though far to the east and west of the project area.

Table 1: Property Owners and Features from 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County

Lot Number	Concession	Owner	Structures/features within 100m of Project area
10	9*	William Cook	
10	10	Jn. Hunter	
9	9	William Pexton	
9	10	John Nixon	
9	10	Robert Clark	
8	9	Robert Nixon	1 homestead (house and orchard)
8	10	Jn. Robertson	orchard
7	9	Estate of E. Redden	
7	10	Jason Early	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
7	10	George Brain	
7	10	William McNally	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
6	9	Alexander McKinnon	
6	9	John Brown	
6	10	Jason Early	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
4 and 5	9	Charles Brown	House, barn and family cemetery set back 100-160m west of road.

Lot Number	Concession	Owner	Structures/features within 100m of Project area
5	10	Jason Anthony	homestead
5	10	Mary Anne Perdue	
4	10	John Hoffman	homestead
3	9	John Wilson	Homestead and out buildings approx. 100m and adjacent to road.
3	10	Adam Dick	
2	9	J & E Brain	House adjacent to road, brewery 80m west of road, mill on creek 40m west of road
2	10	William Armstrong	homestead
1	9	George May	
1	10	Thea Braine	homestead
1	10	Estate of Robert May	homestead
15	9 Trafalgar	John Cowin Jnr.	St. Stephen's Anglican Church adjacent (south of) Steeles Ave.
15	9 Trafalgar	J. H. Cowin	homestead
15	9 Trafalgar	J. Shand	homestead and mill adjacent (south of) Steeles Ave.
15	10 Trafalgar	Gordon Tucker	homestead

*in Esquesing Township unless otherwise noted

2.3 Archaeological Context

Table 2: Ontario Prehistory Cultural Chronology Chart

7000 B.C. - 9500 B.C.	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
1000 B.C. - 7500 B.C.	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
400 B.C. - 1000 B.C.	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/ fall dispersal introduction of pottery
800 A.D. - 400 B.C.	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
1300 A.D. - 800 A.D.	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
1400 A.D. - 1300 A.D.	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
1650 A.D. - 1400 A.D.	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

Source www.Ontarioarchaeology.com

Pre-Contact aboriginal culture in the vicinity of the project area developed along similar lines to those in the rest of southern Ontario and the northeast until we reach the Middle Woodland period and the emergence of the Point Peninsula Complex about 300 B.C.E., whose material culture features the decoration of ceramic pots with stamping including pseudo scallop shell impressions in zig-zag patterns and dentate stamp impressions which look like small square impressions in long lines. The lithic assemblage is short of formal tools with a reliance on the expedient manufacture of flake tools or utilized flakes to perform many tasks. Ground stone tools are also not in abundance within the Point Peninsula tool kit. However the amount of exotic cherts is higher during this period than many others. Burial mounds such as Serpent Mound are another distinguishing characteristic, many featuring well-made grave goods. Subsistence patterns appear to have focussed on rivers and upland hunting but gradually shifted toward a system more oriented toward fishing. Most importantly, it is during the Middle Woodland period that corn and tobacco agriculture appear (The Archaeology of Ontario: Middle Woodland Period, 2014).

Around 900 A.D. Point Peninsula artifacts are replaced by Owasco artifacts. How or why this happened is not fully understood but archaeologists believe the Owasco culture may have been the ethnic and cultural antecedent of the Ontario and New York Iroquois.

2.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Research in the National Archaeological Sites Registration Database for the Province of Ontario at the MTCS office in Toronto indicates there are 8 archaeological sites registered within 1km of the project area. These include a number of historic homesteads, mainly clustered around the south end of the project area and one Pre-Contact aboriginal campsite, also near the south end of the project area. AjGw-21 was found in 1976 during a study by McMaster University. This report was likely never submitted to the Ministry of Culture but did take place on lands adjacent to the project area. Additional archaeological assessments have taken place very close to the project area as part of the Highway 407 project but none were listed as having been conducted on adjacent lands by Archaeological Sites MTCS. Registered archaeological sites create archaeological potential for a radius of 250m. For additional details on registered archaeological sites see Table 3 below.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Age Affiliation	Site Type
AjGw-21	Noble	Undetermined	Undetermined
AjGw-253	"J.McM." Homestead	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead/midden
AjGw-271	John May Homestead	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead/midden
AjGw-276	Villeneuve	Pre-Contact aboriginal	Campsite
AjGw-469	Shand	Historic (Mid-late 19 th Century) Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjGw-470	Edwards	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjGx-11		Undetermined	Undetermined
AjGx-226	Reed	Historic (Mid-19 th Century) Euro-Canadian	Homestead

2.3.2 Property Description and Physical Setting

The project area is located southeast of Georgetown in the Regional Municipality of Halton. This places it within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:280). The south slope includes higher morainic topography located at an elevation just lower than the Oak Ridges Moraine which it rises to meet along its north edge, as well as lower gently undulating plain along the southern edge of the region. The project area is situated in an area not far east of the Niagara Escarpment as it rises west of Milton and Georgetown. The elevations at the project area generally rise from the south end at 209m a.s.l. to 234m a.s.l. at the northern terminus at No. 10 Side Road. Height of land is at 243m a.s.l., 2.1km south of 10 Side Road. Topography is gently rolling. The project area is crossed by two creeks, one of them a channelized drain on the north-south section and two seasonal creeks on the east-west section along Steeles Avenue. A fifth seasonal creek starts on the west side of Ninth Line 1230m south of 10 Sideroad (Maps 1, 4).

Soils at the project area are a combination of Oneida Clay loam - a well-draining gray brown loam till in upland areas, and Chingacousy silt loam - an imperfectly

draining clay loam till at lower elevations. Both are Gray – brown luvisols (Gillespie and Wicklund 1980).

The project area lies within the Maple - Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Province - Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville: 1987). During the last 11000 years the area has seen a gradual transition from lichen woodland immediately following the withdrawal of the glaciers, through a boreal forest stage featuring spruce, white pine fir and birch to maple, hemlock dominated cool temperate forest.

