

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1493 Sixth Line, Part of Lot 15, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street, Formerly the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Black Dog Real Estate Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1493 Sixth Line, Part of Lot 15, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street, Formerly the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property encompasses approximately 0.8 hectare.

The Stage 1 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. The evaluation of archaeological potential also took into consideration the criteria established in the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998; 2008). This research led to the conclusion that the subject property retained potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on June 13, 2025, by means of a test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Black Dog Real Estate Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1493 Sixth Line, Part of Lot 15, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street, Formerly the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property encompasses approximately 0.8 hectare (Figure 1).

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376) and the project management and direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449); the work was completed under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter referred to as the Ministry) Project Information Form P449-0833-2025. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Zoning By-Law Amendment and Official Plan Amendment application, as required by the Town of Oakville and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990) (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990; hereafter referred to as the Ministry) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011; now the Ministry).

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 April 24, 2025. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since at least the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 11,000 years Before the Common Era (B.C.E.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E.,



the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By approximately 50 B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By 450 Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 350 B.C.E. suggests that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 950 C.E., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents.



Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the practice (Williamson, 1990:317), however by 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic dispersal waned and populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the “Neutral Nation” (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. Like the Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning “peoples of a slightly different language.” Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat. Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual tribes. The term “Neutral” is an artifact of the European explorers, a name which poorly describes their position vis a vis surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox, Paul A. and Fitzgerald, William R., 1990).

In the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Attawandaron and the Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Wendat and



then the Neutral from southern Ontario. Shortly afterward, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Head of the Lake Purchase (Treaty 13a and Treaty 14)

The subject property is situated within Treaty 13a, which was signed on August 2, 1805, between the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres (29 hectares) of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve.

On September 12, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown for lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase to what is now Oakville (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

Geographic Township of Trafalgar

While other lands in the “Golden Horseshoe” at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780’s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the Mississauga Nation until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong, 1985). D’Arcy Boulton in 1805 (Boulton, 1805) noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues.” The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806, and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands



were purchased from the Mississauga Nation in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey.

Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township had been surveyed in 1793, as a military road connecting Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as well as a road to aid Loyalist settlement and deter expansionist claims in Upper Canada. After the two concessions south of Dundas Street were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832, by the Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and parallel to an indigenous pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 survey, and the line roads running perpendicular, blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square. Between every five lots ran a line road (Mathews, 1953).

Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot, and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews, 1953). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

The New Survey of Trafalgar was undertaken by Richard Bristol between April and June 1819. His Survey Diaries and Notes are still extant on microfilm, and we learn from it that the survey of the township proceeded westward from Concession 11 along the Peel County line towards Milton. The crew encountered wet snow "nearly an inch deep" on May 17, and by May 22, Bristol noted "the musketoes beginning their hostilities against us." On June 6, while in the vicinity of Concessions 1 and 2, the crew was inundated by a thunderstorm: "we necessitated [sic] to grin and bear it...no sleep this night for us," and a few days later "mosquitoes rather too many for us." The survey of Concession 2 was completed between June 5-7, 1819, and Bristol dismissed his men on June 10, 1819. Bristol noted that the timber was primarily elm, beech, maple, white oak, "black ash" and pine.



Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District and following 1816, it became part of the Gore District, with Hamilton as the administrative District seat. Although the old Districts of Upper Canada were abolished by legislation in May 1849, the area which was to subsequently become Halton remained as part of the United Counties of Wentworth and Hamilton until it was finally separated and elevated to independent County status by an act of legislature in June 1853.

Smith (Smith, 1850) noted that the settlement of Trafalgar commenced about 1807, and the price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6- per acre. By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four saw mills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as “well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards” (Smith, 1846). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and 19 saw mills (Smith, 1850). The timber cover in the township was described as “principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed” (Smith, 1850).

The earliest families to settle within the township included those of Sovereign, Proudfoot, Katting, Freeman, Post, Biggar, Mulholland, Kenney, Chalmer, Albertson, Chisholms, Sproat, Brown and Hagar.

