



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1022: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, ON

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PIF Number: P243-0448-2021

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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1022 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1022 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga and Lockport chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc under the Planning *Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1022 over five days (July 28th and 30th, August 3rd, 4th, and 5th) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 12 1m² test units (10 gridded and 2 infills) across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. No further artifacts were recovered during the CSP and 10 artifacts were recovered from the gridded ten units and an additional 9 artifacts in the two infill units during the hand excavation of AiGw-1022 for a total of 19 artifacts; as no units contained more than ten artifacts, and no diagnostic artifacts were found it does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

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2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A. Tyler Rice

James Saunders, B.A. (Hons) Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A. Daniel Nguyen, BSc.

Kiraleah Cook, MSc, Sarah Kivisto, MSc. (R1169)

Artifact Analysis: Jordan Aitken

Report preparation: Nicholas Berry, Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Field Liaison Representatives:

(Mississaugas of the Credit) Eric Laforme

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1022, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1022 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1022 consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 16m by 5m in size (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- ► Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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

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historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405-406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and

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Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw- 500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	, homestead
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

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AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		

AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further

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archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered

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archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

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4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1022 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over five days, July 28^{th} and 30^{th} , August 3^{rd} , 4^{th} , and 5^{th} 2021. For all five days the weather conditions were bright and sunny with temperatures in the mid-20s Celsius. In an effort to maximize artifact identification and aid in establishing the grid, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was performed across the study area at 1m intervals. Given no artifacts were observed during the CSP it was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 11°, a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a theodolite and tapes.

A total of 12 1m² units were excavated across an area approximately 5m east-west by 30m north-south in size. A total of 10 grid units were placed at 5m intervals across the site boundaries (Map 7). Two additional infill units were placed strategically between the grid units with the highest counts. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 14cm to 30cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Image 3 for a typical unit profile view. No features were observed.

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Wednesday July 28 ^{th,} 2021	25°C	80-100%
Friday July 29 th , 2021	21°C	80-100%
Tuesday August 3 rd , 2021	24°C	80-100%
Wednesday August 4 th , 2021	24°C	80-100%
Thursday August 5 th , 2021	24°C	80-100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation, and photo log	3 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	17

A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from 12 1m² units during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1022. All artifacts represent Indigenous occupation, and all artifacts are lithic material

Of the total 19 artifacts all are chipping detritus made from Onondaga chert. Image 5 provides an illustration of the artifacts recovered.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-15 cm	510N-200E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
2	0-16 cm	515N-200E	1	CDE – Bi-face –
				Onondaga
3	0-16 cm	515N-200E	2	CDE – Tertiary -
				Onondaga
4	0-12 cm	520N-200E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
5	0-13 cm	515N-205E	2	CDE – Tertiary -
				Onondaga
6	0-23 cm	505N-205E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
7	0-19 cm	516N-202E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
8	0-14 cm	513N-202E	3	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
9	0-14 cm	513N-202E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Onondaga
10	0-14 cm	513N-202E	3	CDE – Shatter -
				Onondaga

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6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1022 is one of these sites. A total of six artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1022 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1022 resulted in the collection of an additional 19 pieces of archaeological material. Given there were no individual units with counts above 10 and no diagnostic artifacts or features found, AiGw-1022 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage and no further work is required.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that AiGw-1022 within the current study area has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

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8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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10. Images



Image 1: Excavation of units at AiGw-1022. Facing North



Image 2: Backfilled units along the 200E column with two units being excavated along the 205E column. Facing North.

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Image 3: Stratigraphic profile of 510-200 N Wall. Facing North. Representative of the site.



Image 4: Two infill units being excavated between the two N-S oriented columns of units. Facing Northeast

11. Artifact Plates



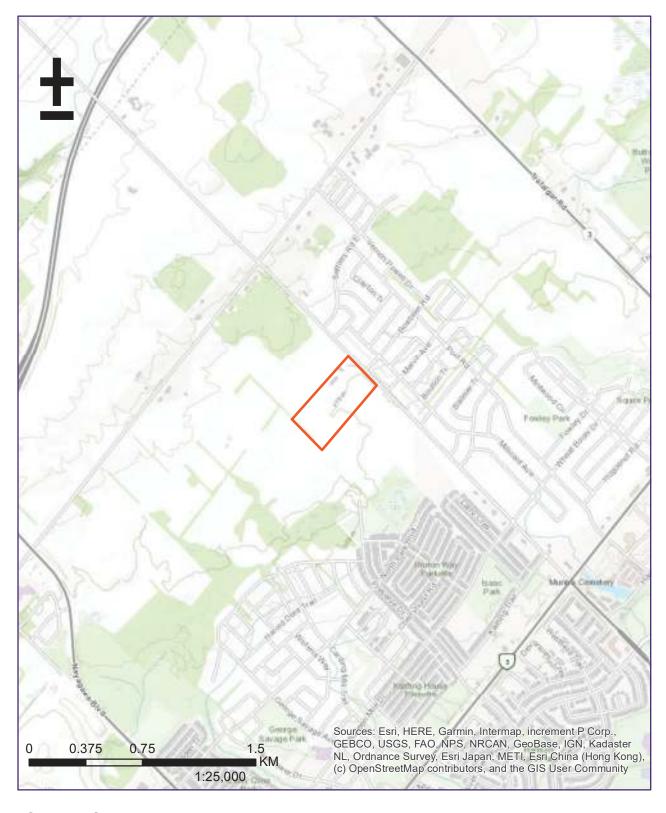
Image 5: AiGw-1022 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake (Onondaga)

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Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

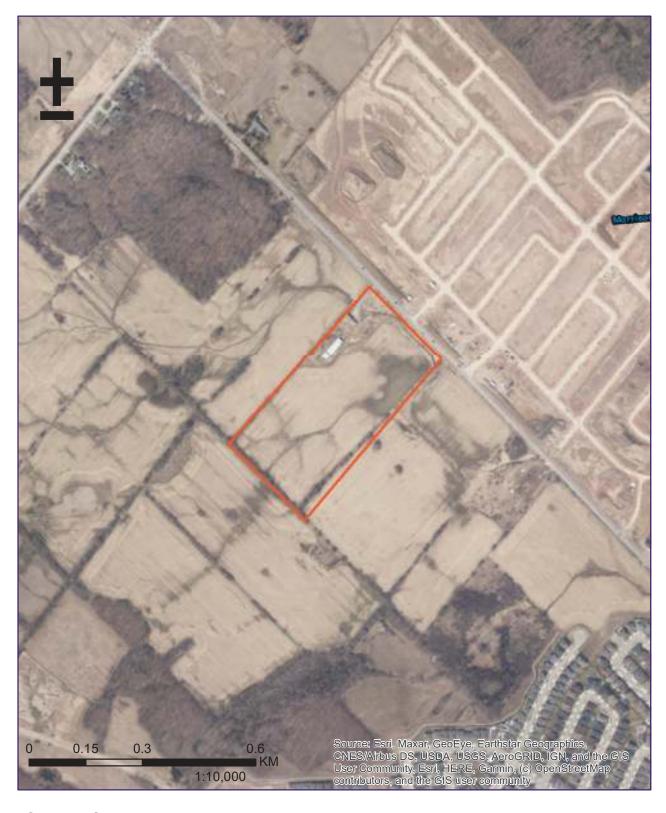


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

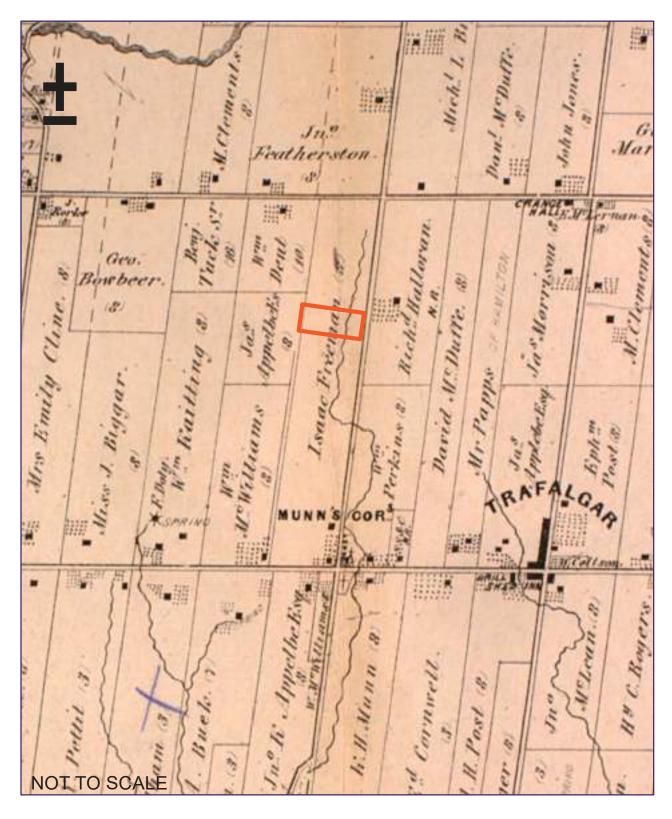


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

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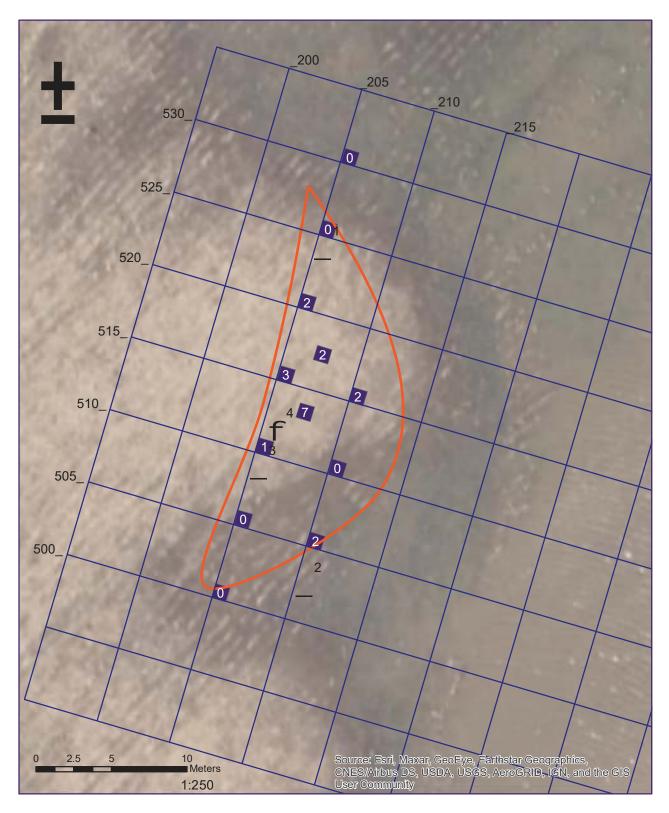
38 Somerset Ave., Suite 200, Toronto, ON, M6H 2R4