3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

3.1 Archaeological Potential

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has designated a set of criteria that allow for a determination of archaeological potential for a given property. These criteria include:

- the distance from the study area to any known archaeological sites,
- elevated topography,
- pockets of sandy soil
- proximity to historic transportation routes
- proximity to mapped historic structures
- proximity to sources of water (these may be in the form of primary sources such as lakes or rivers or secondary sources such as old beach ridges or ancient river beds).

Certain features of a study area may lower or remove archaeological potential entirely depending on their severity. These include:

- disturbance to the ploughzone or surface topsoil layer through grading, excavation, filling, construction or other ground disturbing activities.

While it is possible for deeply buried archaeological resources to remain intact under road surfacing and asphalt driveways/parking areas, disturbance of this kind does lower archaeological potential. Within this report no specific, graphic determination of potential is made for small driveways beyond the surrounding context of archaeological potential. But it can be assumed that archaeological potential has been compromised within these small areas.

Archaeological potential can vary greatly from one area to another but for the

purposes of this report, and in accordance with terms used within the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* established by MTCS (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011), archaeological potential will be defined as either existing or low/none. In the case of the project area under study, low/no potential is sometimes due to disturbance, whether obvious, confirmed, or suspected, based on the physical and topographic traits of the area. Otherwise low/no potential is simply the result of a lack of features that create archaeological potential within sufficient proximity to the project area. This applies specifically to Pre-Contact aboriginal resources. The proximity of the study area to an historic road (Ninth Line) creates potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the study area except for disturbed areas. Areas exhibiting low or no potential do not require stage 2 survey under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

The Archaeological Potential Map for Halton Region was consulted and all areas which were deemed to have archaeological potential (except where obvious disturbance in the form of road or building construction has intervened) were identified as having archaeological potential within this report. Additionally, all homesteads and heritage structures identified in the Archaeological Master Plan of Halton Region (AMP) Map have been incorporated into this report and act as features which create archaeological potential.

All areas which correspond to the exact location of mapped former historic structures have been designated as having archaeological potential.

The project area has been divided into two sub-areas. For reference to historic properties see Maps 2 and 3. Map 4 shows zones of potential within the project area. For reference to mapped historic dwellings see Map 3. The location of registered archaeological sites is not shown due to heritage regulations. The three areas of potential are detailed as follows:

3.1.1 Ninth Line from Steeles Avenue to No. 5 Sideroad

Southwest of the intersection of Steeles Avenue and Ninth Line, sits an Anglican Church, now St. Stephen's Anglican Church, which dates to 1836 when a parcel was donated by the owner of Lot 15, John Cowin (Corwin sp) from what was then the northwest corner of his lot (Ye Old Bones of Halton Peel York and Simcoe 2012). Two of John Cowin's sons still owned portions of the original lot in 1877 as depicted on the Historical Atlas of Halton County (Map 2.) The original main frame of the church was constructed in 1837 but the building has undergone renovations and additions since then. The church was oriented at an

angle to Steeles Avenue so that the congregation could face east and this alignment is echoed by the original portion of the cemetery located immediately south of the church. The newer parts of the cemetery are oriented to line up with the edges of the lot. The cemetery has been continuously in use since 1830s and is still an active cemetery (Ye Old Bones of Halton Peel York and Simcoe 2012). The church and cemetery are located 65m to the southwest of the project area and create potential for a distance of 250m across the southern part of this section.

Archaeological potential for Pre-Contact archaeological resources in this section is also created by a branch of East Sixteen Mile Creek which flows in a southeasterly direction, roughly paralleling Ninth Line for approximately one kilometre. This section of East Sixteen Mile Creek is associated with several archaeological sites and built heritage structures which create archaeological potential along this stretch of the project area.

Archaeological sites related to the Brain Brothers establishment including a former brewery and mill are located in close proximity to the west side of the project area within Lot 2. None of the heritage resources in this area are registered as archaeological sites. Nevertheless they do appear on the map of heritage resources within the Halton Regional Archaeological Master Plan and are depicted on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton. They include the ruins of the former brewery building located in a small woodlot 150m west of the project area, a mill site located adjacent to the old Mill pond 80m west of the project area and an unknown but mapped historic structure located northwest of the driveway at 8278 Ninth Line. The old Brain's homestead still exists at this address according to the Halton Region AMP. **This part of the study area will require a slight bulge in the study area to the southwest for the reconstruction of an existing culvert which enables a small seasonal tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek to cross under Ninth Line. The area where the culvert is to be created that extend outside the established study area ROW is a combination of sloped creek bed (low potential due to inundation, and gradually sloping adjacent terrain which does retain archaeological potential (Map 8, Image 13).**

Across Ninth Line from the Brain's property is the site of a former homestead listed as belonging to William Martin in 1877 (Map 3). This is now an overgrown bush lot in close proximity to an existing barn and shed. It is listed as a homestead site in the Halton AMP and located approximately 60m east of the project area.

The next lot north from the Brain's property was the Wilson property (Lot 3). This area contains a number of heritage resources listed in the Halton Region AMP and obvious on historic mapping. The John Wilson homestead, an existing

structure, is located 280m west of the project area. The former location of a second structure on the Wilson property was situated to the southeast just 20m from the project area. The main Wilson homestead also included a barn and perhaps a third building. These appear on the Illustrated Historical Atlas as well as the AMP though their exact locations are not known. A barn located at 8524 Ninth Line may be the original Wilson barn. The structures at the main homestead are well removed from the project area at a distance of over 300m.

Across Ninth Line from the Wilson farmstead is the Adam Dick house, an existing 19th Century residence. The Dick occupation at this property is listed on the 1858 Tremaine's Map and archaeological resources associated with this occupation could relate to this time period.

Northwest of this area is John Brown house, a listed heritage structure but at 330m from the project area, too far away to create archaeological potential.

On the opposite side of Ninth Line is the John Hoffman homestead, an existing 19th Century house located 55m from the project area. It creates archaeological potential in the surrounding area. To the north, a channelized drain connected to East Sixteen Mile Creek crosses the project area creating potential for Pre-Contact resources in a 200m radius around it.

