



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – 3056
Neyagawa Blvd, Part Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS,
Former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now
Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton,
Ontario

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Project Personnel.....	3
Acknowledgements	3
Project Context.....	4
Development Context	4
Historical Context.....	4
Indigenous History.....	5
Colonial History	8
Euro-Canadian Settler History.....	10
Archaeological Context.....	12
Archaeological Sites.....	12
Previous Archaeological Assessments	14
The Natural and Physical Environment.....	15
Field Methods	17
Record of Documentation	18
Analysis and Conclusion.....	19
Archaeological Potential	19
Archaeological Potential for the Study Area.....	19
Archaeological Integrity	20
Potential for Archaeological Resources.....	20
Recommendations	21
Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	22
References.....	23
Images.....	27
Maps	36

Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Neatt Communities Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment for the property located at 3056 Neyagawa Blvd, Part of Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS, former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario – herein known as the study area. This assessment is required as part of an application for redevelopment of the study area under the *Planning Act (1990)* (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 9.7 acres in size and currently consists of one residential building with associated garage, parking areas, several outbuildings, manicured lawn, ploughed field, scrubland, and woodlots (**Maps 1 and 2**).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment provides compiled information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity, as well as specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources.

A property inspection was conducted by Mike Grajnar (R1351) on 6 December 2023, under favorable weather conditions. Based on the findings of the background research and property inspection it has been determined that portions of the study area have archaeological potential and the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ All lands exhibiting visible surface disturbance as well as areas directly occupied by existing structures, paved parking areas, walkways, and marked subsurface utilities have undergone extensive, deep disturbance which has removed archaeological potential from them; therefore Stage 2 assessment is not recommended. These areas are illustrated on **Map 8**, and encompass roughly 1.68 acres, or 17.3%, of the study area.
- ▶ Approximately 82.7% of the study area was found to be undisturbed during the Stage 1 property inspection and retains archaeological potential. These areas are recommended to undergo Stage 2 property survey. Approximately 1.34 acres, or 13.8%, of the study area, is ploughable land, and is recommended to undergo pedestrian survey per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.1, while the remaining non-ploughable portions, making up approximately 3.02 acres, or 68.9% of the study area, are recommended to undergo test pit survey per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.2 (2011).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager	Andrew Sparling, B.A. Hons (R1200)
Licensee	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
Field Director	Mike Grajnar, BA. (R1351)
Report Preparation	Andrew Sparling
Report Review	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
Graphics	Gabriel Dunk-Gifford, MA

Acknowledgements

Neatt Communities Inc.

Evan Kernaghan - Senior Development Manager, Neatt Communities

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Neatt Communities Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment for the property located at 3056 Neyagawa Blvd, Part of Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS, former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This assessment is required as part of an application for redevelopment of the study area under the *Planning Act (1990)* (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 9.7 acres in size and currently consists of one residential building with associated garage, parking areas, several outbuildings, manicured lawn, ploughed field, scrubland, and woodlots (**Maps 1 and 2**).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD);
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area; and
- ▶ A property inspection.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Evan Kernaghan, Neatt Communities, and no limits were placed on this access (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Spades)		bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

The first human settlement in south-central Ontario can be traced back 11,000 years, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo (Ellis and Deller 1990), a time in which bands of small hunter gatherer, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the ebb and flow of glaciers.

The Paleo period was a time of rapid environmental change. As the glaciers retreated sparse tundra and evergreen forests gave way to extensive deciduous forests and water levels in the Great Lakes rose dramatically (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-

69). By the end of this period (8000 BC), many of the large game species that Paleo hunters had relied upon either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct. Thus, the end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations, likely as responses to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases. These innovations continue to be found in sites belonging to the direct descendants of the Paleo, groups of people known by archaeologists as “Archaic.”

The term “Archaic” designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artefact forms (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; 65) and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artefact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors (Munson and Jamieson 2013; 41). It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of liveable land.

During the Late Archaic Period (2,500-950 BC) the trends towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism continued and it is during this period that the first true cemeteries appeared. During the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery, suggesting that people returned with greater frequency to the same areas. These first cemeteries may have served as visible reminders of a group’s cultural history and demarcated their rights to an area. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. However, in many ways the life ways of people in this period show a high degree of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic and it is not until the Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 500) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life.

Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers

appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artefact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357); small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defence (Dodd et al. 1990:357). These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as 4-5 hectares and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358). Four Hundred years ago Ontario was home to about 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians and Iroquoians.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30 m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410) which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. With the deaths of many bearers of oral history in the 1630's much of the ancient oral history in Ontario was lost. Archaeology provides an alternative means of understanding pre-European history by providing unique information on the movement of people throughout the landscape, their interactions with one another and with the environment, over the course of 13,000 years.

Colonial History

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism*. This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main

features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

Initial attempts at settlement and colonization occurred in 1534 with Jacques Cartier, who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign treaties that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety.

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Warrick 2008; Heidenreich 1978).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighboring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone and Chaput 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991; Williamson 2013).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston 2004; Gibson 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN nd). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail

(Warrick 2008; Schmalz 1991). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson 2013). Following a few battles throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in area at the start of the 18th century (Gibson 2006; Schmalz 1991).