Telephone: 647-348-4887

Email: info@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1022



Legend

Stage3_Units

AlGw-1022 Stage 2 Limits

Photo Location and Direction

3380 Sixth Line, Town of Oakville, ON

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment







Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1021: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, ON

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number: P243-0449-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

Address: 327 Renfrew Dr #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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		t Catalogue			
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		ing of AiGw-1021 at 5 m transects. Facing east			
_		ation of units at AiGw-1021. Facing Northeast			
_		graphic profile of 507-207 N Wall. Facing North			
_		ation of units at AiGw-1021. Facing Northeast			
_		graphic profile of 510-210 N Wall. Facing North			
_		-1021 From left to right: Secondary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake			
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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1021 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1021 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1021 over seven days (July 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 28, and 30 2021) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 12 1m² test units across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. No further artifacts were recovered during the CSP and 16 artifacts were recovered during hand excavation of AiGw-1021. No more than 5 artifacts were recovered from any single test unit; therefore, it does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

PHC Inc. 2021-008 November 2021

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist:

Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director:

Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A; Tyler Rice, James Saunders, B.A (Hons)

Artifact Analysis & Report preparation:

Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Review:

Carla Parslow

Field Liaison Representatives:

(Mississaugas of the Credit) David Sault

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh, Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

PHC Inc. 2021-008 November 2021

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1021, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1021 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1021 consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 16m by 5m in size (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- ► Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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 demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and

Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw- 500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact,	Aboriginal,	, homestead
		Pre-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		

AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1022	Pre-Contact		scatter
1022				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further

archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1021: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, ON

archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

PHC Inc. 2021-008 November 2021 1:

4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1021 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over seven days – July 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 28, and 30 2021. For all days the weather conditions were bright and sunny with temperatures ranging from 21°C to 37°C. The field had been appropriately ploughed and weathered, with visibility at about 80-85%.

Prior to test unit excavation, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was completed over the site. No artifacts were recovered. Given the lack of artifacts during the CSP, it was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3m. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 50°, a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a total station and tapes (Image 1 and 2).

A total of 12 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 10m east-west by 15m north-south in size. A total of 10 grid units were placed at 5m intervals across the site boundaries. Two additional infill units were placed strategically between units that had high counts. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 18cm to 38cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Image 4 and 6 for a typical unit profile view. No features were observed

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Monday July 19 th , 2021	36°C	80 – 100%
Tuesday July 20 th , 2021	37°C	80 – 100%
Wednesday July 21 ^{st,} 2021	37°C	80 – 100%
Thursday July 22 nd , 2021	27°C	80 – 100%
Monday July 26 th , 2021	30°C	80 – 100%
Wednesday July 28 th , 2021	25°C	80 – 100%
Friday July 30 th , 2021	21°C	80 – 100%
Tuesday August 3 rd , 2021	24°C	80 – 100%
Wednesday August 4 th , 2021	24°C	80 – 100%
Thursday August 5 th , 2021	24°C	80 – 100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation and photo log	6 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	32

A total of 16 artifacts were recovered from 12 1m² units during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1021. All artifacts represent Indigenous occupation, and all artifacts are lithic material.

Of the total 16 artifacts all are chipping detritus made from Onondaga chert.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-20 cm	510N-200E	1	CDE - Tertiary —
				Onondaga
2	0-17 cm	510N-205E	2	CDE - Tertiary –
				Onondaga
3	0-17 cm	510N-205E	1	CDE - Secondary –
				Onondaga
4	0-22 cm	500N-205E	3	CDE - Tertiary —
				Onondaga
5	0-18 cm	505N-205E	3	CDE - Tertiary –
				Onondaga
6	0-17 cm	505N-210E	1	CDE - Tertiary —
				Onondaga
7	0-13 cm	507N-207E	4	CDE - Tertiary –
				Onondaga
8	0-13 cm	507N-207E	1	CDE – Secondary –
				Onondaga

6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1021 is one of these sites. A total of 6 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1021 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1021 resulted in the collection of 16 pieces of Onondaga CDE, with no individual unit yielding more than five artifacts. As such, AiGw-1021 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage value or and no further work is required.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that the portion of AiGw-1021 within the current study area has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S& G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

9. Bibliography and Sources

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10. Images



Image 1: Establishing Grid of AiGw-1021 at 5 m transects. Facing east.



Image 2: Gridding of AiGw-1021 at 5 m transects. Facing east.



Image 3: Excavation of units at AiGw-1021. Facing Northeast



Image 4: Stratigraphic profile of 507-207 N Wall. Facing North



Image 5: Excavation of units at AiGw-1021. Facing Northeast



Image 6: Stratigraphic profile of 510-210 N Wall. Facing North

PHC Inc. 2021-008 November 2021 2:

11. Artifact Plates

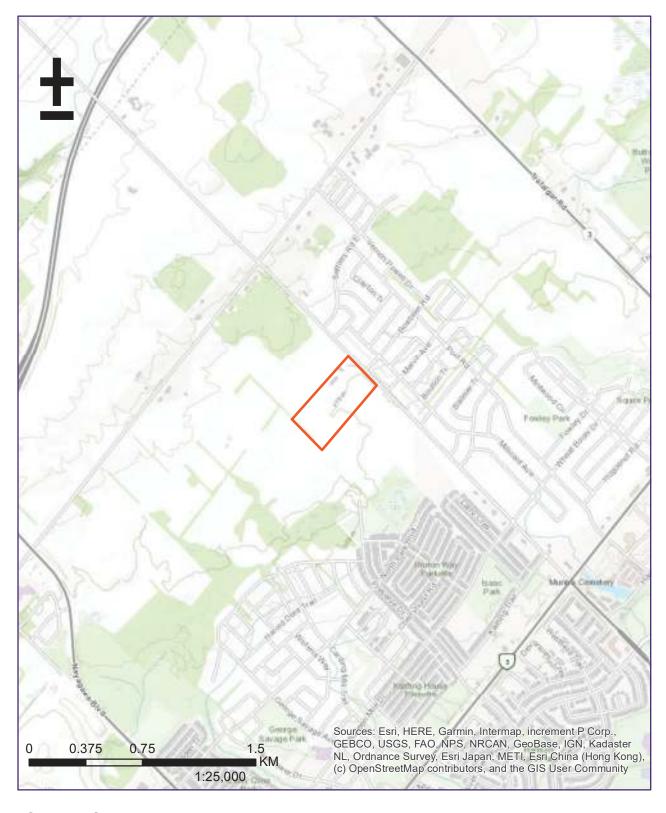


Image 7: AiGw-1021 From left to right: Secondary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga)

Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

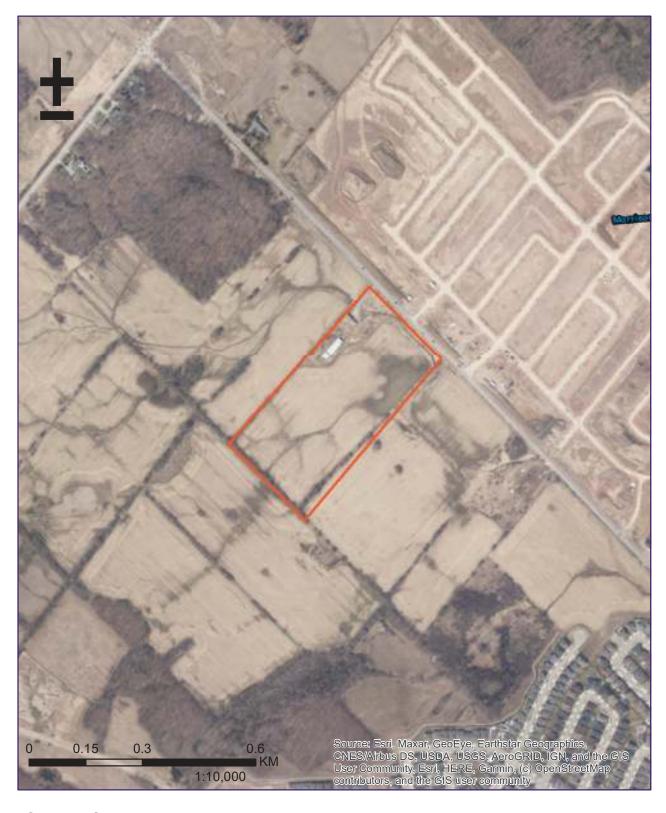


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

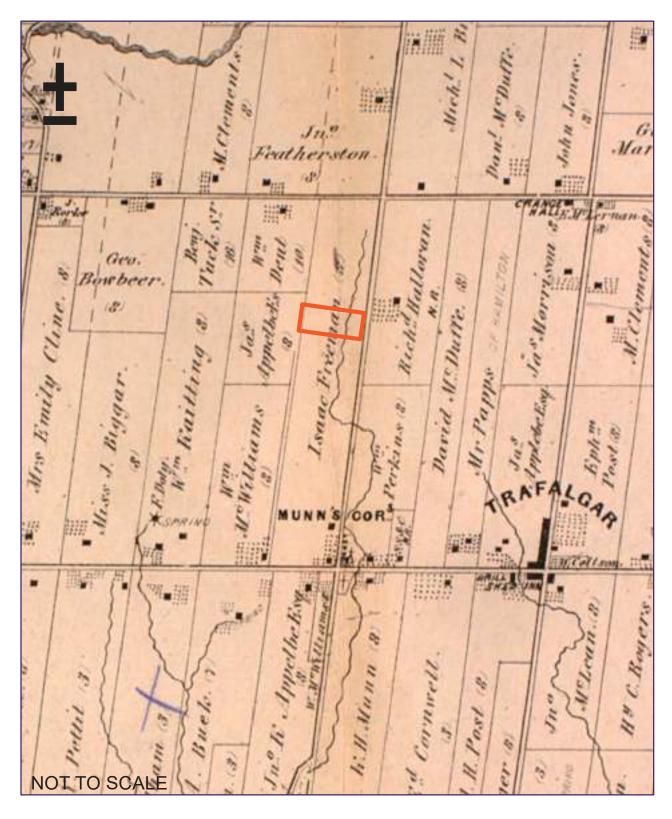


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



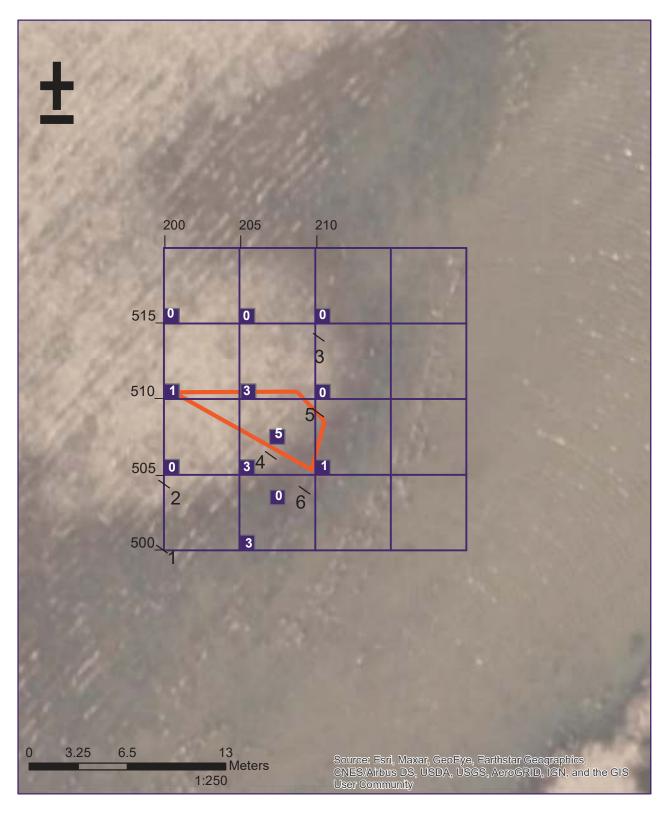
Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1021



Legend

Stage 3 Units & Artifact Counts

AiGw-1021 Stage 2 Limits

Photo Location & Direction



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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1026: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number, P243-0450-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

Address: 327 Renfrew Dr #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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	mage 1: Excavation of units at AiGw-1026. Facing NorthWest					
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mage 3: Stratigraphic profile of 505-200 N Wall. Facing North. Representative of the site.						
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		w-1026: Tertiary flake (Onondaga)				
•	-					

APPENDIX A - MAPS

1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1026 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1026 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of 3 lithic artifacts made of Lockport chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc under the Planning *Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1026 over two days (September 2nd and 7th) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of five 1m² test units (4 gridded and 1 infill) across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. One artifact was recovered from the gridded unit. Given the scarcity of artifacts AiGw-1026 does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A. Tyler Rice

James Saunders, B.A. (Hons) Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A. Daniel Nguyen, BSc.

Sarah Kivisto, MSc. (R1169)

Artifact Analysis: Jordan Aitken

Report preparation: Nicholas Berry, Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

2 November 2021 2021-008 PHC Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1026, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1026 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1026 consisted of 3 lithic artifacts made of Lockport cherts and was approximately 7 m x 8 m in size (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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 demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1026: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at

November 2021 PHC Inc. 2021-008

peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news

reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw- 500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	, homestead
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

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AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		

AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further

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archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered

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archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

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4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1026 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over two days, September 2^{nd} and 7^{th} 2021. For both days the weather conditions were bright and sunny with temperatures in the mid-20s Celsius. In an effort to maximize artifact identification and aid in establishing the grid, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was performed across the study area at 1m intervals. Given no artifacts were observed during the CSP it was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 46°, a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a theodolite and tapes.

A total of 5 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 5m east-west by 5m north-south in size (Map 7). One additional infill unit was placed strategically between the grid units with the highest counts. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 37cm to 45cm, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Image 3 for a typical unit profile view. No features were observed.

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Thursday September 2 nd , 2021	23°C	80-100%
Tuesday September 7 th , 2021	27°C	80-100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation and photo log	2 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	4

A total of one artifact was recovered from five 1m² units during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1026. All artifacts represent Indigenous occupation, and all artifacts are lithic material

The artifact recovered was chipping detritus made from Onondaga chert.

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-32 cm	505N-200E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga

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6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1026 is one of these sites. A total of three artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1026 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1026 resulted in the collection of one new piece of archaeological material in 5m²; given there were no individual units with counts above ten and no diagnostic artifacts found, AiGw-1026 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage and no further work is required.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that AiGw-1026 has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

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8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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2021-008

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10. Images



Image 1: Excavation of units at AiGw-1026. Facing NorthWest.



Image 2: Excavation of the two units along the 200E column of AiGw-1026. Facing NorthEast.

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Image 3: Stratigraphic profile of 505-200 N Wall. Facing North. Representative of the site.



Image 4: A view of the entire AiGw-1026 site (prior to the location of infill unit) facing NorthEast.

11. Artifact Plates



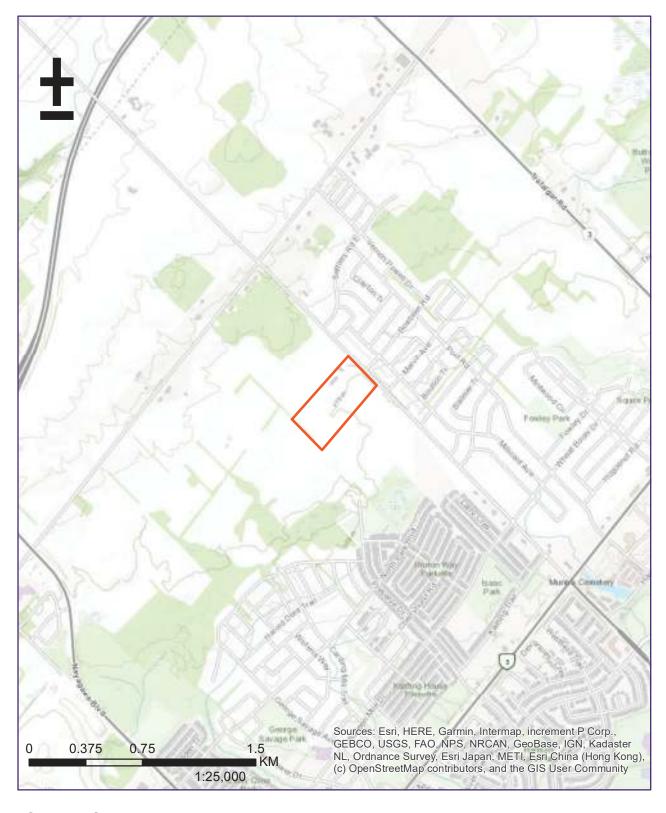
Image 5: AiGw-1026: Tertiary flake (Onondaga)

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Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