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 study area. Historical 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 historical 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 historical 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.

On the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine, 1858)(Figure 2) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope, 1877)(Figure 4), the subject property overlays part of Lot 15, Concession 2. On both maps, the subject property is located within the northeast parcel of Lot 15 under the ownership of Charles Culham/Colham. The subject property fronts a historical settlement road, present-day Sixth Line, and is depicted approximately 150 metres to the southeast of a crossroads (intersection of present-day Sixth Line and Upper Middle Road East). No structures or watercourses are depicted within the subject property on either map. The 1877 map depicts a house adjacent to the east side of the subject property.

A watercourse, present-day West Morrison Creek, is depicted within the immediate vicinity of the subject property on both maps. On the 1858 map the watercourse is depicted as 50 metres to the north, and on the 1877 mapping, the watercourse is depicted adjacent to the north corner. The 1877 map depicts the creek branching approximately 25 metres to the northeast.

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 Hamilton Topographic Sheet, the subject property remains fronting present-day Sixth Line, within a rural wooded landscape. No structures or watercourses are illustrated within the subject property. The house previously depicted on 1877 mapping adjacent to the east limit is no longer shown. West Morrison Creek is illustrated as approximately 50 metres to the north of the subject property and illustrates the creek branching



approximately 35 metres to the north. Contour lines within the subject property and across the topographic mapping indicate an elevation of between approximately 450 to 475 feet (137-144 metres).

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, available aerial imagery was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)(Figure 5).

On 1954 aerial imagery, the subject property is located within a rural agricultural landscape fronting Sixth Line, with a treeline delineating a field boundary on the east limit. Potential ground disturbance is present in the southern portion fronting Sixth Line, however no obvious structures are visible at this time.

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 environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. 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 within the AiGw Borden block.



No archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2025: accessed June 3, 2025). Similarly, during the course of the background research, no previous archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

The general paucity of registered archaeological sites and previous archaeological assessments within the general area is likely attributable to its intensive development prior to systematic archaeological assessment under provincial legislation, rather than being indicative of a lack of Indigenous or early Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Physiography

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

Soils within the subject property are mapped as clay to silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale (Ontario Geological Survey, 2025).

The nearest watercourse, located approximately 140 metres to the north of the subject property, is West Morrison Creek, which feeds into the Morrison-Wedgewood Diversion (a channel 4.2 kilometres in length that diverts water from the northwest portion of the Town of Oakville to Sixteen Mile Creek) (Conservation Halton, n.d.). Historical mapping indicates that this watercourse was much closer to the subject property (Figure 2-4), but the 1954 aerial image accurately reflects its distance from the subject property.

1.3.3 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on June 13, 2025, which began with a review of the physical features of the subject property. The subject property is



approximately 0.8 hectare and located within a residential area. It comprises a single, long residential lot with a garage, an access driveway, lawns, and a partially cleared rear woodlot (Figure 6). The subject property is bound by Sixth Line to the south, a school with a recreational field to the west, and a public trail (McCraney Valley Trail), woodlot and sports fields to the north and east.

1.3.4 Review of Archaeological Potential

The *Standards*, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), 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), and accessible and inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) 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.

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, and rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.



This basic potential model has been further refined as part of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc, 1998; 2009). The Halton Master Plan research determined that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of Indigenous archaeological site potential within Halton Region. In addition, all lands beyond 200 metres of water but within 200 metres of the top of bank of all two-line rivers, including the Credit River and Bronte Creek, are also considered to have significant potential. The West Morrison Creek is located within 200 metres of the subject property.

The Halton Master Plan also defines potential site buffers in the vicinity of registered archaeological sites: within 200 metres of Late Woodland villages and within 100 metres of other sites.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards* stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or 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 plaques. 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.

The majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads, 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, the *Standards* considers undisturbed lands within 100



metres of early settlement roads or railroads to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton Plan* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998; 2009). Under the refined criteria, there is potential for historical sites within 100 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries, and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 200 metres of settlement roads and 50 metres of early railways. The subject property fronts a historic settlement road and is within 200 metres of a crossroads. The subject property fronts a historic settlement road, present day Sixth Line.

Given the proximity of a watercourse, and a Euro-Canadian settlement road, crossroads and residence in the vicinity, there is potential for encountering both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous archaeological resources in the subject property.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on June 13, 2025, 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 Igor Naumov (R1385) and was carried out in accordance with the *Standards*. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photographs documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-10; Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 11% of the



subject property was found to be disturbed. This disturbance comprises the building footprint, including a single residence with a garage and rear deck with pergola, the compacted gravel driveway and a rear shed (Images 1-5; Figure 7). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance, accounting for approximately 89% of the subject property, comprised a maintained lawn (front), an overgrown lawn (rear) and woodlot (including areas of recently cleared trees) (Images 6-8; Figure 7). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was conducted at five-metre intervals in all areas with intact A-horizon deposits, accounting for approximately 54% of the subject property. As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2, the balance of the tested area, comprising approximately 35%, was conducted judgmentally due to the absence of any intact A-horizon remaining after the tree removal throughout this portion of the property. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. 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 and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Intact test pit profiles were observed within the area of partially cleared woodlot on the east side, the intact woodlot within the northeast portion of the subject property and portion of lawn fronting Sixth Line. Intact test pit profiles typically comprised approximately 28 centimetres of a dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clay loam A-horizon, overlying a brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay B-horizon (Image 9).

The remaining test pit areas, located within the overgrown lawn to the rear (northeast) of the house and cleared woodlot in the centre-west portion of the property, were thoroughly disturbed with no remaining A-horizon deposits (Image 10). Test pit profiles indicated that this area had been heavily graded to B-horizon, correlating with the visible ground disturbance, heavy vehicle tracks and removed trees (see Image 8).



3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs, and other data related to the archaeological assessment of the study corridor are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Black Dog Real Estate Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1493 Sixth Line, Part of Lot 15, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street, Formerly the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property encompasses approximately 0.8 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that the subject property retained potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 Archaeology Program Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 field work 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: House and attached garage at 1493 Sixth Line with overgrown compact gravel driveway and front lawn. Note the marked buried utilities.



Image 2: Compact gravel driveway and garage at 1493 Sixth Line.



Image 3: Compact gravel driveway at 1493 Sixth Line.



Image 4: Rear of the house at 1493 Sixth Line with wooden deck and pergola, and overgrown lawn.



Image 5: A dilapidated shed on the northwest side of the property.



Image 6: Field crew conducting a test pit survey within the maintained lawn fronting Sixth Line.



Image 7: Field crew conducting a test pit survey within partially cleared woodlot in the northeast portion of the property.



Image 8: Field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey within cleared woodlot in the centre-west portion of the property. Note the stripped and exposed soil and tree stumps.



Image 9: Intact test pit profile.