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area is situated within the former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario and is located within the former Treaty 13A. Treaty 13A was originally signed as an interim agreement on 2 August 1805, by representatives of the Mississauga First Nation and the Crown for £1000 on behalf of His Majesty King George III. On 12 September 1806, Treaty 14, also known as The Head of the Lake Purchase, was signed to replace the interim agreement signed the year prior (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2023). According to Morris (1943: 22-23):

Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning.

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Settlement History

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District initially included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian Bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'île Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, further subdivided each district into counties and townships, and European settlement began shortly after (Hunter 1909). By 1816, the Home District had been further subdivided and, by this time, the study area was located within the District of Gore. By 1851, the Halton County was formed (Ontario Archives 2022).

Halton County

During the 1780's much of the land in the "Golden Horseshoe" around the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for the settlement of United Empire Loyalist refugees, however Halton County remained in the hands of the Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired as part of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985).

Halton County was named in 1816 for Major William Mathew Halton, secretary to Francis Gore who served as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Halton was awarded the position of Provincial Agent in England and sought compensation for the loyal citizens of Upper Canada that had served to defend the province against American forces during the War of 1812. Initially, the county was sparsely populated despite its rather large geographical size, and it was not until 1822 that the first settlers came to Milton. Still, in 1824 the town of Oakville consisted only of a single log cabin (Weaver 1913). During this time, it was said "roads were rather imaginary than real", and although the county lacked larger towns, several small villages and many farms were scattered throughout its borders.

Township of Trafalgar

Following the Mississauga Purchase, Trafalgar was first surveyed in 1806 by Samuel S. Wilmot. Dundas Street was the baseline survey road, and the concessions on each side of Dundas were known as Old Survey. Following the purchase of additional lands from the Mississaugas in 1818 the borders of Trafalgar Township increased, and those portions became known as the New Survey. This survey had wider 200-acre lots compared to those of the Old Survey, and the current study area is located within the New Survey area. Dundas Street had first been surveyed in 1793 as a military road that connected Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron, and was an important route for Loyalists settling the area.

Trafalgar Township was known as Township Number 2 in its infancy, and later renamed Alexander Township after Alexander Grant, who was the President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada. Following the victory of Lord Nelson in a battle at sea off the coast of Spain at Cape Trafalgar the names of two townships in the County of Halton were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar (Weaver 1913).

Settlement within Trafalgar Township began around 1807. During these early years land in the township was selling for seven shillings and sixteen pence per acre, and there was a relatively modest population of 548 in 1817 (Smith 1846). The township contained numerous farms and orchards and was well fed by Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. The development of the township received a boost in the 1830's as it became a stagecoach stop on the route from Hamilton to York (Toronto) (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2023). By the middle of the 19th century the population of the township reached 4,513 and contained seven grist mills and twenty-three sawmills.

The landscape was described as generally rolling with a mixture of a variety of hardwood and pine (Smith 1850).

Past and Current Land Uses of Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS, Oakville

The crown patent for all 200 acres of Lot 21, Concession 1 North of Dundas was issued to William Karrington on December 21, 1809. George Chalmers purchased the Lot on December 29, 1835 (OnLand). A review of the 1858 *Historical County Map of Halton County*, published by G.C. Tremaine, illustrates Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS, was still owned by George Chalmers at this time, with the occupant listed as John T. Howell (**Map 4**). No historical structures are illustrated within the study area; however, that is not uncommon as only the structures of subscribers are depicted.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*, published by Walker and Miles, illustrates the southern portion of Lot 21, Concession 1 NDS, upon which the study area sits, is illustrated as being owned by Charles Thompon. There is still no homestead depicted on the property at this time, however, there is one on the northern portion Owned by T.L. Johnson (**Map 5**).

A review of the 1954 aerial photographs shows the study area as being agricultural fields with Sixteen Mile Creek located 560 metres to the West of the study area. The aerial photographs depict no structures in the study area; however, it does show some disturbance in the far southeast corner of Lot 21, however this area is not included in the study area (**Map 6**)

By 1995 the existing house and garage were built on the study area, according to aerial imagery obtained through Google Earth (2023).

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AiGw*.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1-kilometre (km) distance from the subject property must be listed. There are 29 archaeological sites within 1 km of the property, 8 of which are within 300 m of the property, as outlined in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF STUDY AREA

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiGw-571*	J. Biggar				
AiGw-509	AiGw-509-				
AiGw-508	AiGw-508				
AiGw-506	House II				
AiGw-502		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-487*		Other		Otherfindspot	
AiGw-486*		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-485*					
AiGw-481		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-471	Trafalgar	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AiGw-470		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-469		Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-466	Kaitting	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AiGw-465	Loyalist (AiGw-465)				
AiGw-451		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AiGw-450	House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-449	Parkes	Post-Contact		scatter	
AiGw-448*	Finch	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-226	William Smith	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, house	
AiGw-224	Peninsula	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-223	Vista	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-218	Levar-Reid	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-217	Walnut	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-215	Potemkin	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-214	Hazelnut	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	

AiGw-213*	Descartes	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ca mpsite	
AiGw-209*	Pettit	Post-Contact	Euro- Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-203*	Proudfoot's Hollow	Post-Contact	English, Euro- Canadian	Otherother, bridge, mill, village	
AiGw-1029	Bowman Tannery Stand	Archaic, Early, Post- Contact		Unknown, homestead	Further CHVI

*Within 300 metres

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per Section 7.5.8., Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), a review of the previous archaeological assessments undertaken within the limits, or within 50 m of the study area was completed. To the best of our knowledge, no archaeological assessments were completed within 50 m of the study however three archaeological assessments did take place on or adjacent to Lot 21, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street.