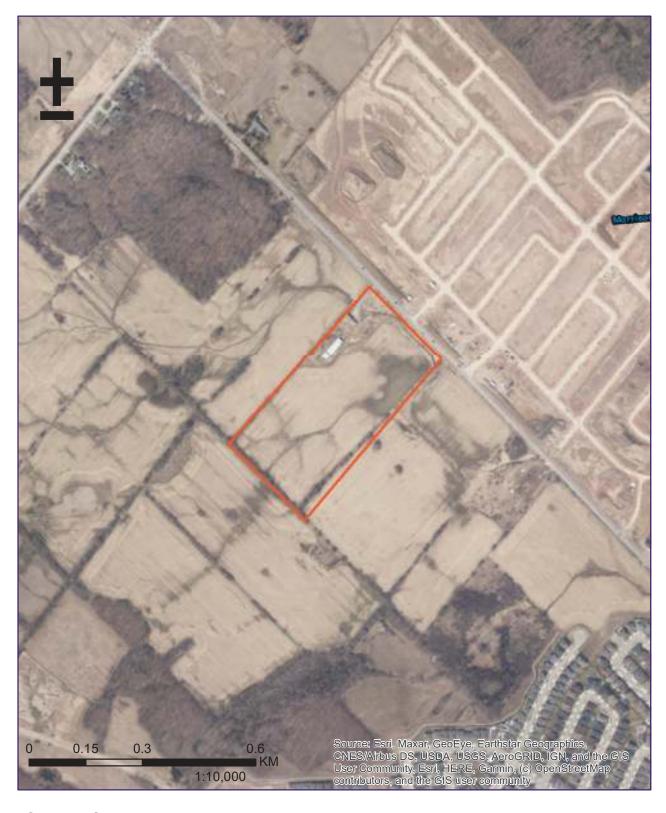


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

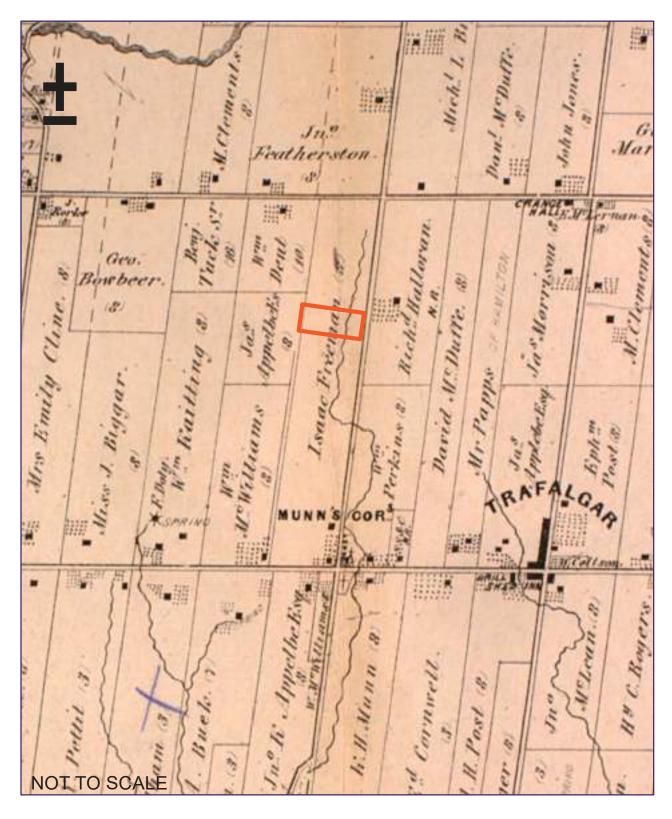


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



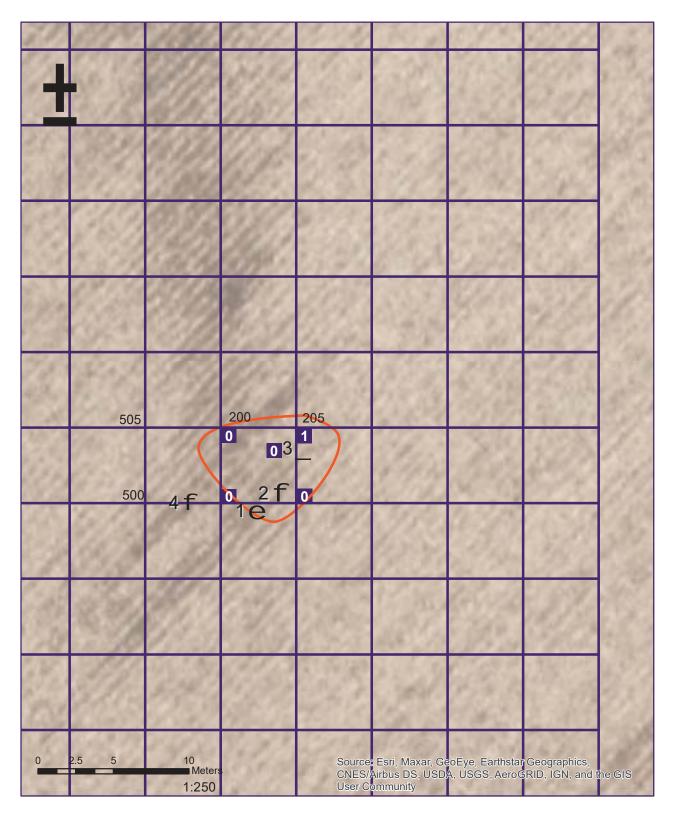
Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1026



Legend

Stage 3 Units

AiGw-1026 Stage 2 Limits

Photo Location and Direction



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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1025: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number, P243-0451-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1025 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1025 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1025 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga and Lockport chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc under the Planning *Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1025 over three days (September 7th, 9th, and 10th) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 14 1m² test units (12 gridded and 2 infills) across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. A further 11 artifacts were recovered from the gridded 12 units and an additional lithic was recovered from the infill units during the hand excavation of AiGw-1025 for a total of 12 artifacts; as no units contained more than ten artifacts, and no diagnostic artifacts were found it does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

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2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A. Tyler Rice

James Saunders , B.A. (Hons) Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A. Daniel Nguyen, BSc.

Alicia Yuan, B.A. (Hons)

Artifact Analysis: Jordan Aitken

Report preparation: Nicholas Berry, Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1025, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1025 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the southern section of the property within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1025 consisted of 11 lithic artifacts made of Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 15m by 18m in size (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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

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historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and

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Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw- 500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact,	Aboriginal,	, homestead
		Pre-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

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AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		

AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1022	Pre-Contact		scatter
1022				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further

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archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered

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archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1025 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over three days, September 7^{th} , 9^{th} and 10^{th} 2021. For all three days the weather conditions were in the mid to low 20s Celsius, though fieldwork on the 9^{th} of September had to be stopped early as rain impeded excavation. In an effort to maximize artifact identification and aid in establishing the grid, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was performed across the study area at 1m intervals. Given no artifacts were observed during the CSP it was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 36°, a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a theodolite and tapes.

A total of 14 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 15m east-west by 15m north-south in size (Map 7). A total of 12 grid units were placed at 5m intervals across the site polygon created by the GPS coordinates. 2 additional infill units were placed strategically between the grid units with the highest counts. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 22cm to 34cm, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Images 3 and 4 for typical unit profile views. No features were observed.

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility	
Tuesday September 7 th , 2021	27°C	80-100%	
Thursday September 9th, 2021	21°C	80-100%	
Friday September 10 th , 2021	24°C	80-100%	

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Record of Finds 5.

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation and photo log	2 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	7

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from 12 1m² units during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1025.

Of the total 12 artifacts seven are chipping detritus made from Onondaga chert, and 5 are Euro-Canadian ceramic.

Table 5: Record of Finds

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-25 cm	505N-195E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
2	0-25 cm	510N-195E	4	Ironstone – Black
				transfer print
3	0-20 cm	515N-195E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
4	0-20 cm	515N-195E	1	Ironstone
5	0-24 cm	505N-190E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Onondaga
6	0-24 cm	505N-190E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
7	0-20 cm	512N-197E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga

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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1025: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1025 is one of these sites. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1025 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1025 resulted in the collection of 12 pieces of archaeological material. Given there were no individual units with counts above ten and no diagnostic artifacts found, AiGw-1025 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage and no further work is required.

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7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that AiGw-1025 has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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10. Images



Image 1: Excavation of units at AiGw-1025. Facing West



Image 2: Controlled surface pickup of AiGw-1025. Facing North

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1025: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton



Image 3: Stratigraphic profile of 505-190 N Wall. Facing North. Representative of the site.



Image 4: Stratigraphic profile of 507-192 N Wall. Facing North. Representative of the site.

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11. Artifact Plates



Image 5: AiGw-1025 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Secondary flake (Onondaga)

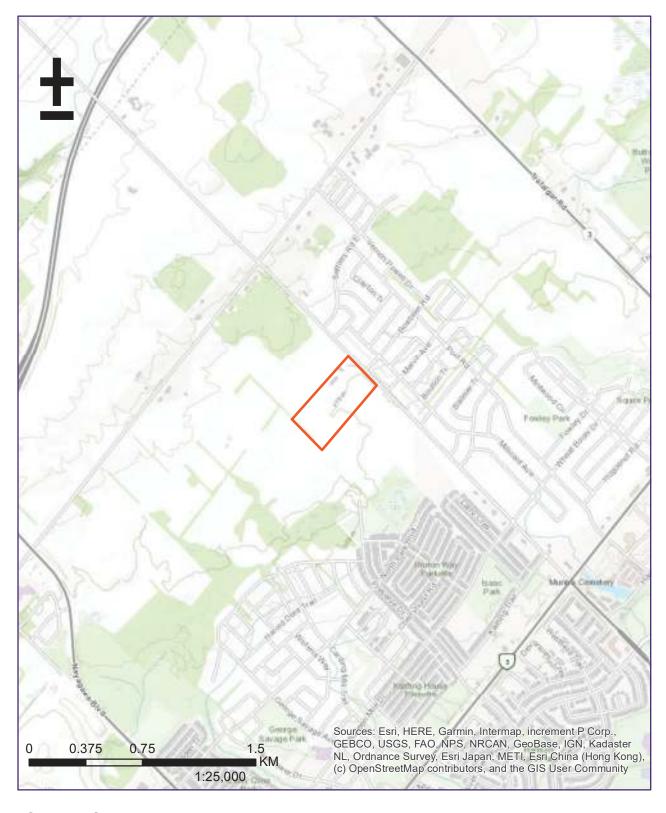


Image 6: AiGw-1025: Refined white Earthenware (Transfer Print - Black)

Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

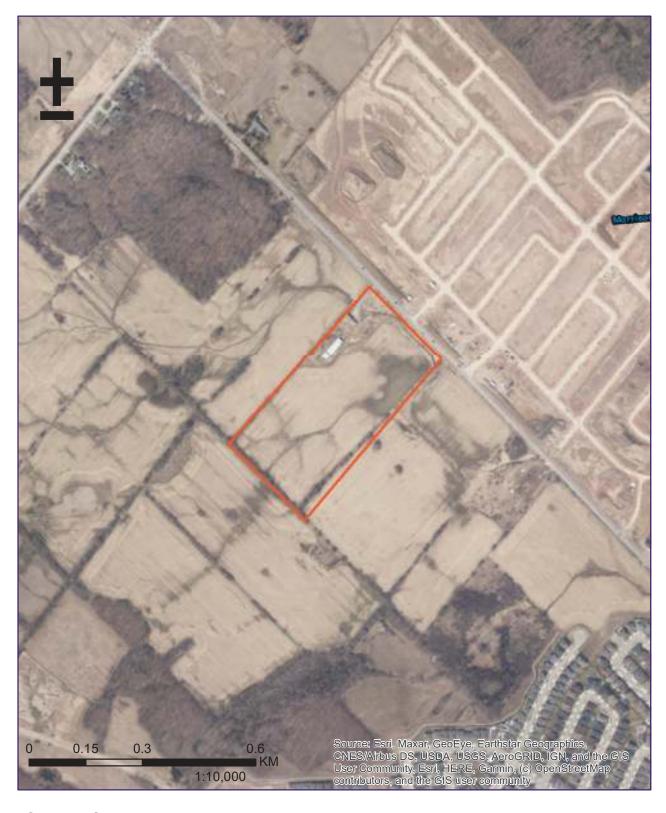


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

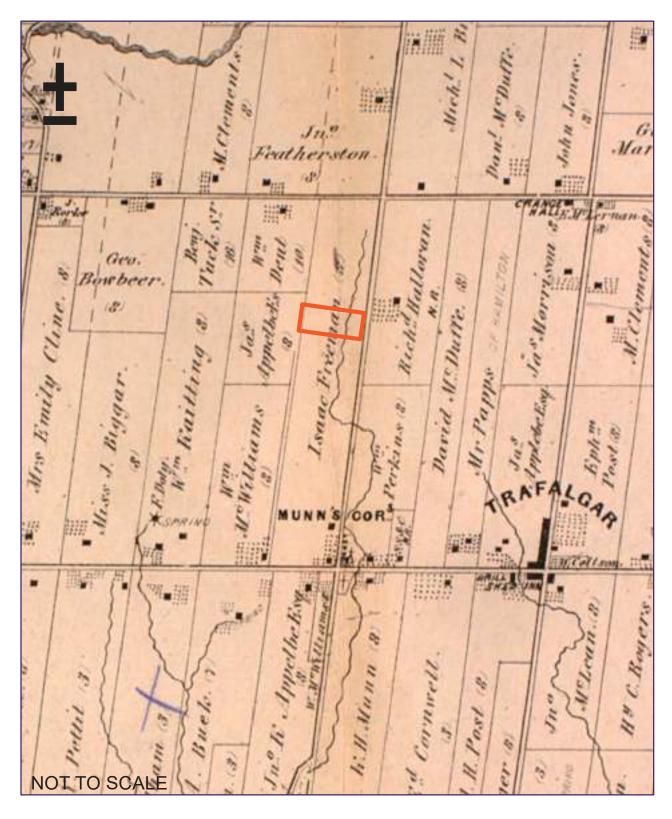


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



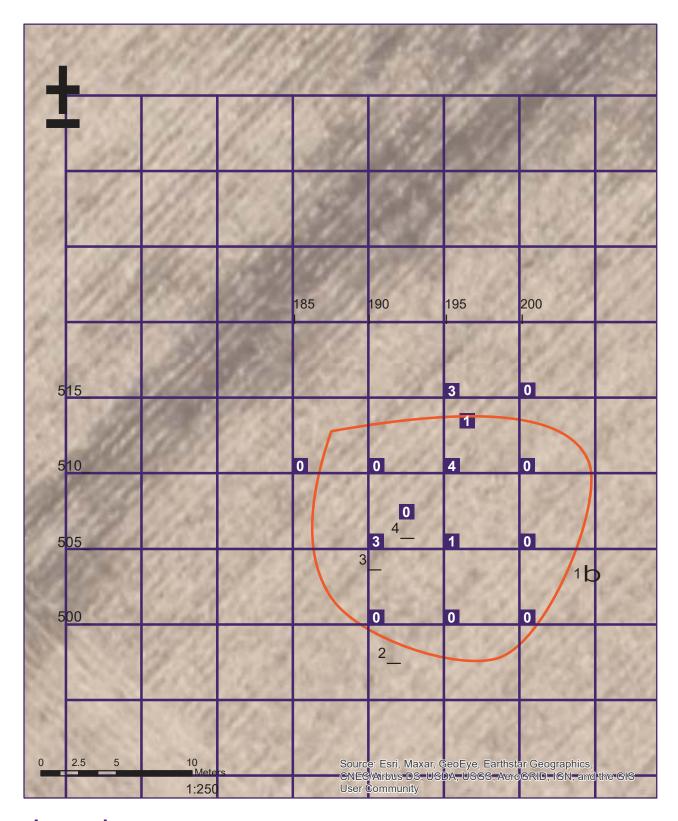
Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1025



Legend

Stage 3 Units

AiGw-1025 Stage 2 Limits

Photo Location and Direction



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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1027: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number: P243-0452-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

Address: 327 Renfrew Dr #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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Appendix A - Maps

1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1027 located at3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1027 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of 6 lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1027 over two days (August 23rd, and 24th 2021) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 15 1m² test units across the site following the establishment of a 5 m grid. No further artifacts were recovered during the CSP, and no artifacts were recovered during hand excavation of AiGw-1027. Given the lack of any artifacts, it does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist:

Field Director:

Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A.

Tyler Rice

James Saunders, B.A. (Hons)

Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Report preparation and Artifact Analysis: Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Field Liaison Representatives:

(Mississaugas of the Credit) David Sault

Acknowledgments:

Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1027, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1027 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1027 consisted of six lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert and was approximately 17 m x 25 m in size (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- ► Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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 demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in

Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-181 AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	illuspot
AjGw-501	Bigger	Post-Contact Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
500	Diggei	FOST-COITEACT		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496			Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact,	Aboriginal,	, homestead
		Pre-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Pre-Contact Aboriginal	
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other
				camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1022		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				

AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1027 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over two days – August 23^{rd} , and 24^{th} 2021. For all days the weather conditions were bright and sunny with temperatures ranging from 35° C to 37° C. It was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 47° , a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a total station and tapes. It should be noted that the coordinates provided in the Stage 2 supplementary documentation were incorrect for the east, west and south coordinate. PHC worked from the centre and north coordinate provided to lay out the grid. Given PHC's work on this property for other archaeological sites, we are confident in the centre and north coordinate provided in the Stage 2 supplementary documentation.

A total of 15 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 17m east-west by 25m north-south in size. A total of 15 grid units were placed at 5m intervals across the site boundaries. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 17cm to 40cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Image 3 and 5 for a typical unit profile view. No artifacts were recovered, and no features were observed.

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 3: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation, and photo log	2 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	12

No artifacts were recovered during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1027

6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1027 is one of these sites. A total of six artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1027 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1027 resulted in the collection of no artifacts. As such, AiGw-1027 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that the portion of AiGw-1027 within the current study area has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S& G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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10. Images