The Jason Anthony homestead, an existing structure, is located 75m south of 5 Side Road on the east side of the project area.

A second drainage ditch has been proposed for this section of the study area approximately 90m south of 5 Sideroad. This area is undisturbed and contains archaeological potential (Map 7).

Recent disturbance

In August-November 2014 improvements at the Ninth Line Steeles Avenue Intersection took place. This resulted in considerable impacts to a 190m section on the northeast side of Ninth Line which had been rated as having archaeological potential but is now considered disturbed. These were documented during a site visit in July 2015.

3.1.2 Ninth Line from 5 Sideroad to 10 Sideroad

North of No. 5 Sideroad, a series of former homestead sites are located east of the project area. The James Early property contains two homesteads in close proximity to the project area and the H. McNally homestead, located between the two James Early sites, represents a specific source of potential. Approximately 220m farther north the Robert Nixon homestead site located 150m west of the project area where a barn is now all that remains of this historic farmstead. None of these four locations has been assessed but they are all mapped in the 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of Halton County and in the Halton Region AMP. AjGx-226, the Reed site is over 570m from the project area's northern terminus, too far away to create archaeological potential.

Two areas have been proposed for ditches within this part of the study area: 110m south of 10 Sideroad and 180m north of 5 Sideroad. Neither is a current creek or disturbed area. These areas are both in areas of archaeological potential (Map 5).

Disturbed Areas

Within the project area there are numerous small areas of disturbance created by driveways, lanes and parking areas. These areas have had their archaeological potential compromised by construction impacts and are rated as low/no potential.

4.0 Recommendations

In light of the evidence presented above, Detritus Consulting Ltd., in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* established by MTCS (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011) makes the following recommendations:

1. *The project area contains large stretches of archaeological potential. These are described above and illustrated in Map 4 and Maps 5-9. These areas (with the exception of driveways or obvious small scale disturbance) should be subject to stage 2 archaeological assessment as per MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines by a licensed archaeological consultant.*
2. *While some areas have been rated as low or no potential due to disturbance – deeply buried archaeological resources can still be found in such contexts.*

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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Detritus Consulting

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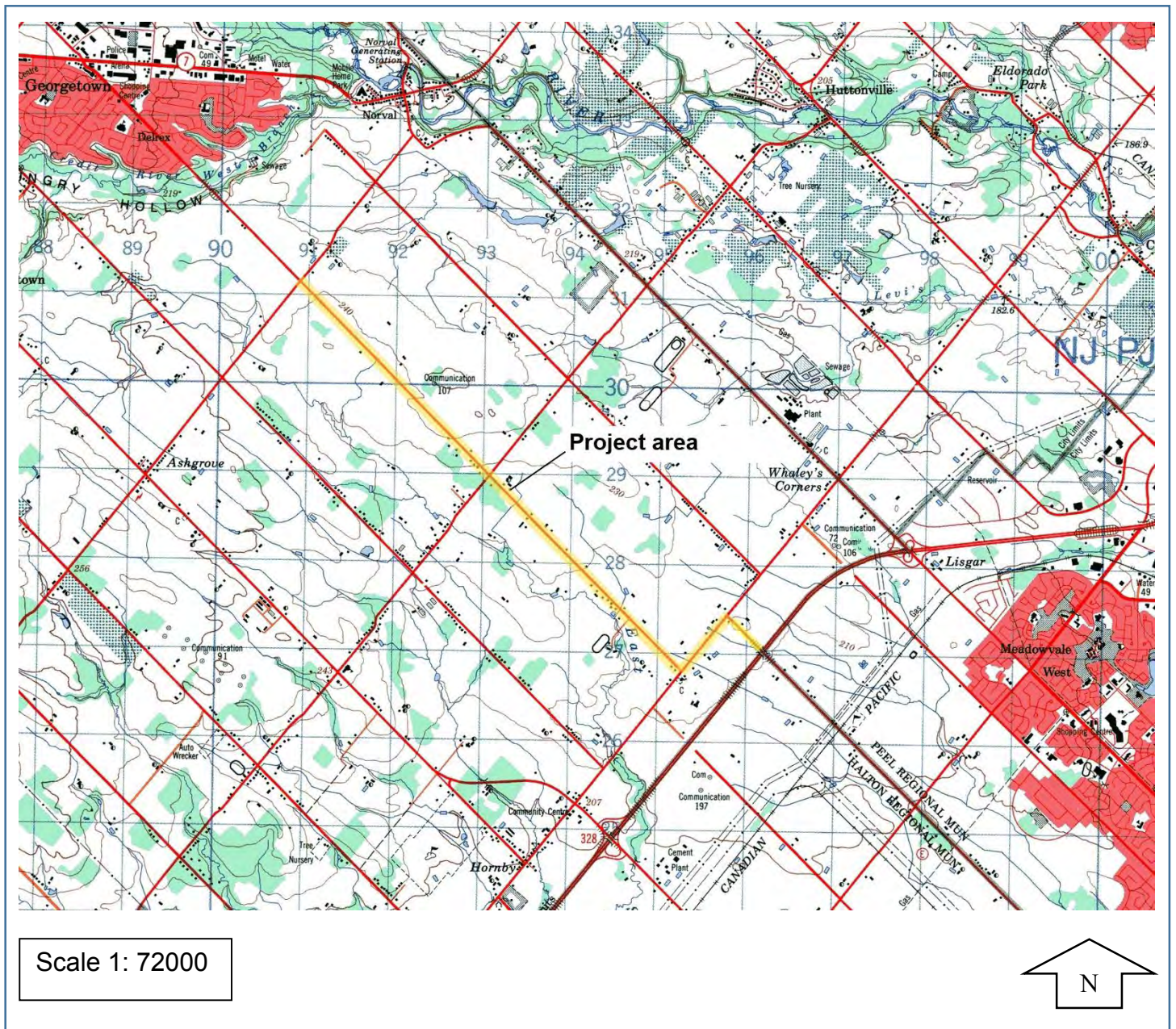
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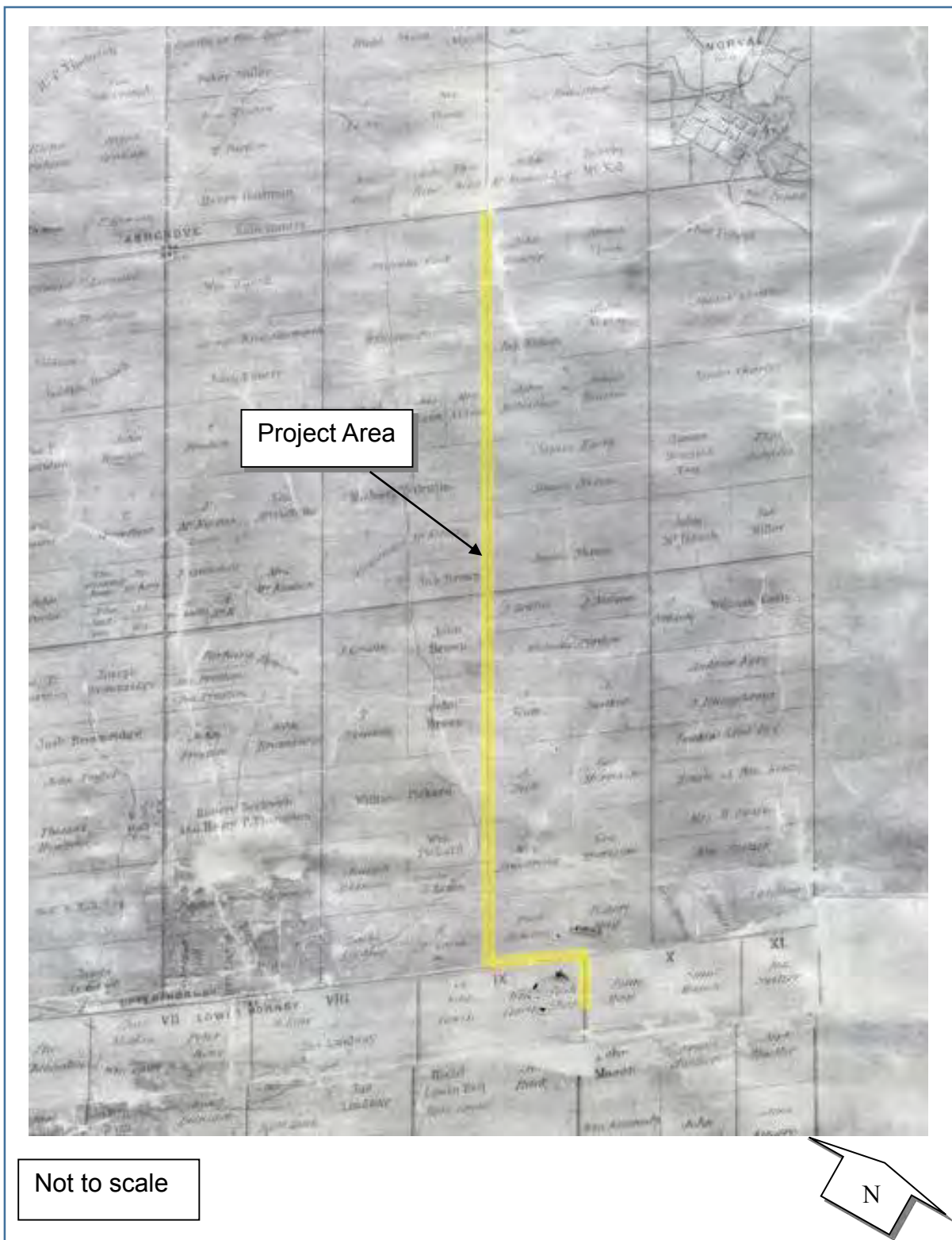
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Maps

