ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | OUTREACH | EDUCATION

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Oakville Land Assembly
Project No. D60399
Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Part of Lots 26–29, Concession 1 NDS
Geographic Township of Trafalgar
Former Halton County, Ontario

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Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in April 2017, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the final parts of the Oakville Land Assembly in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The assessments were completed to satisfy Infrastructure Ontario's due diligence requirements in advance of the planned disposition of the remaining saleable lands (Project No. D60399). This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the assessed lands.

The majority of the Oakville Land Assembly was subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in September and November 2005 under Contract Information Form #P013-166 (AAL 2006). Stage 3 assessments were subsequently conducted for three sites in April 2006 under the same Contract Information Form. Additional lands in the Oakville Land Assembly were subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in June and July 2017 under Project Information Form #P013-318-2007 (AAL 2007). Following a review of the extent of the previous assessments, it was determined that there were still unassessed areas within the remaining saleable lands in the Oakville Land Assembly.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the remaining saleable lands were conducted in July 2017 under Project Information Form #P007-0806-2017. The majority of the study area was previously assessed, and only six irregularly-shaped parcels required further assessment. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the surveyed lands comprised a rectangular agricultural field in the southwest, narrow strips of several agricultural fields on either side of McCraney Creek, an overgrown meadowland with a woodlot and an adjacent structure in the southeast, part of a sidewalk and berm adjacent to Hospital Gate in the east, and part of another agricultural field in the northeast.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed areas of no further concern. The Stage 2 assessment of the identified areas of archaeological potential resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological material: Site 1 (AiGw-991). Site 1 comprised a 97 x 32 m Euro-Canadian scatter, and the site was found to be of further cultural heritage value or interest.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommends that 1) Site 1 (AiGw-991) requires a Stage 3 site-specific assessment and 2) the remainder of the saleable lands in the Oakville Land Assembly do not require further archaeological assessment. 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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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAL – Archaeological Assessments Ltd.
ACC – Archaeological Consultants & Contractors
AI – Archeoworks Inc.
ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
ASI – Archaeological Services Inc.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
IO – Infrastructure Ontario
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NDA – New Directions Archaeology
PIF – Project Information Form
PTP – Positive Test Pit
RHF – Rural Historic Farmsteads Bulletin
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in April 2017, ARA carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the final parts of the Oakville Land Assembly in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The assessments were completed to satisfy Infrastructure Ontario's due diligence requirements in advance of the planned disposition of the remaining saleable lands (Project No. D60399). This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the assessed lands.

The majority of the Oakville Land Assembly was subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in September and November 2005 under CIF #P013-166 (AAL 2006). Stage 3 assessments were subsequently conducted for three sites in April 2006 under the same CIF. Additional lands in the Oakville Land Assembly were subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in June and July 2017 under PIF #P013-318-2007 (AAL 2007). Following a review of the extent of the previous assessments, it was determined that there were still unassessed areas within the remaining saleable lands in the Oakville Land Assembly.

The subject study area consists of four irregularly-shaped parcels of land with a total area of 35.90 ha (Map 1). These remaining saleable lands are generally bounded by agricultural fields to the northwest, Erinoak Kids and Hospital Gate to the east, Dundas Street West to the southeast and agricultural fields to the southwest. William Halton Parkway separates the northern parcels from the southern parcel, and McCraney Creek similarly separates the western parcel from the eastern parcels. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 26–29, Concession 1 NDS in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (former Halton County).

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the remaining saleable lands were conducted in July 2017 under PIF #P007-0806-2017. The majority of the study area was previously assessed, and only six irregularly-shaped parcels required further assessment. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:13–41), these investigations were carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and express their satisfaction with the fieldwork and reporting through a *Letter of Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historic usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo-Indian period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 provides an overview of the region's settlement history, and Section 1.2.2 summarizes the past and present land use of the study area.

Seven previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information (influencing the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations) were identified during the research component of the study. These report document 1) a Stage 1 assessment for the New North Oakville Transportation Corridor under licence #P029-164 (AI 2008), 2) Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the majority of the Oakville Land Assembly under CIF #P013-166 (AAL 2006), 3) additional Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the Oakville Land Assembly under PIF #P013-318-2007 (AAL 2007), 4) a Stage 2 assessment for the Burnhamthorpe Road Extension under PIF #P334-186-2011 (AI 2012), 5) an additional Stage 2 assessment for the Burnhamthorpe Road Extension under PIF #P029-854-2013 (AI 2013), 6) Stage 1 and 2 assessments of 2135 Dundas Street West under PIF #P047-426-2013 (ASI 2013) and 7) a Stage 3 assessment of the Smith-Carrique site (AiGw-559) under PIF #P120-0179-2013 (ACC 2014).