Image 1: CSP at 5m apart. Facing Southwest



Image 2: Excavation of units at AiGw-1027. Facing Southwest



Image 3: Stratigraphic profile of 505-200 N Wall. Facing North



Image 5: Excavation of units at AiGw-1027, and gridding. Facing Southwest

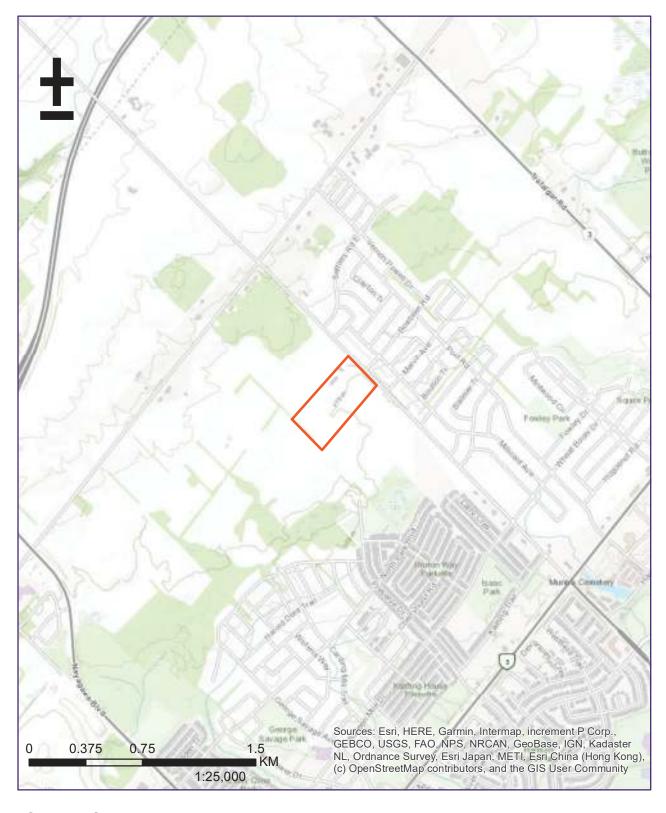


Image 5: Stratigraphic profile of infill 508-192 N Wall. Facing North

Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map



Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

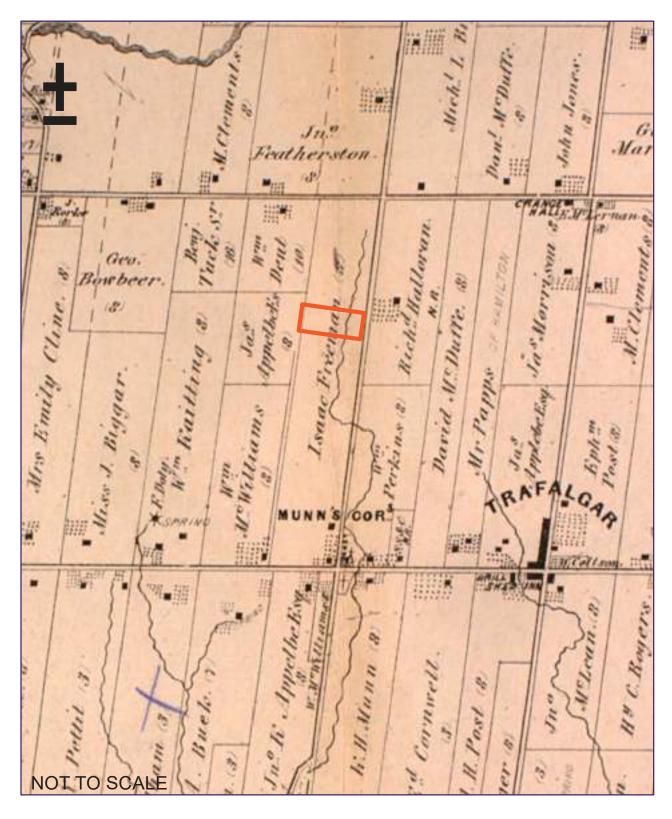


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



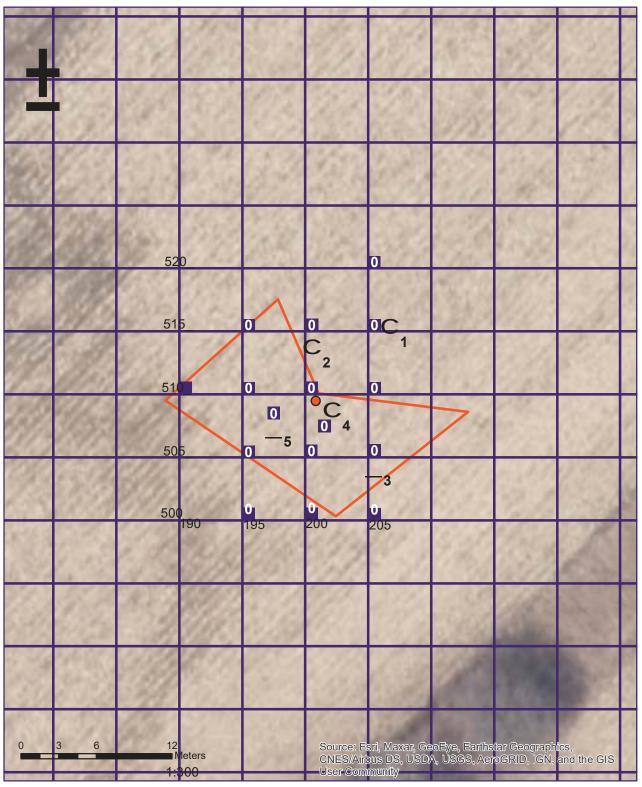
Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1027



Legend

C

Stage 3 Units - AiGw-1027

Stage 2 Site Limits AiGw-1027

Stage 2 Centre Point

Photo Location & Direction

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

3380 Sixth Line, Town of Oakville, ON

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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1023: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part Lot 26, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

Płf Number: P243-0453-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

Address: 327 Renfrew Dr #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1023 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1023 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of 46 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Lockport, and Onondaga chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- ► Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1023 over six days (September 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, and 27th) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of an initial 28 1m² test units plus four infills across the site following the establishment of a 10m grid. None of the units during the 10m grid went positive so we intensified the grid to 5m giving us a total of 65 units including 11 infills. Total artifact count from all units excavated was 44; as no units contained more than ten artifacts, and no diagnostic artifacts were found it does not meet the requirements for further work under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a and it does not contain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A. Tyler Rice

James Saunders , B.A. (Hons) Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A. Daniel Nguyen, BSc.

Kiraleah Cook, MSc. Sarah Kivisto, MSc. (R1169)

Alicia Yuan, B.A. (Hons) Giancalo Bispo, MSc.

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April Telford Mike Grajnar, B.A. (Hons)

Report preparation: Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1023, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1023 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1023 consisted of 46 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 60 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* As part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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 demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Introduction of Corn
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and

Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately 1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw-500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-	Aboriginal, Euro-	, homestead
		Contact	Canadian	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1022	Pre-Contact		scatter
1022	****			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021			5 0 1	·
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				

AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below

4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1023 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over six days, September 10^{th} , 15^{th} , 16^{th} , 17^{th} , 20^{th} , and 27^{th} 2021. For the six days the weather conditions were mostly sunny, sometimes moderate cloud cover, and one day very light rain, with temperatures ranging from 23 to 33 degrees Celsius. In an effort to maximize artifact identification and aid in establishing the grid, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was performed across the study area at 1m intervals. During the CSP 13 artifacts were recovered. It was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 45°, a 10m grid was then established across the study area using a theodolite and tapes, and then after that initial grid yielded no positive units the grid was intensified to 5 metres.

A total of 65 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 20m east-west by 60m north-south in size. 11 infill units were placed strategically between the grid units with the highest counts as well as around the locations of high-count surface finds. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery.

Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 22cm to 44cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam. See Images 3 and 4 for a typical unit profile view.

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Friday September 10 th 2021	23°C	80-100%
Wednesday September 15 th , 2021	27°C	80-100%
Thursday September 16 th , 2021	24°C	80-100%
Friday September 17 th , 2021	33°C	80-100%
Monday September 20 th , 2021	27°C	80-100%
Tuesday September 21st, 2021	24°C	80-100%
Monday September 27 th , 2021	24°C	80-100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation, and photo log	4 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	15

A total of 44 artifacts were recovered from 12 1m² units during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1023. 43 artifacts represent Indigenous occupation and are all lithic material. One artifact is a Euro-Canadian .22 caliber bullet.

Of the 43 indigenous artifacts all are chipping detritus made from Onondaga and Collingwood chert.

Table 5: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-29 cm	490N-200E	6	CDE – Tertiary – Onondaga
2	0-20 cm	510N-190E	1	CDE – Shatter - Onondaga
3	0-24 cm	500N-200E	1	Historic – Bullet - .22 Caliber
4	0-25 cm	480N-210E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Collingwood
5	0-33 cm	520N-210E	1	CDE – Shatter – Onondaga
6	0-30 cm	520N-200E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Onondaga
7	0-30 cm	520N-200E	1	CDE – Secondary – Onondaga
8	0-22 cm	493N-196E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Onondaga
9	0-18 cm	520N-190E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Onondaga
10	0-32 cm	480N-195E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Collingwood
11	0-25 cm	490N-195E	2	CDE – Tertiary – Collingwood

12	0-18 cm	485N-190E	1	CDE – Tertiary – Collingwood
13	0-26 cm	485N-209E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
14	0-25 cm	525N-190E	2	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
15	0-17 cm	495N-195E	8	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
16	0-29 cm	525N-200E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
17	0-24 cm	520N-195E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Collingwood
18	0-30 cm	490N-198E	3	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
19	0-24 cm	493N-194E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
20	0-24 cm	493N-194E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
21	0-24 cm	493N-294E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
22	0-25 cm	497N-197E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
23	0-25 cm	497N-197E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
24	0-21 cm	495N-193E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Collingwood
25	0-21 cm	495N-193E	2	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
26	0-28 cm	492N-200E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga

6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1023 is one of these sites. A total of 46 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1022 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AiGw-1023 resulted in the collection of 44 pieces of archaeological material in $65 \, 1\text{m}^2$ units; given there were no individual units with counts above ten and no diagnostic artifacts found. As such, AiGw-1023 1022 is determined to no longer have cultural heritage and no further work is required.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 3 assessment, it is determined that AiGw-1023 has been mitigated, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended under S&G Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a (MHSTCI, 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.

8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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10. Images



Image 1: 5m CSP of site AiGw-1023. Facing Northwest



Image 2: Intensified CSP at 1m of site AiGw-1023. Facing Southeast



Image 3: Stratigraphic profile of 510-195 N Wall. Facing North.