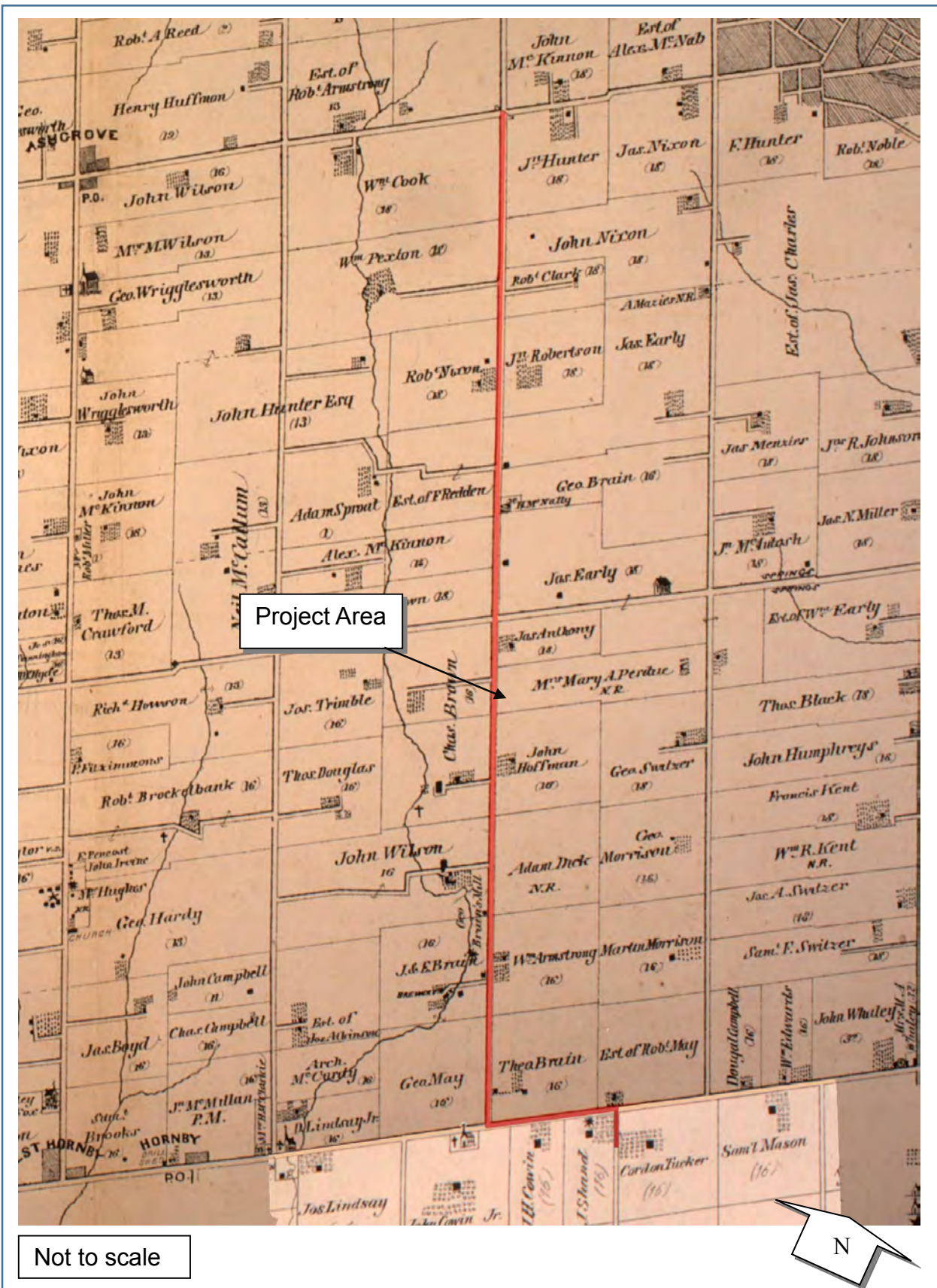
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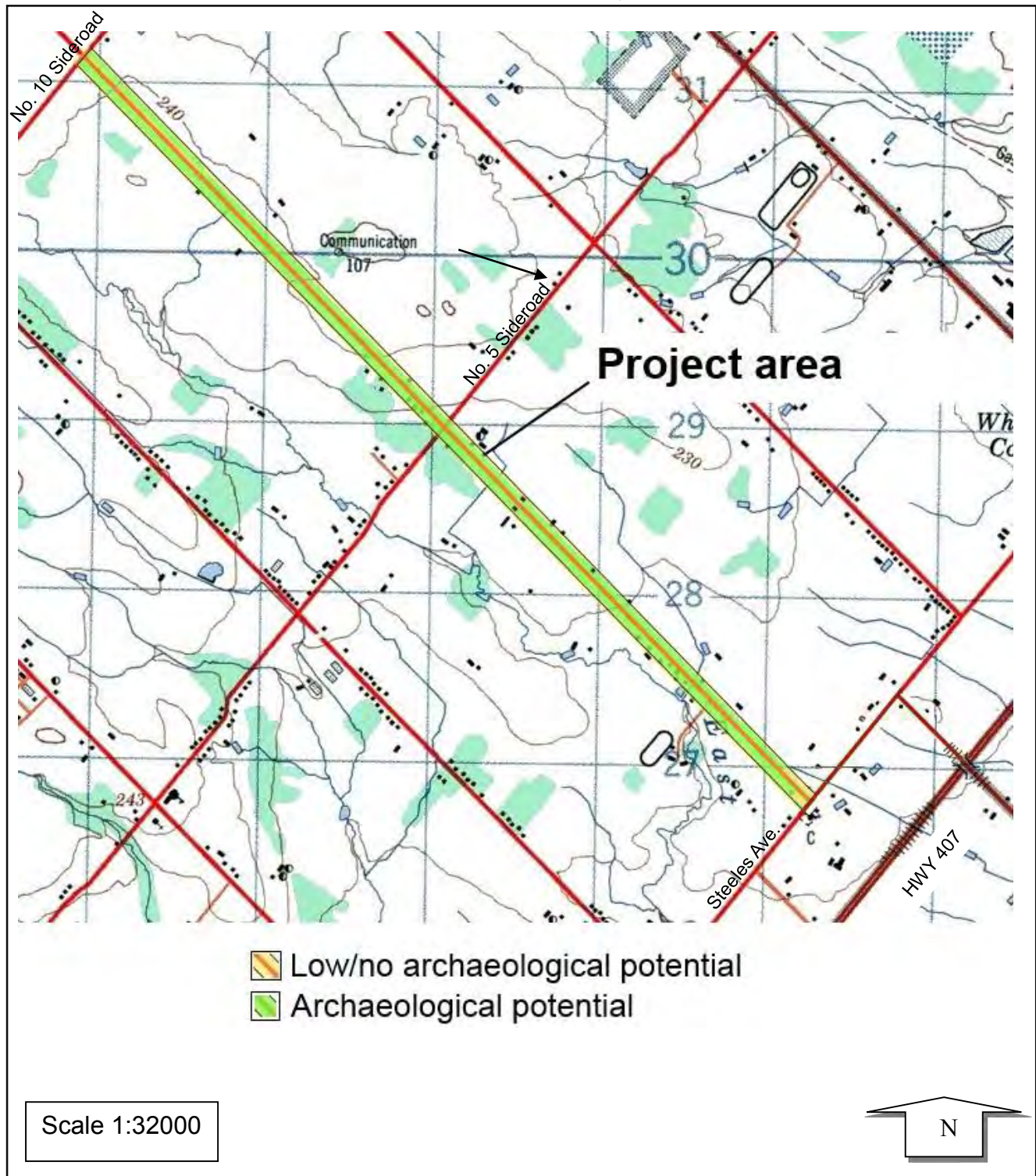
2. Part of the 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton