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprises a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo-Indian	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles
Late Palaeo-Indian	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle Iroquoian)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late Iroquoian)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of the European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Warnock 1862; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1971; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17th century	Brûlé explores the area in 1610; Champlain visits in 1613 and 1615/1616; Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) and Algonkian-speakers (Anishinabeg) encountered; European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Five Nations Invasion	Mid-17th century	Haudenosaunee (Five Nations) invade ca. 1650; Neutral, Huron and Petun Nations are defeated/removed; vast Iroquoian hunting territory established in the second half of the 17th century; Explorers continue to document the area
Anishnabeg Influx	Late 17th and early 18th century	Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi expand into Haudenosaunee lands in the late 17th century; Nanfan Treaty between Haudenosaunee and British in 1701; Anishnabeg occupy the area and trade directly with the French and English
Fur Trade Development	Early and mid-18th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Loyalist Influx	Late 18th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18th and early 19th century	Area initially adjacent to York County's 'West Riding'; Became part of York County's 'West Riding' in 1798; 'Brant's Tract' at the head of Lake Ontario acquired in 1797; Remainder of southern portion acquired as part of the 'Head of the Lake Purchase' in 1806; Halton County established in 1816; Northern portion acquired as part of the 'Ajetance Purchase' in 1818; Independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Early 19th century	First settlers arrived in southeastern part of Trafalgar (the 'Old Survey') ca. 1807; Prominent early families in the south included the Sovereigns, Proudfoots, Kattings, Freemans, Posts, Biggars, Mulhollands, Kenneys, Chalmers, Albertsons, Chisholms, Sproats, Browns and Hagars; Population reached 548 by 1817, with 4 saw mills and 1 grist mill in operation; the 'New Survey' comprised the northwestern lands acquired in 1818
Township Development	Mid-19th and early 20th century	By 1846, 28,375 ha had been taken up in Trafalgar, with 11,404 ha under cultivation; 23 saw mills and 7 grist mills in operation at that time; Population reached 4,513 by 1850; Traversed by the Hamilton & Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway (1855), the Hamilton & North Western Railway (1877) and the Credit Valley Railway (1877); Communities at Milton, Hornby, Auburn, Boyne, Omagh, Drumquin in the north and Oakville, Bronte, Palermo, Trafalgar, Munn's Corner and Sheridan in the south

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. It seems clear that the First Nations managed the landscape to some degree, but the extent of such management is unknown. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The vicinity of the study area was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period, and was located northeast of the community of Palermo.

In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land use of the study area, ARA examined two historical maps documenting past residents, structures (e.g., homes, businesses and public buildings) and features during the 19th century and one aerial image from the mid-20th century. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858) (University of Toronto 2009);
- Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ont.* (1877) (McGill University 2001); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (University of Toronto 2009).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 4. These resources indicate that the surrounding lands were well-settled by the mid-19th century. A variety of agricultural properties are visible, and numerous Euro-Canadian landowners and/or features are documented in the vicinity of the study area (Table 3).

Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses

Lot	Concession	1858	1877	1954
26	1 NDS	Part of Richard Vyse's property; Pine trees noted to southeast	Part of Samuel Welton's property; Welton farmhouses and orchards to the southeast along Dundas Street	Agricultural fields
27	1 NDS	Part of A.H. Smith and Absalom Smith's properties	Part of Henry Carrique's property; One of the Carrique farmhouses and orchard falls within the study area in the southeast; Another farmhouse and orchard to the east along Dundas Street	Agricultural fields; Farmstead within the study area in the southeast
28	1 NDS	Part of George Buck's property	Part of George Buck's property; Buck farmhouse to the southeast along Dundas Street	Agricultural fields
29	1 NDS	Part of Henry Proud's property	Part of William Hope's property; Hope farmhouse to the southeast along Dundas Street	Agricultural field

The land use at the time of assessment can be generally classified as a mixture of unutilized space (overgrown meadowland) and agricultural (fields).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on July 20 and July 21, 2017 under PIF #P007-0806-2017. ARA utilized a Topcon GRS-1 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm (UTM17/NAD83) during the investigation. The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with georeferenced aerial imagery showing natural formations in relation to the project lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the subject lands (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region generally has the greatest diversity of tree and vegetation species, while at the same time having the lowest proportion of forest. It has most of the tree and shrubs species found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest (e.g., white pine, red pine, hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak), and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2015).