Image 4: Stratigraphic profile of infill unit 493-194 N wall. Facing North

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Image 5: Excavation of units at AiGw-1023. Facing West



Image 6: Excavation of units at AiGw-1023. Facing North-northeast

11. Artifact Plates



Image 7: AiGw-1023 .22 caliber bullet



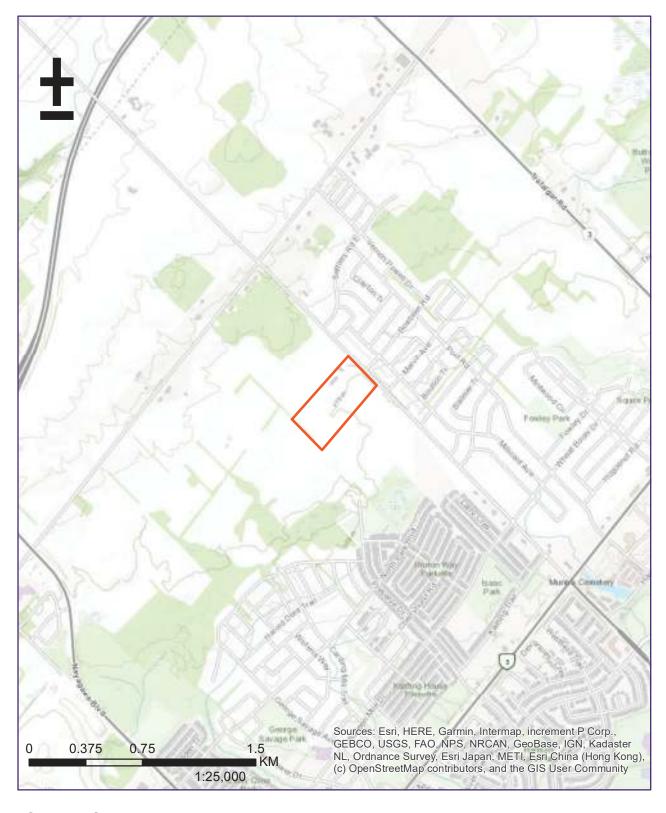
Image 8: AiGw-1023 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Secondary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga)

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Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map



Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

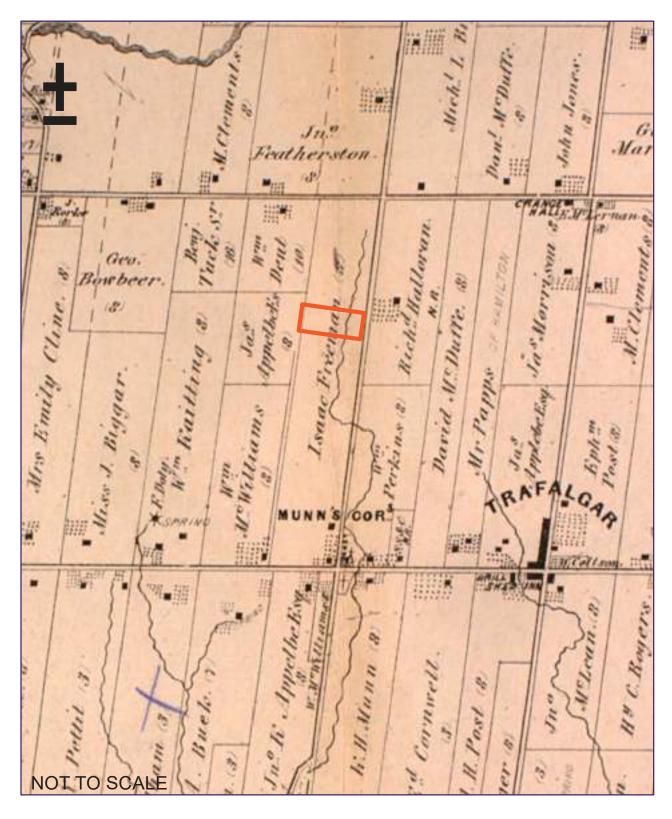


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

20 Meters 1:300 Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON Estimated Stage 2 Site Limits AiGw-1023 Photo Location & Direction Centre_AiGw1023 10 Stage 3 Units 530-525-520-210 -009 205 190

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photos Locations AiGw-1023

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AiGw-1024. 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

Project number: 2021-008

Report Type: Original Report Date: 23 November 2021

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number: P243-0454-2021

Proponents: Diagram Developments Oakville Inc

Address: 327 Renfrew Drive #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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		Gw-1024 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Secondary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flak d), Secondary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Onondaga)	
		Gw-1024 Feature 1 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary , Tertiary flake (Onondaga)	

1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024 located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. AiGw-1024 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of 43 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Lockport, and Onondaga chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters

Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1024 over nice days (September 26th, 27th, 30th 31st, September 1st, 2nd) and consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 33 1m² test units plus 3 infills across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. Total artifact count from all units excavated was 65; with a concentration of 26 artifacts within one infill unit. Due to this high artifact count, Stage 4 mitigation through excavation is recommended. Please see Section 7 for Stage 4 recommendation strategies.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, B.A. (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A. Tyler Rice

James Saunders, B.A. (Hons) Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A. Daniel Nguyen, BSc.

Sarah Kivisto, MSc. (R1169)

Report preparation: Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Acknowledgments:

Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. 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.

3.1 **Development Context**

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1024, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). AiGw-1024 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (Map 2).

AiGw-1024 consisted of 46 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 20 metres north-south by 50 metres east-west (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the <u>Planning Act</u> (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, and to determine whether or not the site will need to undergo further mitigative work. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ► Controlled surface collection of artifact scatters
- Controlled excavation of 1m square units to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential features

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MHSTCI) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 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 demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for 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- Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of 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 Princess Point	400 BC-AD 500 AD 550-900	increased sedentism Introduction of Corn
Late Woodland	Early	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405-406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Trafalgar Township

While other lands in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the native Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D'Arcy Boulton in 1805 noted that "the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas." The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806 and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey. Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793as 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 St. 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 1832by 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 1953:45). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District. 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 that became Halton remained 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. The settlement of Trafalgar commenced in approximately1807 (Smith 1850:261). The price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6-per acre (Smith 1850:261). By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four sawmills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as "well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards" (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen sawmills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was "principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed" (Smith 1850:261). 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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton (Figure 2) and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map (Map 3), a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (Map 4).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

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.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw-500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead,
				homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison	Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	Unknown
	Creek	Woodland, Late		
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-	Aboriginal, Euro-	, homestead
		Contact	Canadian	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact,	Aboriginal	findspot
		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal,	findspot
			Iroquoian	
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-	Munn's			
1030	Corners			
AiGw-	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact,		scatter
1027		Woodland, Early		
AiGw-	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
1026				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
1025				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
1024				

AiGw-	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
1023				
AiGw-	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
1021				
AiGw-		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1002				
AiGw-	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
1001				

^{*}Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGh-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was

recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. The Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

4. Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1024 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-2019-1042). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over six days, August 26^{th} , 27^{th} , 30^{th} , 31^{st} , September 1^{st} , and 2^{nd} 2021. For the six days the weather conditions were a mixture of sun and clouds, with temperatures ranging from 23 to 41 degrees Celsius. In an effort to maximize artifact identification and aid in establishing the grid, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was performed across the study area at 1m intervals. During the CSP no artifacts were recovered. It was decided to utilize the GPS points provided by ASI to determine the Stage 2 site boundaries. These points were placed using the using the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS, with an error rate of \pm 3 metres. A datum was established at 500 N - 200 E with grid north set to 51°, a 5m grid was then established across the study area using a theodolite and tapes.

A total of 33 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 50m east-west by 20m north-south in size. A total of 30 grid units were placed at 5m intervals across the site boundaries. 3 additional infill units were placed strategically between the grid units with the highest counts. Infill unit 498N-202E contained soil staining along the southern edge which was recorded and excavated as a feature. This unit yielded a total of 26 artifacts with 14 of them coming from the stain. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated. When the thigh-count infill unit triggered Stage 4, no further infill units were tested as the total number of units tested met the suggested methodology of excavating Stage 3 units at 10m intervals with 40% infill.

All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All units were backfilled once recorded. Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 22cm to 44cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam.

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Thursday August 26 ^{th,} 2021	41°C	80-100%
Friday August 27 th , 2021	34°C	80-100%
Monday August 30 th , 2021	35°C	80-100%
Tuesday August 31st, 2021	33°C	80-100%
Wednesday September 1 st , 2021	33°C	80-100%
Thursday September 2 nd , 2021	23°C	80-100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation and photo log	4 pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	23

65 artifacts were recovered during Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1024. All artifacts are identified as chipping detritus, with once piece of glass. The lithic material identified is either Collingwood or Onondaga chert. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Table 5: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Catalogue #	Depth	Unit	Frequency	Comments
1	0-27 cm	500N-205E	3	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
2	0-27 cm	500N-205E	5	CDE – Shatter
				Onondaga
3	0-23 cm	500N-200E	5	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
4	0-23 cm	500N-200E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
5	0-25 cm	500N-180E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
6	0-20 cm	495N-200E	4	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
7	0-20 cm	495N-200E	2	CDE – Secondary
				– Collingwood
8	0-21 cm	490N-200E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Collingwood
9	0-21 cm	490N-200E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
10	0-21 cm	495N-190E	3	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
11	0-25 cm	495N-205E	1	CDE – Secondary
				– Collingwood

12	0-25 cm	495N-205E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
13	0-25 cm	495N-205E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
14	0-37 cm	500N-185E	2	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
15	0-19 cm	500N-195E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
16	0-18 cm	495N-220E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
17	0-15 cm	493N-202E	2	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
18	0-29 cm	498N-202E	2	CDE – Shatter –
				Onondaga
19	0-29 cm	498N-202E	4	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
20	0-29 cm	498N-202E	7	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga
21	0-29 cm	498N-202E	13	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
22	29-34 cm	498-202E	4	CDE – Tertiary –
				Onondaga –
				Found in stain
23	0-21 cm	502N-203E	1	CDE – Tertiary –
				Collingwood
24	0-21 cm	502N-203E	1	CDE – Shatter –
				Collingwood
25	0-21	502N-203E	1	Clear glass

6. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1022 is one of these sites. A total of 43 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1024 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1024 consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 36 one-metre units across the site. Total artifact count from all units excavated was 65; with a concentration of 26 artifacts within one infill unit. It is determined that this site may represent an indigenous campsite.