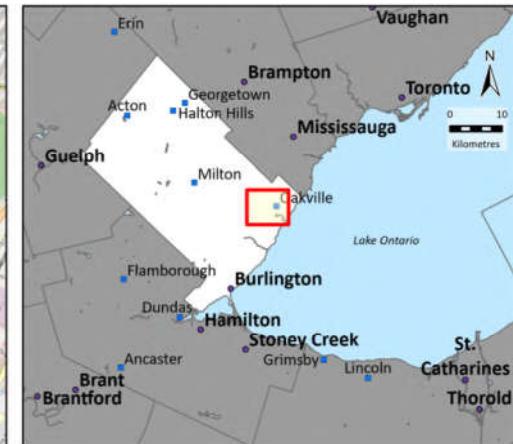
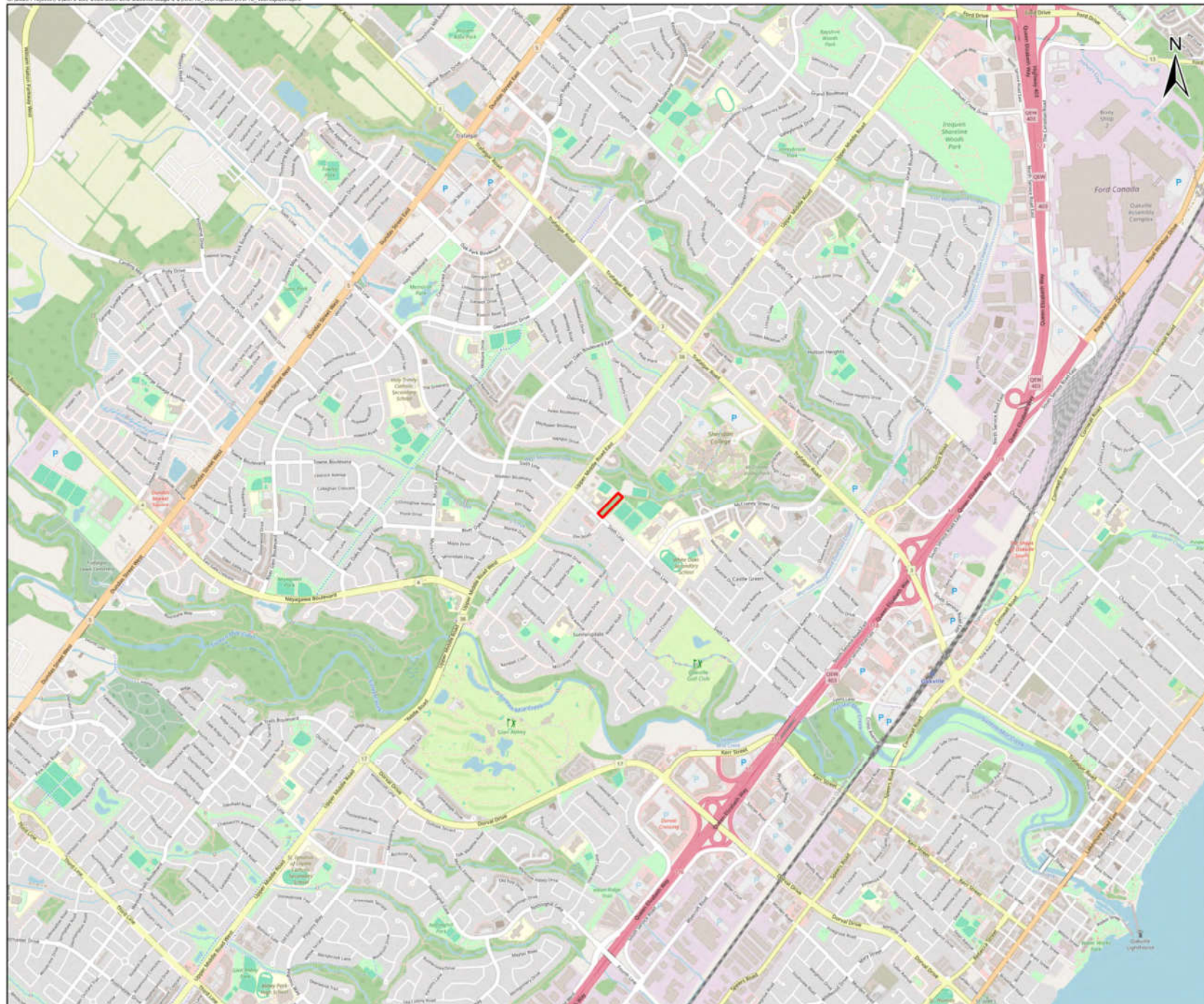


Image 10: Test pit indicating stripped A-horizon with B-horizon exposed.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
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Date: 5/28/2025 9:00 AM