P1078-0034-2019

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: North Oakville Highschool 1039 Dundas Street West, Part of Lot 21, Concession 1N of Dundas Street, Former Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton.

WSP was retained by Strategy4 Inc. to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands to be impacted by the proposed development of the North Oakville Highschool property. The property inspection of these areas determined that they had been deeply and extensively disturbed. The remainder of the study area was subject to Stage 2 test pit survey following Section 2.1 in the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTCS 2011). The majority of these lands were determined to be disturbed, and survey did not yield any archaeological materials

P243-0400-2019

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment - 1060 and 1106 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Oakville. Part Lots 21 and 22, Concession 1, Trafalgar, North of Dundas Street (NDS). Part 1 and 2, 20R20817 Town of Oakville.

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background and Stage 2 property survey on behalf of North West Oakville Holdings Inc. (c/o Tercot Communities) in advance of a potential future development at 1060 - 1106 Burnhamthorpe Rd West. Stage 2 assessment was completed through test pit survey at five metre intervals. The Stage 2 test pit survey resulted in no archaeological finds being

recovered from the property; therefore, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the study area

P035-0232-2015

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Beaufort (Zone B4) Reservoir and (Zone B5) Pumping Station expansion, (Part Lot 21, Con. 1 South, Geographic Township of Nelson), City of Burlington, R. M. Halton

A. M. Archaeological Associates conducted a stage 1 archaeological assessment on behalf of Parsons. The project involved the design and construction of the proposed Pumping Station, Beaufort Reservoir and associated works including the new watermains and new access road located at 1322 Dundas Street in Burlington. It was concluded that extensive and intensive disturbance from residential construction, landscaping and demolition removed the archaeological potential from approximately 77 percent of the study area. This disturbance was confirmed through visual inspection, one shovel test pit and the review of a geo-technical report. The remaining 23 percent of the study area was steeply sloped with grades greater than 20°.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The Study area and Study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172-174)

The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. ...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.

The study area is comprised predominately of the Oneida clay loam soil complex. These soils are moderately well-drained, varying in texture from loam, silty loam, and clay loam. The Oneida soils landscape is described as varying from “strongly dissected benches below the escarpment” to smooth, nearly level plains approaching the Town of Oakville. These soils are ideal for the growth of cereal grains (Gillespie and Wicklund 1971).

Often found in association with the Oneida clay loam soil complex, are the Chinguacousy clay loam soil complex. This can be found in the north portion of the study area. These soils are imperfectly drained, with few stones. The topography is smooth to gently sloping and are excellent for agricultural production of cereal grains (Gillespie and Wicklund 1971).

Found along the East Sixteen Mile Creek shoreline is the Bottom Land soil complex, which generally refers to the flat, frequently flooded lands found adjacent to some watercourses. These lands are generally not well suited for agricultural purposes and are left as pasture (Gillespie and Wicklund 1971) (**Map 7**).

Field Methods

The Stage 1 property survey of the study area was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Adam Long by the MCM (P1153-0123-2023). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mike Grajnar (R1351). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Stage 1 property assessment was conducted on Dec 6th, 2023. The weather was overcast with temperatures in the vicinity of 2° C. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the visual survey.

The study area measures 9.7 acres and is within the southeast corner of Lots 21 Concession 1 NDS, former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario.

The property inspection was carried out systematically, reviewing the entire extent of the developable study area to identify the presence or absence of archaeological potential. Photographic images of the study area are presented as **Images 1-18**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field are provided on **Map 8**.

The study area exhibits various forms of disturbance, mostly related to the existent house. Examples of visual surface disturbance encountered include, the house and garage, paved laneways, gravel pads, paths, and parking areas, ditches, as well as piles of redeposited soil, gravel, and debris.

The house and garage are in the northern portion of the study area and are mostly surrounded by manicured lawn. The northwestern portion of the study area has quite a lot of shipping containers which are surrounded by gravel walkways and pads. The central portion of the study area, is a ploughed field, abutting grassy scrubland in the south. The manicured lawn, ploughed field, scrubland, and tree line which borders the majority of the study area, all retain archaeological potential.

Record of Documentation

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MCM Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 2 (MCM Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

TABLE 2 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	1 lined sheet stored in project file	2 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	4 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	38 photographs

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- ▶ Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants;
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Activities that are recognized to cause sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential include: major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and infrastructure development. Activities including agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and minor landscaping do not necessarily remove archaeological potential (MCM 2011: 18). Identified areas of disturbance within the study area include existent house and garage, gravel pads and driveways, asphalt laneway, shipping containers, and large piles of redeposited soil, gravel, and debris.