It is uncertain as to why this one unit has a high count when all other units have counts that are 9 or less. AiGw-129 is a small lithic scatter that meets the criteria to recommend Stage 4 mitigation under Standard 3.4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

7. Recommendations

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of AiGw-1024 has concluded that the site contains cultural heritage value or interest and mitigation, through Stage 4 excavation be completed. Stage 4 mitigation of this small lithic scatter is to be completed as per Standard 4.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists whereby hand excavation will be completed. Furthermore, as per Table 4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, for a small lithic scatter:

- Excavation cannot be considered complete until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation.
- Excavation must continue if units include at least two of the following:
 - Formal tools or diagnostic artifacts; or,
 - Fire-cracked rock, bones or burned artifacts.

Excavation will concentrate around Stage 3-unit 498N-202E and continue until the above conditions are met. Engagement with Indigenous communities is also recommended, as per the 2011 Draft Bulletin on Engaging with Aboriginal Communities.

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.

8. 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 issue 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 Cemetreies at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

As per MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines (MHSTCI 2011, Section 7.5.9 Standard 2):

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 licence.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's and/or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

9. Bibliography and Sources

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10. Images



Image 1: 5m CSP of site AiGw-1024. Facing Southwest



Image 2: Intensified CSP at 1m of site AiGw-1024. Facing West



Image 3: Triangulating flags off the grid at site AiGw-1024. Facing West



Image 4: Excavation of units at AiGw-1024. Facing West



Image 5: Top plan view of infill unit 498N - 202E showing stain. Facing South



Image 6: Profile view of infill unit 498N - 202E showing stain. Facing South



Image 7: AiGw-1024 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Secondary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Collingwood), Secondary flake (Collingwood), Tertiary flake (Onondaga)

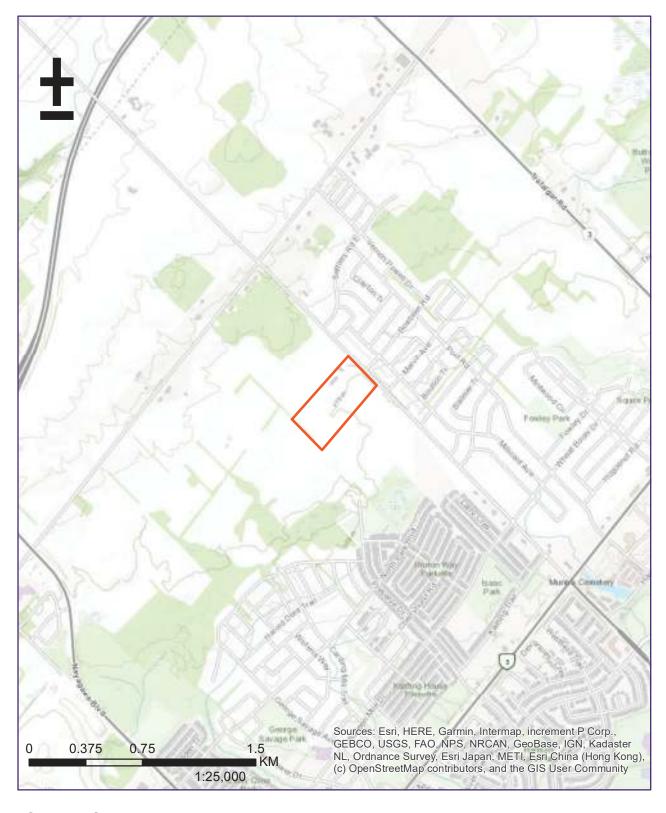


Image 8: AiGw-1024 Feature 1 From left to right: Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga), Tertiary flake (Onondaga)

Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

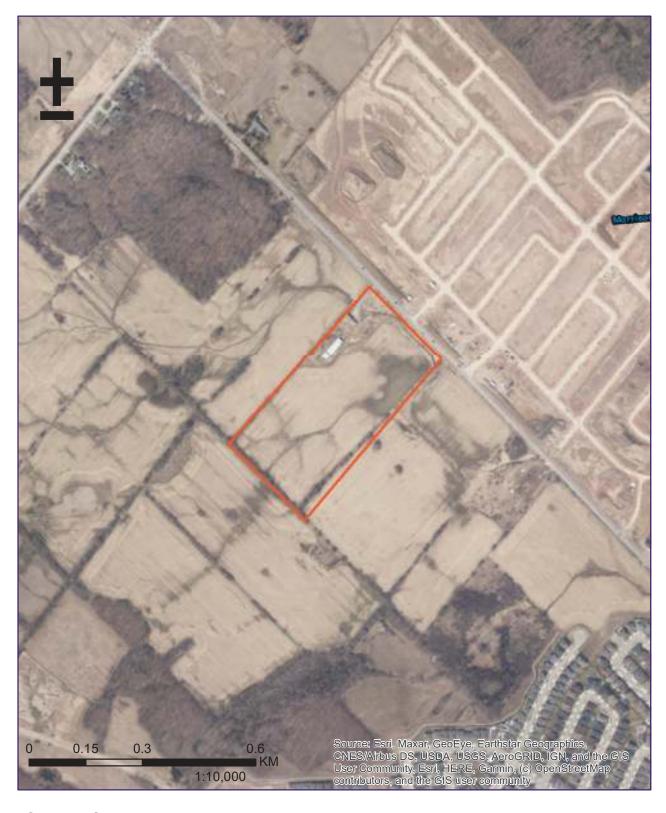


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image

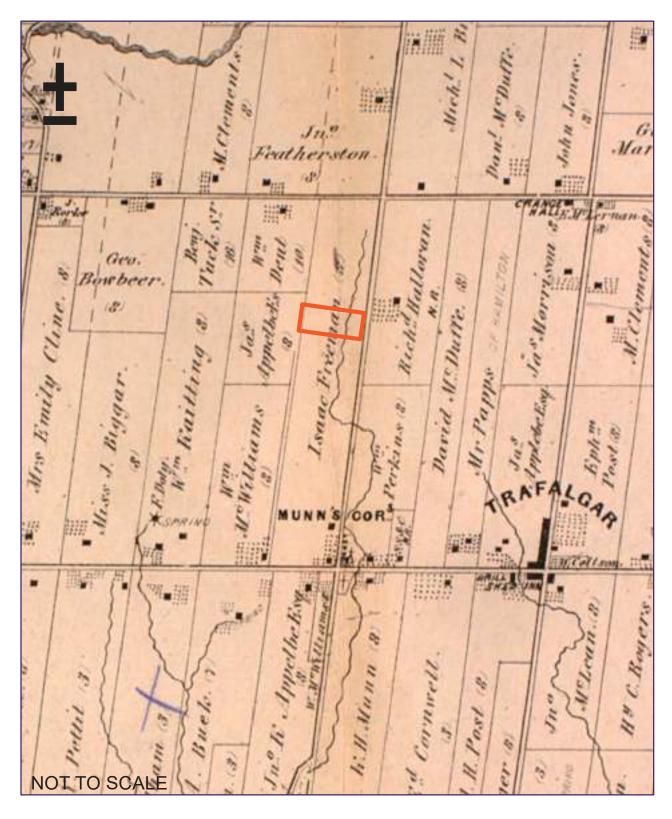


Legend

3380 Sixth Line



Map 3 - 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Halton



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Bevelled Till Plains

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)



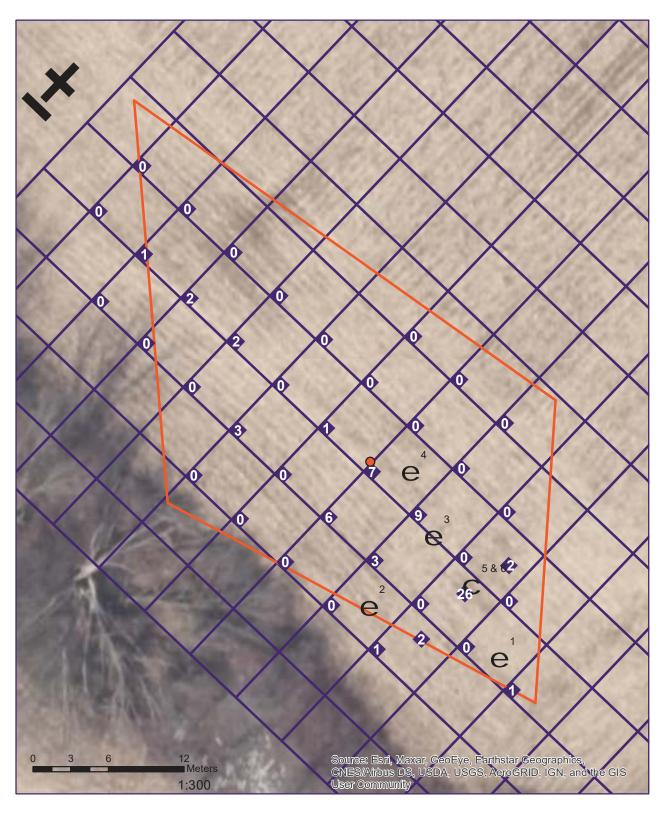
Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



Legend

3380 Sixth Line

Map 7 - Stage 3 Results and Photo Locations: AiGw-1024



Legend

AiGw-1024 Stage 3 Units

AiGw-1024 Stage 2 Limits

Centre Point

Photo Location and Direction



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