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File: 25PL095_Fig1

 Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property





Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Imagery

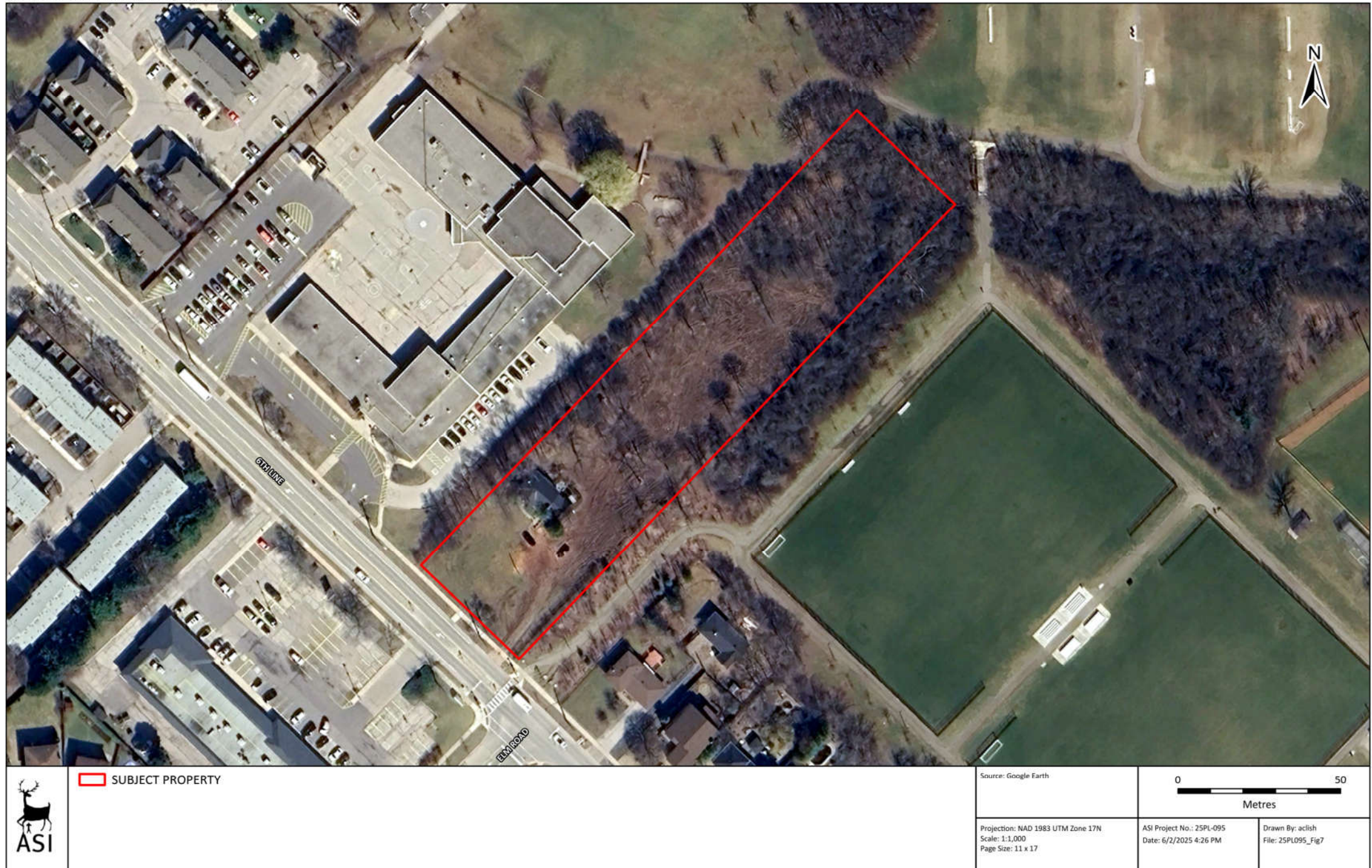


Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Subject Property

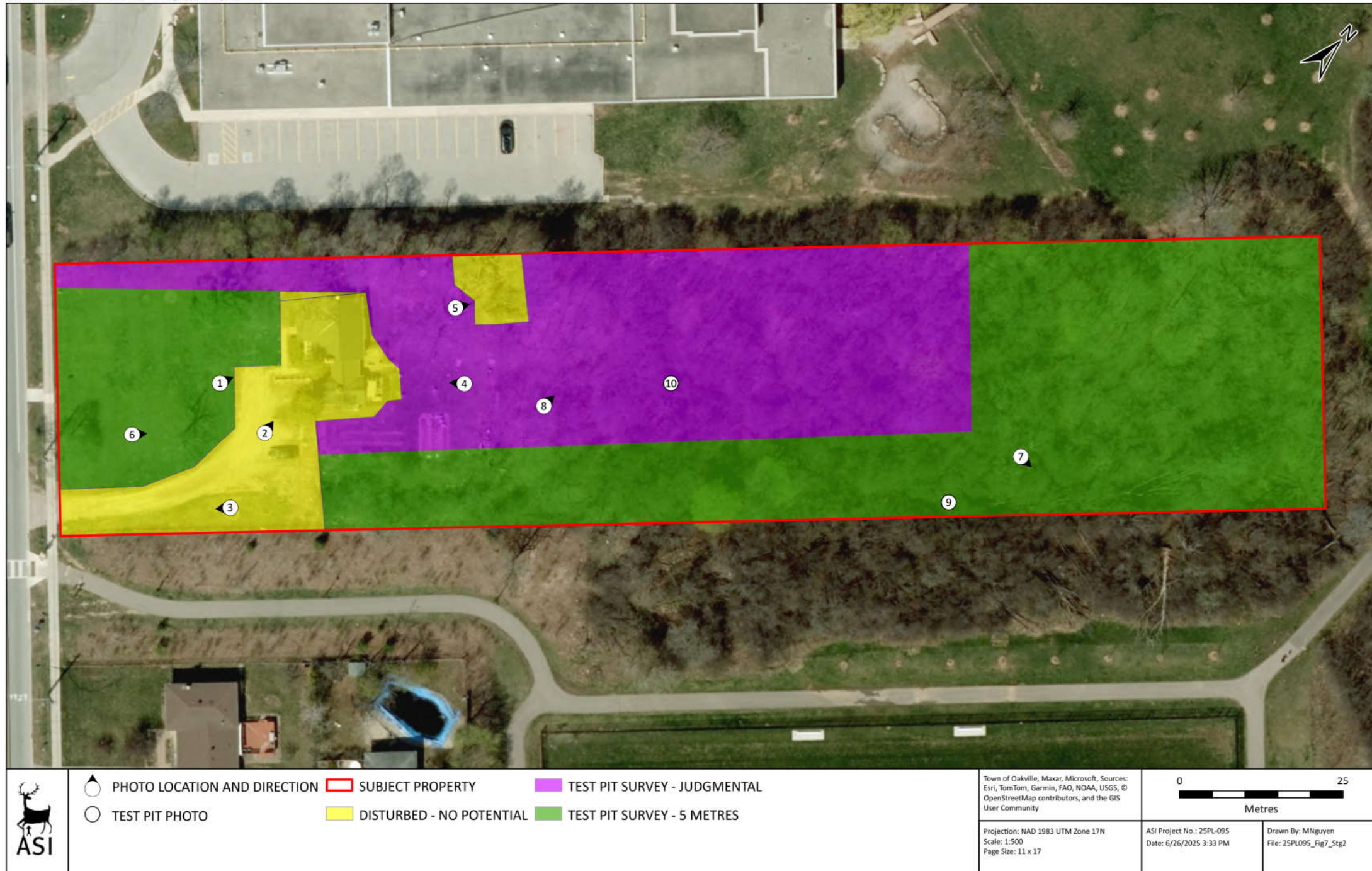


Figure 7: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results