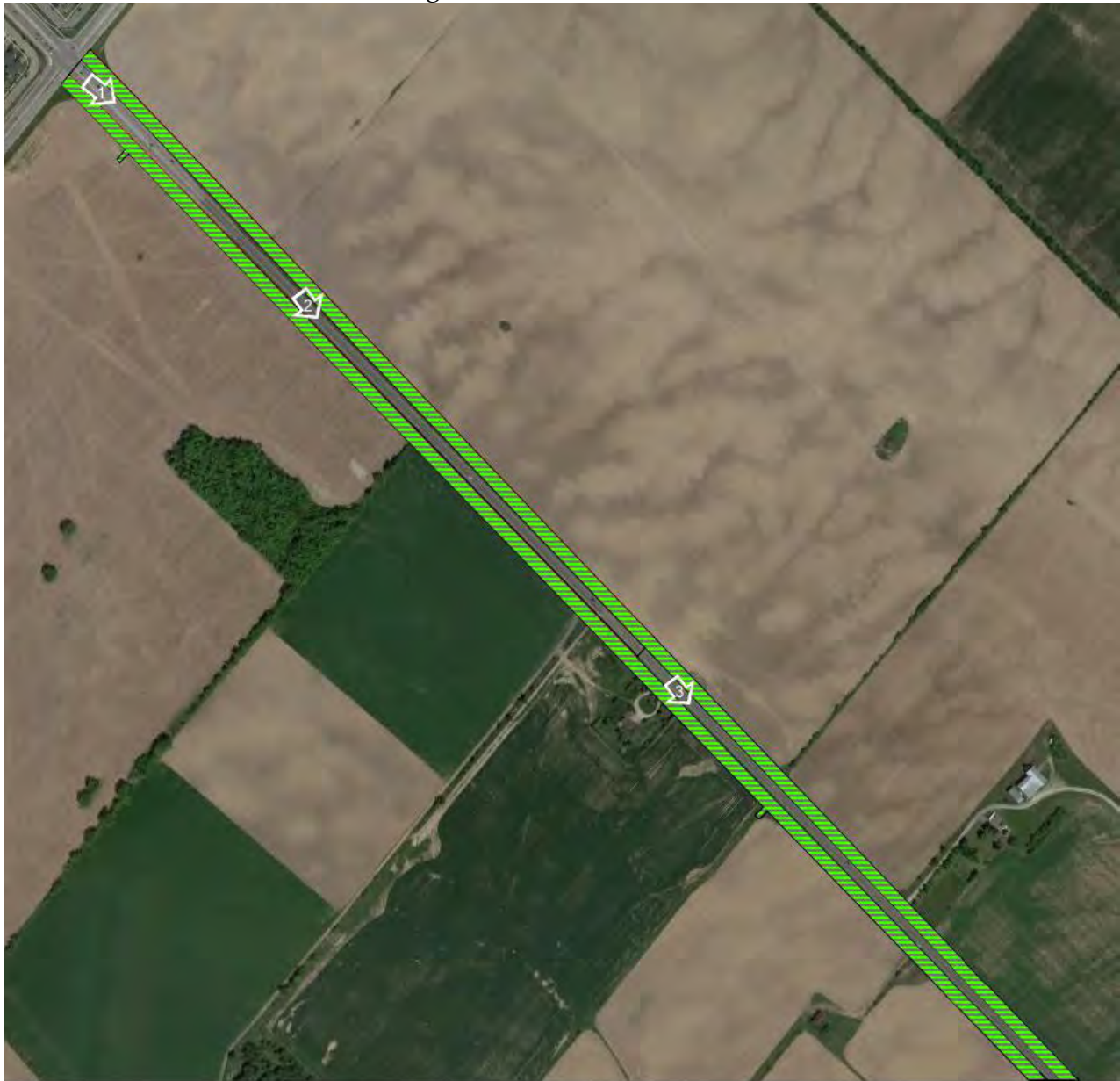
3. Part of the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Halton County