Physiographically, the study area lies within the region known as the South Slope. This area includes lands along the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and a strip of land south of the Peel Plain (including the Trafalgar Moraine). In the area west of the Credit River, the Trafalgar Moraine provides subdued morainic topography, while a narrow belt above the Iroquois

shorecliff is planed and fluted (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–173). The soils within the study area consist of Chinguacousy clay loam in the west, south and east, and alternating sections of Jeddo clay loam and Oneida clay loam in the west-centre, centre and east-centre. The specific characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 4 (Gillespie et al. 1971:Soil Map).

Table 4: Summary of Soil Types

Soil Type	Great Group	Parent Materials	Drainage Class
Chinguacousy clay loam	Grey Brown Luvisol	Clay loam till	Imperfectly Drained
Jeddo clay loam	Humic Gleysol	Clay loam till	Poorly Drained
Oneida clay loam	Grey Brown Luvisol	Clay loam till	Well Drained

In terms of local watersheds, the subject lands fall partly within the Oakville West Urban Creeks drainage basin and partly within the Sixteen Mile Creek drainage basin, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Halton Conservation Authority (Conservation Halton 2017). Specifically, the study area is adjacent to McCraney Creek and is located 9 m east of a tributary of Fourteen Mile Creek, 165 m northeast of the North Oakville-Milton West Wetland Complex Provincial Marsh and 474 m south of Sixteen Mile Creek.

At the time of assessment, the surveyed lands comprised a rectangular agricultural field in the southwest, narrow strips of several agricultural fields on either side of McCraney Creek, an overgrown meadowland with a woodlot and an adjacent structure in the southeast, part of a sidewalk and berm adjacent to Hospital Gate in the east, and part of another agricultural field in the northeast. Field conditions were ideal during the assessments, with well-weathered soils in the ploughed lands during the pedestrian survey, dry soils for screening during the test pit survey, and high ground surface visibility throughout the investigation. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur in the greater vicinity of the study area. As a result of this investigation, it was determined that there are 40 previously identified archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius. These sites are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites within 1 km

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Previous Work	Stage
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	1980 (ASI)	2
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	1980 (ASI)	2
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Findspot	1980 (ASI)	2
AiGw-253	West Oak	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	1994 (ASI)	2
AiGw-359	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2000 (ASI)	2
AiGw-360	N/A	Late Archaic	Findspot	2000 (ASI)	2
AiGw-361	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2000 (ASI)	2

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Previous Work	Stage
AiGw-362	N/A	Late Archaic	Findspot	2000 (ASI)	2
AiGw-363	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2000 (ASI)	2
AiGw-369	N/A	Middle Archaic	Findspot	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-370	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-371	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-372	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-373	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-374	Miniature Horses	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	2001 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-422	Benson	Post-Contact	Homestead	2005 (AAL)	2–3
AiGw-424	Oakville Assembly I	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	2005 (AAL)	2–3
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact	Camp/campsite	2005 (AAL)	2
AiGw-426	Oakville Paleo	Palaeo-Indian	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2–3
N/A	IF #1	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #2	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #3	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #4	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #5	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #6	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #7	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
N/A	IF #8	Pre-Contact	Findspot	2005 (AAL)	2
AiGw-449	Parkes	Post-Contact	Scatter	2007 (NDA)	3
AiGw-450	House	Post-Contact	Homestead	2007 (NDA)	3
				2007 (NDA)	4
AiGw-506	House II	Post-Contact	Homestead	2007 (AMEC)	2
				2008 (ASI)	2
				2013 (ASI)	3
AiGw-507	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	2007 (AMEC)	2
				2008 (ASI)	2
				2013 (ASI)	3
AiGw-508	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	2007 (AMEC)	2
				2008 (ASI)	2
				2013 (ASI)	3
AiGw-509	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	2007 (AMEC)	2
				2008 (ASI)	2
				2013 (ASI)	3
N/A	H1	Post-Contact	Scatter	2012 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact	Barn, Stable, Outbuilding	2012 (Archeoworks)	2
				2012 (Archeoworks)	3
				2013 (Archeoworks)	4
N/A	H3	Post-Contact	Scatter	2012 (Archeoworks)	2
AiGw-559	Smith-Carrique	Post-Contact	Homestead	2013 (ASI)	2
				2014 (ACC)	3
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact	Homestead	2014 (NDA)	2
				2015 (NDA)	3
				2015 (NDA)	4
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact	Homestead	2014 (NDA)	2
				2015 (NDA)	3
				2015 (NDA)	4
AiGw-988	Vale	Early Archaic	Findspot	2016 (NDA)	2