Potential for Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine archaeological potential, the study area is considered to exhibit archaeological potential for the following reasons:

- ▶ There are 8 registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area
- ▶ The soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agricultural practices.
- ▶ The study area is within 100m of an early transportation route (Dundas St.)

Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment presented in this report, it has been determined that portions of the study area retain archaeological potential and the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ The portions of the study area that were found to be undisturbed during the Stage 1 property inspection retain archaeological potential and are recommended to undergo Stage 2 property survey. Ploughable portions are recommended to undergo pedestrian survey per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.1, while non-ploughable portions are recommended to undergo test pit survey per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.2 (2011).
- ▶ All lands exhibiting visible surface disturbance as well as areas directly occupied by existing structures, paved parking areas, walkways, and marked subsurface utilities have had their archaeological potential removed and are of no further archaeological concern. These areas are illustrated on **Map 8**.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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, Culture and Sport, 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 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.

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WSP

2019 **STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: NORTH OAKVILLE HIGHSCHOOL 1039 DUNDAS STREET WEST, PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1N OF DUNDAS STREET, FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR SOUTH, HALTON COUNTY, NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON. PIF #: P1078-0034-2019**

Images

IMAGE 1: STUDY AREA SHOWING EXISTENT BUILDINGS AND DRIVEWAY, FACING WEST



IMAGE 2: STUDY AREA SHOWING MANICURED LAWN, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 3: STUDY AREA SHOWING EXISTENT HOUSE AND MANICURED LAWN, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 4: STUDY AREA SHOWING RANDOM DEBRIS AND GRAVEL, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 5: STUDY AREA SHOWING GRAVEL PAD, SHIPPING CONTAINERS AND DEBRIS, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 6: PILES OF DEBRIS AND SLOPE AT WESTERN CORNER OF PROPERTY FACING EAST



IMAGE 7: VIEW ACROSS WESTERN CORNER, DUMP AREA, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 8: DISTURBED AREA ALONG WESTERN PROPERTY LINE, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 9: PLOUGHED PORTION IN CENTRE OF STUDY AREA, FACING EAST



IMAGE 10: VIEW ALONG EASTERN LIMIT OF STUDY AREA, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 11: STUDY AREA SHOWING SLOPE AND REDEPOSITED SOIL ALONG EASTERN LIMIT, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 12: VIEW OF STUDY AREA FORM SOUTHEAST CORNER, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 13: SCRUBLAND IN SOUTHERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 14: NORTHERN PORTION OF STUDY WITH SOME GRAVEL DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 15: SCRUBLAND IN EASTERN EDGE OF STUDY AREA FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 16: EASTERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA WITH GRAVEL AND ASPHALT, LOOKING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 17: NORTHEASTERN BORDER OF STUDY AREA SHOWING GRAVEL LANE, FACING SOUTHEAST