4. NTS Map of Project Area showing archaeological potential (prior to recent construction)



5. Archaeological Potential South of 10 Side Road



Legend


 Low/no archaeological potential Archaeological potential

Image direction/location

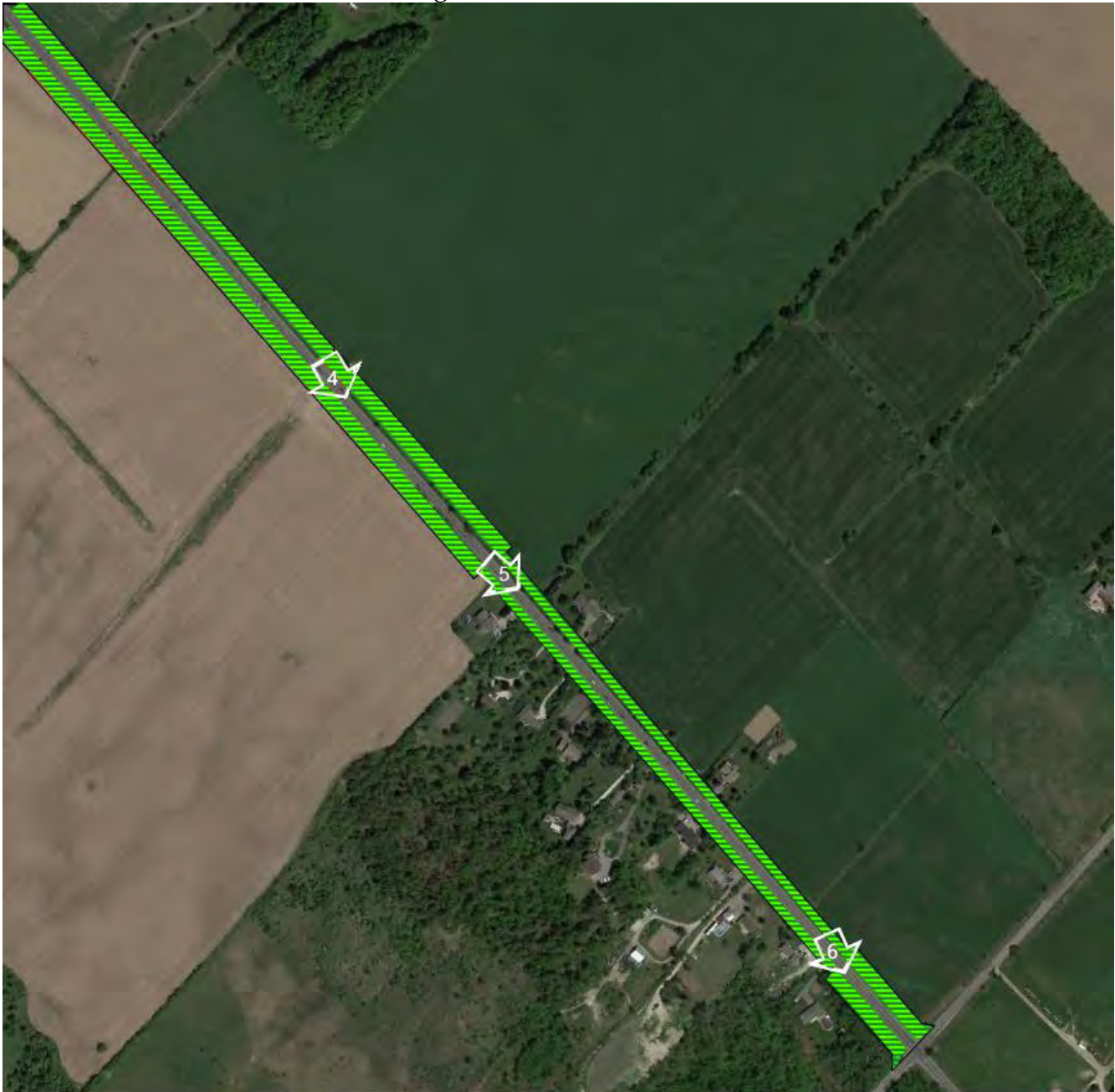


0 200m 400m
Scale



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6. Archaeological Potential north of 5 Side Road



Legend


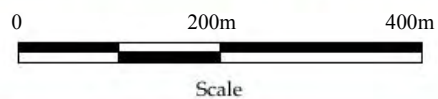
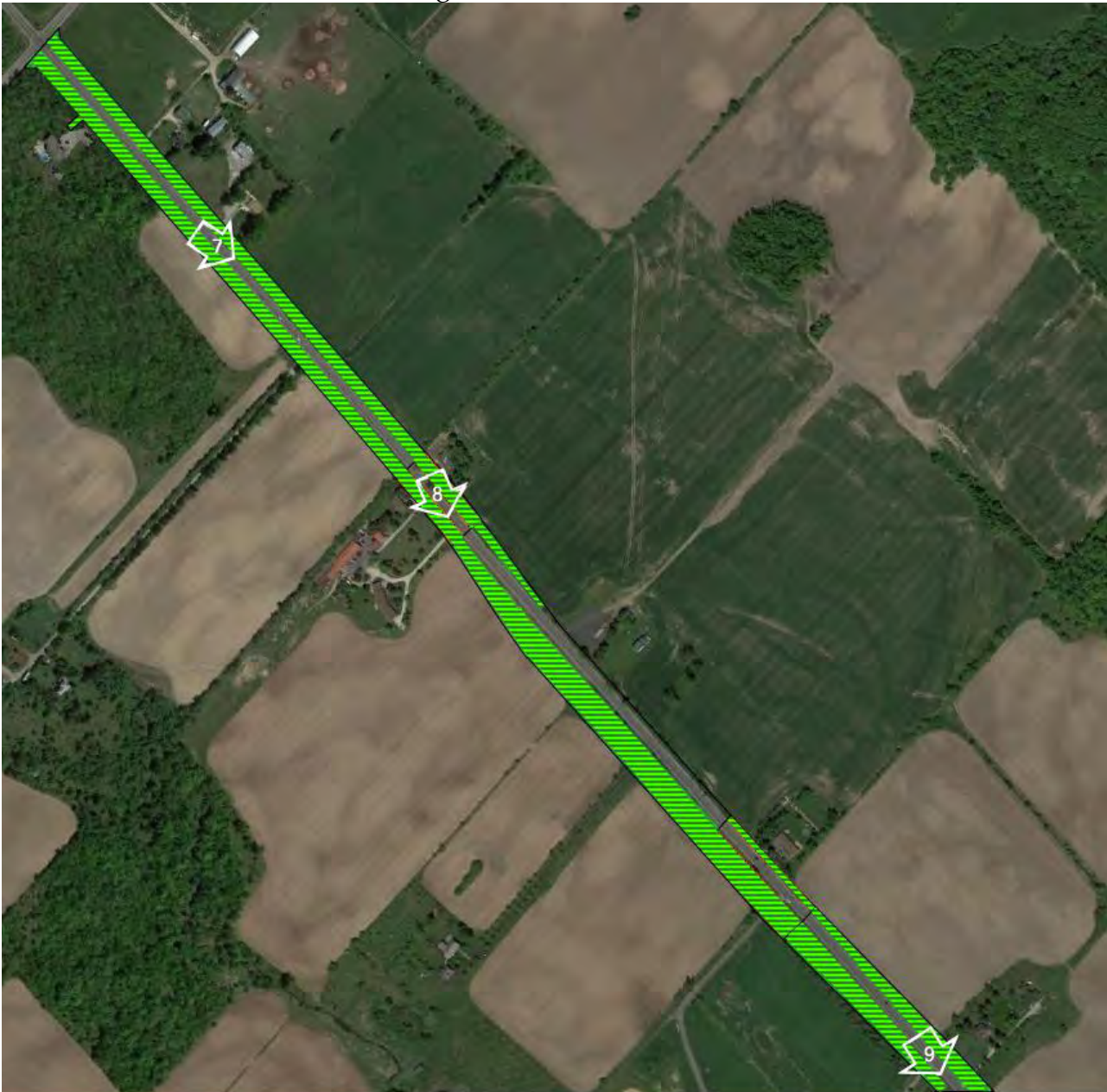
 Low/no archaeological potential Archaeological potential

Image direction/location



Detritus Consulting Ltd.
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7. Archaeological Potential south of 5 Side Road