Of these previously identified sites, only IF #1, IF #2 and IF #4 located within the study area. The Smith-Carrique site (AiGw-559) and IF #3 are located within 50 m of the study area, whereas AiGw-373, Miniature Horses (AiGw-374), the Benson site (AiGw-422), Oakville Assembly I (AiGw-423), Oakville Assembly II (AiGw-425) and IF #8 are located between 50 and 300 m from the study area (SD Map 1–SD Map 3). The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting 1) assessments previously conducted within the study area and 2) assessments that resulted in the discovery of archaeological sites that could extend into the study area were sought during the research component of the study. As a result of this investigation, it was determined that there are seven reports on record documenting relevant archaeological fieldwork within a 50 m radius. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.5.8 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:125–126), the previous results and recommendations are summarized below.

1.3.3.1 New North Oakville Transportation Corridor

A Stage 1 assessment for the New North Oakville Transportation Corridor and Crossing of Sixteen Mile Creek was conducted in May 2005 under licence #P029-164 (AI 2008). The study area consisted of a large irregularly-shaped parcel bounded by Bronte Road, Dundas Street, Highway 407 and Ninth Line. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed areas of no further concern. It was recommended that a Stage 2 assessment be undertaken in all areas of archaeological potential once the preferred transportation corridor and construction limits have been determined (i.e., during detail design), and that further Stage 2 and 3 assessments of the Palermo Cemetery and Munn's Cemetery grounds be conducted should improvements be made along Dundas Street (AI 2008:10). The assessed area includes the subject study area.

1.3.3.2 Oakville Land Assembly

The majority of the Oakville Land Assembly was subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in September and November 2005 under CIF #P013-166 (AAL 2006). The study area comprised five parcels with a total area of 117.4 ha located north of Dundas Street West. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had archaeological potential, and the Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of 13 locations of archaeological materials. Specifically, eight indeterminate Indigenous findspots (IF #1–IF #8), two indeterminate Indigenous campsites (Oakville Assembly I; AiGw-424) and Oakville Assembly II; AiGw-425), a Palaeo-Indian findspot (Oakville Paleo; AiGw-426) and two Euro-Canadian homesteads (Benson; AiGw-422 and Welton; AiGw-423) were discovered. Only the Oakville Paleo site, the Benson site and the Welton site were found to be of further CHVI, and Stage 3 assessments were conducted in April 2006 under the same CIF. The results indicated that the sites had no further CHVI, and the study area was not recommended for further assessment (AAL 2006:20).

Additional lands in the Oakville Land Assembly were subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments in June and July 2007 under PIF #P013-318-2007 (AAL 2007). The study area consisted of two parcels with a total area of 59.7 ha located north and south of the Highway 407 corridor. The Stage 1

assessment determined that the study area had archaeological potential, and the Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two locations of archaeological materials. Specifically, two indeterminate Indigenous findspots (IF1–IF2) were discovered within the northern parcel. Neither site was found to be of further CHVI, and the study area was not recommended for further assessment (AAL 2007:7). The southernmost assessed area is immediately north of the subject study area.

1.3.3.3 Burnhamthorpe Road Extension

In July and August 2012, a Stage 2 assessment were conducted for the proposed four-lane Burnhamthorpe Road Extension from Bronte Road to Third Line, including intersections and a connection to Old Bronte Road, under PIF #P334-186-2011 (AI 2012). The Stage 2 survey encompassed all of the lands required for the extension, save for two parcels at the western end of the corridor. The assessment resulted in the identification of three locations of archaeological materials: H1, H2 (AiGw-553) and H3. The H2 site was found to have further CHVI, and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment. The remaining lands were not recommended for further assessment. The assessed area traverses the central part of the subject study area, and the results have been incorporated into the results maps (i.e., previously assessed and of no further concern). As a distant archaeological resource, H2 (AiGw-553) does not constitute an archaeological concern for the subject assessment.