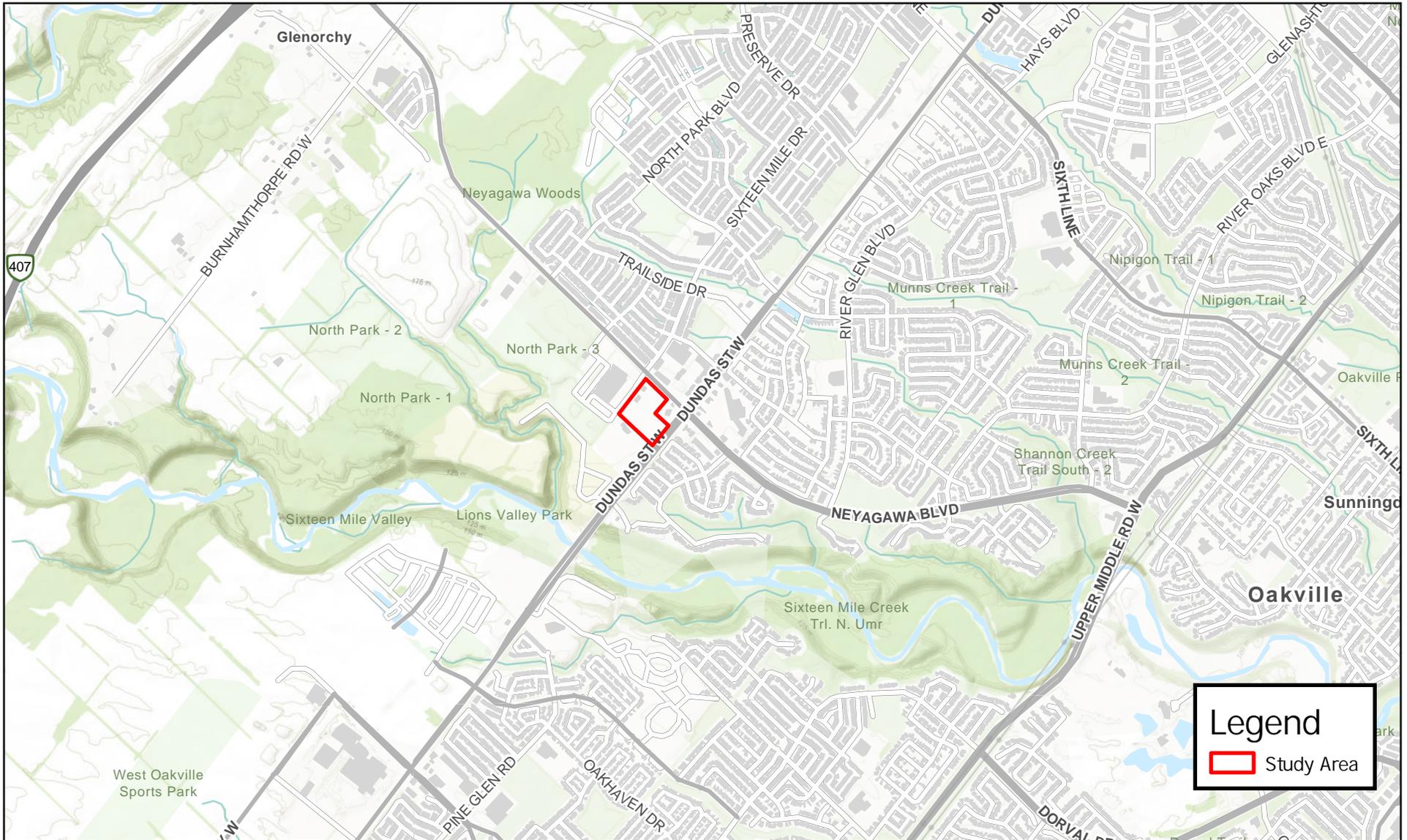


IMAGE 18: EXISTENT HOUSE AND MANICURED LAWN IN NORTHERN PART OF STUDY AREA, LOOKING WEST



Maps

All maps on proceeding pages

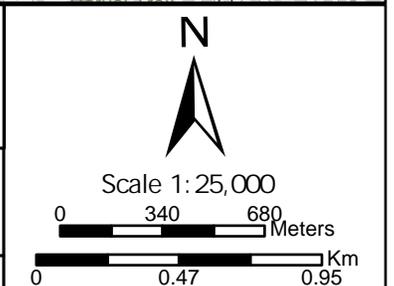


Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 1: Topographic Map of the Study Area

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Burlington, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



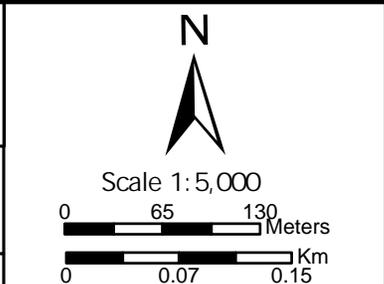


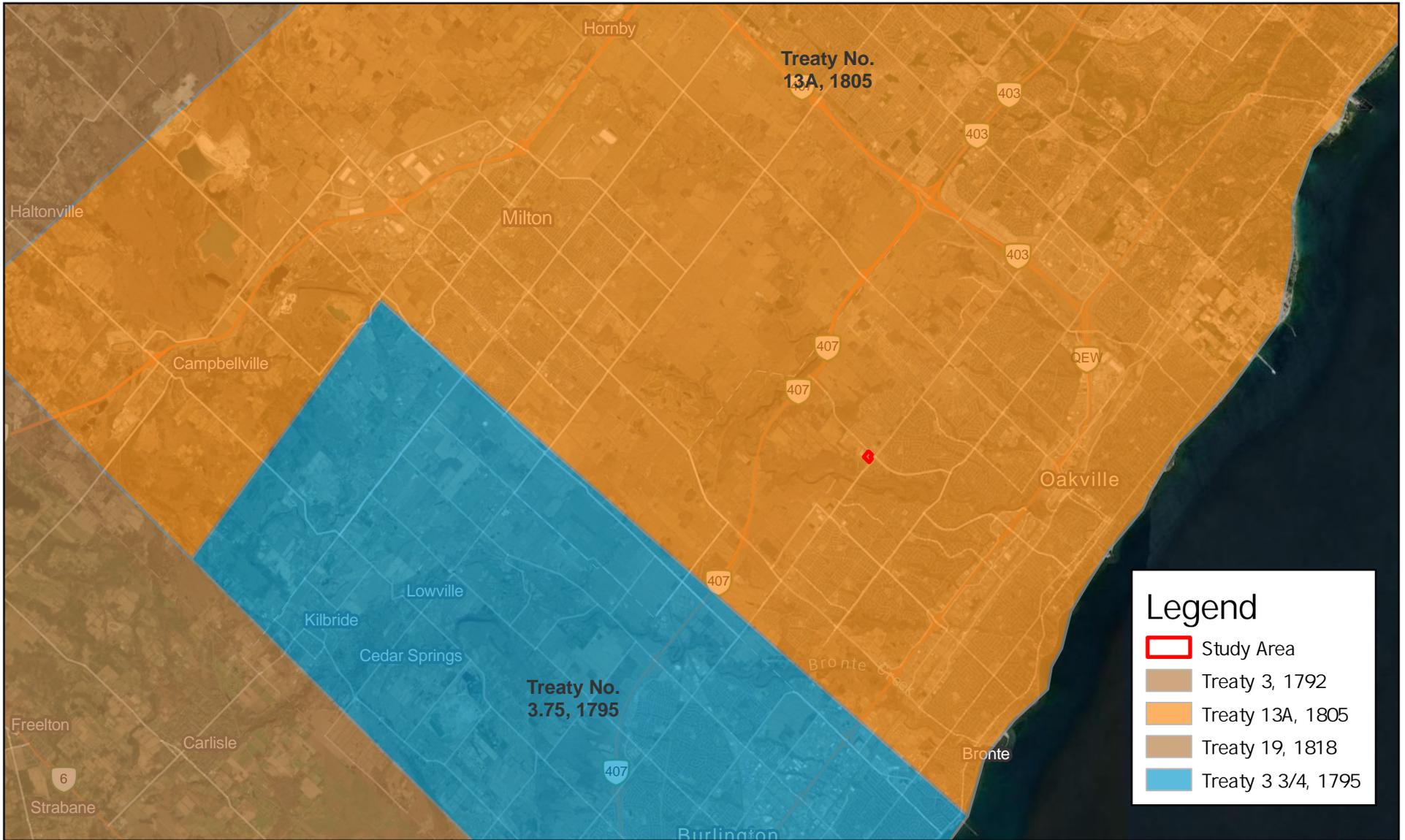
Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 2: Modern Aerial of the Study Area