Legend


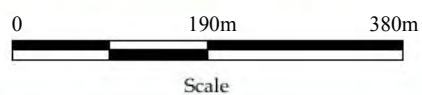
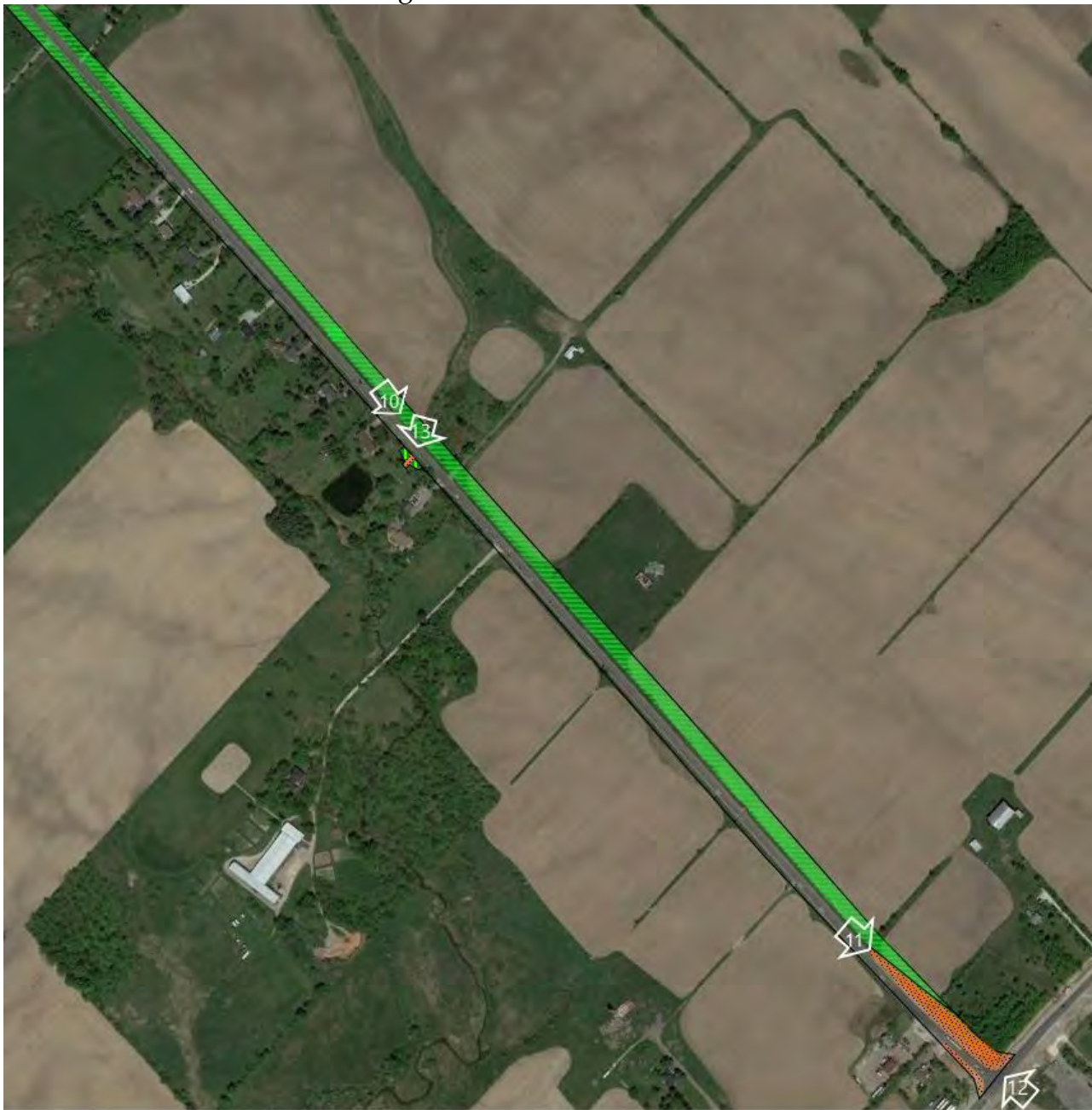
 Low/no archaeological potential Archaeological potential

Image direction/location




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8. Archaeological Potential North of Steeles Avenue



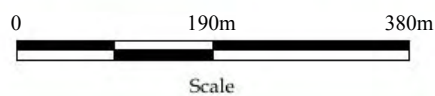
Legend

 Low/no archaeological potential

 Archaeological potential









Image direction/location



Detritus Consulting Ltd.
69 Claremont Ave.
Kitchener, On N2M 2P5
519-744-7018 www.detcon.net

Images

1. South of 10 Side Road, view south	2. South of 10 Side Road, view south
	
3. Between 5 and 10 Side Roads, view south	4. Midway between 5 and 10 Side Roads, view south
	
5. Area where ROW narrows in front of residential lots, view south	6. Approaching 5 Side Road, view south
	

7. South of 5 Side Road, view south



8. Approaching area where ROW switches to south side of Ninth Line, view south



9. Midway between 5 Side Road and Steeles Avenue, view south



10. Midway between 5 Side Road and Steeles Avenue, view south



11. Ninth Line north of Steeles Avenue, view north



12. Ninth Line north of Steeles Ave. view north (prior to construction)



13. Existing creek bed where culvert will be located



Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Apr 14, 2016

Garth Grimes (P017)
Detritus Consulting
69 Claremont Kitchener ON N2M 2P5

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1) Ninth Line EA Study, Ninth Line from Highway 407 to No. 10 Side Road (Regional Road 10), Geographical and Historical Township of Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, CP# 2013-057, PIF# P017-0322-2014 ", Dated Apr 6, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Apr 8, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P017-0322-2014, MTCS File Number 0001681

Dear Mr. Grimes:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Map 1 and Map 5-8 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

In light of the evidence presented above, Detritus Consulting Ltd., in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists established by MTCS (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011) makes the following recommendations:

1. The project area contains large stretches of archaeological potential. These are described above and illustrated in Map 4 and Maps 5-8. These areas (with the exception of driveways or obvious small scale disturbance) should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment as per MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines by a licensed archaeologist consultant.

2. The remainder of the project area is disturbed and does not require Stage 2 assessment. No further assessment is required in these areas.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jenna Down
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Alvaro Almuina, UEM Consulting
Alicia Jakaitis, Region of Halton

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.