Town of Oakville, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

- Study Area
- Treaty 3, 1792
- Treaty 13A, 1805
- Treaty 19, 1818
- Treaty 3 3/4, 1795



Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Town of Oakville, Earthstar Geographics

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1:150,000

0 2,000 4,000 Meters

0 2.75 5.5 Km

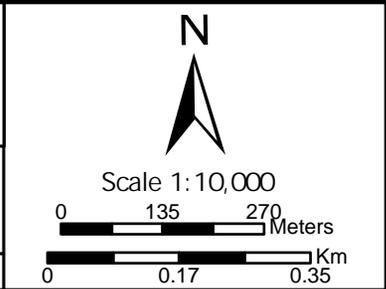


Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 4: Study Area on 1858 Historical Map of Halton County

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



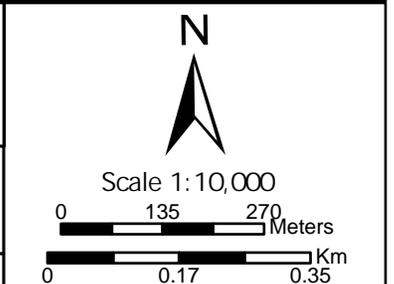


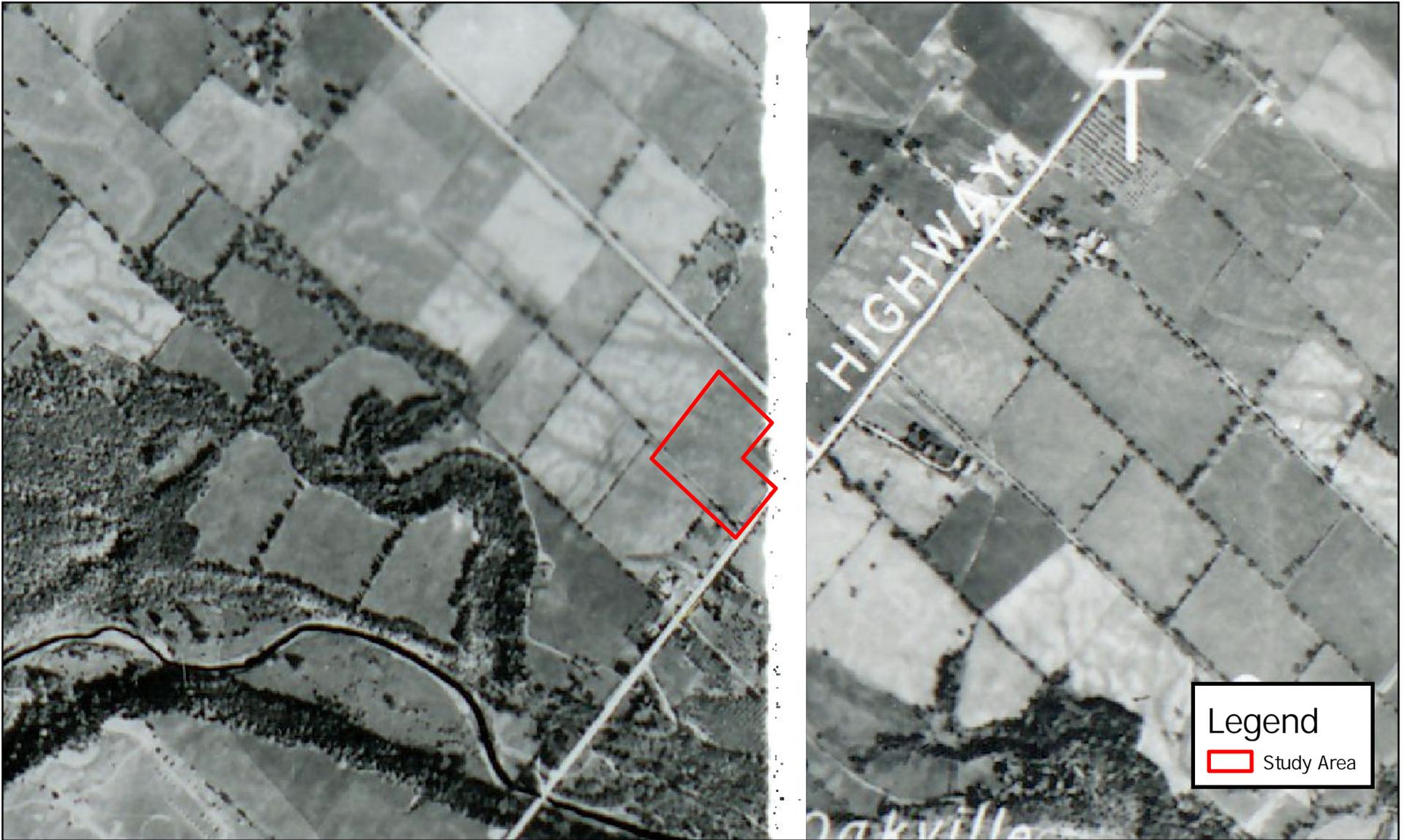
Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 5: Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 6: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,

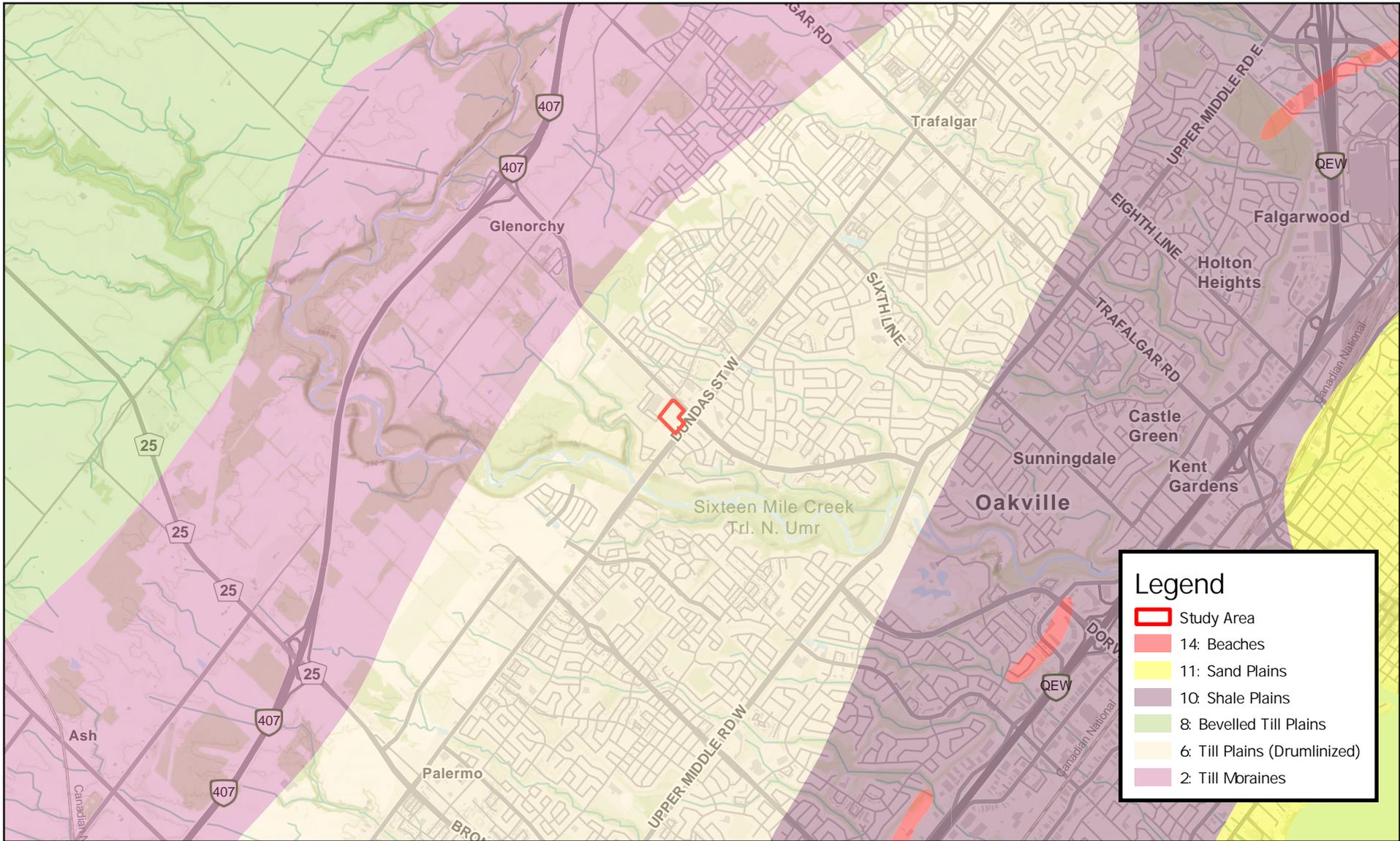
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- 14: Beaches
- 11: Sand Plains
- 10: Shale Plains
- 8: Bevelled Till Plains
- 6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)
- 2: Till Moraines

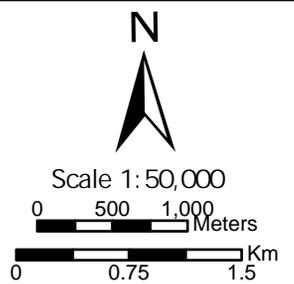


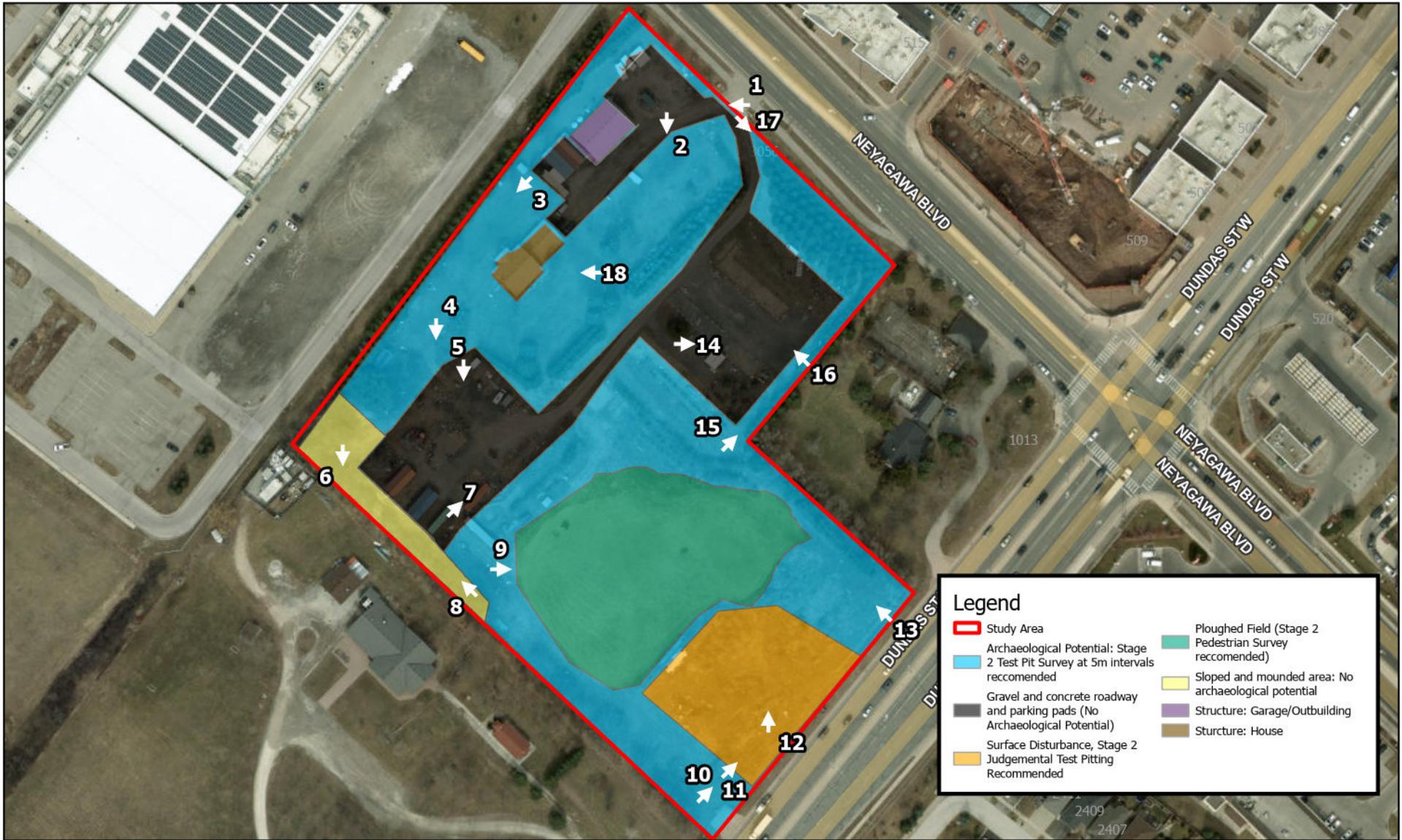
Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 7: Study Area on Soil Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Burlington, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

Study Area	Ploughed Field (Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey recommended)
Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5m intervals recommended	Sloped and mounded area: No archaeological potential
Gravel and concrete roadway and parking pads (No Archaeological Potential)	Structure: Garage/Outbuilding
Surface Disturbance, Stage 2 Judgemental Test Pitting Recommended	Structure: House

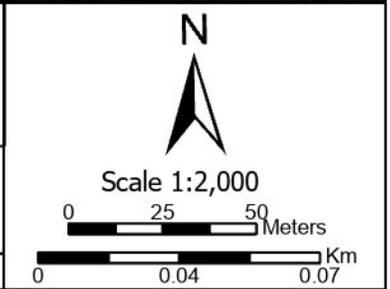


Neatt Communities Stage 1, Oakville

Map 8: Results and Recommendations

Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



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