In July and August 2013, the Stage 2 assessment of the remaining two fields located at the western extent of the study corridor was completed under PIF #P029-854-2013 (AI 2013). The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources, and the assessed lands were not recommended for further assessment (AI 2013:9). The assessed area is located west of the subject study area.

1.3.3.4 2135 Dundas Street West

Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the property located at 2135 Dundas Street West were carried out in April 2013 under PIF #P047-426-2013 (ASI 2013). The study area comprised a 1.7 ha parcel with undulating manicured grassed areas and an extant 20th century one storey brick dwelling, various sheds and outbuildings, gravel laneways and miscellaneous debris. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had archaeological potential, and the Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological materials: the Smith-Carrique site (AiGw-559). The site was found to be of further CHVI, and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended (ASI 2013:14). The assessed area is located east of the subject study area.

The Stage 3 assessment of the Smith-Carrique site (AiGw-559) was conducted in November and December 2013 under PIF #P120-0179-2013 (ACC 2014). The site consisted of a 25 x 20 m scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials, and a total of 129 artifacts were recovered from 25 test units. The diagnostics generally dated between the mid- and late 19th century. The available evidence suggested that the site represents the remains of a homestead. The site was found to have no further CHVI and was not recommended for further assessment (AAC 2014:24). The Smith-Carrique site therefore does not constitute an archaeological concern for the subject assessment.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from both archival sources as well as current academic/archaeological publications. It also included the analysis of modern topographic maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, and historical maps/atlases of the most detailed scale available. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the Regional Municipality of Halton, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 40 previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to McCraney Creek and Fourteen Mile Creek. The areas of well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to Dundas Street West, which was a historically-surveyed thoroughfare.

In summary, the Stage 1 assessment included an up-to-date listing of sites from the MTCS's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of topographic and historic maps (at the most detailed scale available), and the study of aerial photographs/satellite imagery. In this manner, the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:14–15) were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28). The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:17–18) recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 5; SD Map 3). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include two primary water sources (McCraney Creek and an tributary of Fourteen Mile Creek), multiple secondary water sources (parts of the North Oakville-Milton West Wetland Complex Provincial Marsh), one historic roadway (Dundas Street), eleven previously identified archaeological sites as well as multiple historic structure localities visible in Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ont.* (1877). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:18) emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28) states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential.

Halton's *Archaeological Potential Map* indicates that the entire study area has archaeological potential (Map 6). However, it should be noted that this modelling was not the result of a property-specific assessment and therefore does not fully account for land-use history and current conditions.

ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of aerial photographs, satellite imagery, topographic mapping and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of no archaeological potential within the assessed lands. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the assessed area either had potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials or required test pit survey to confirm the presence/extent of any subsurface disturbances.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. A Stage 2 assessment was therefore required.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved 1) visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential, 2) pedestrian survey and test pit survey in all identified areas of archaeological potential and 3) a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm the extent of several disturbed areas encountered during test pitting. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities and environmental conditions appears in Table 6. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:16, 29).

Table 6: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Field Conditions	Weather Conditions	Temperature (°C)	Lighting Conditions
20/07/2017	Visual Inspection; Pedestrian Survey; Test Pit Survey	Dry	Cloudy	30	Very Good
21/07/2017	Test Pit Survey; Combination Survey	Dry	Sunny	35	Good

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of ≤ 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:15–17). The visually inspected areas were examined under ideal weather and lighting conditions with high ground surface visibility. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential (e.g., historically-surveyed roadways, etc.) were present where they were previously identified, and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

ARA's visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance within the assessed lands, including an artificial berm of construction debris (gravel and asphalt) and a paved sidewalk along Hospital Gate in the northeast and the footprint of an existing structure and built-up driveway along Dundas Street West in the south (Image 1–Image 5). These areas had all clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth. One permanently wet area was also documented in the northeastern part of the study area (Image 6). No other natural features (e.g., sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the property assessment within the agricultural fields. Section 2.1.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:30) provides clear requirements for the condition of such lands prior to the commencement of fieldwork: all fields must be recently ploughed; all soils must be well-weathered; and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. These conditions were met during the pedestrian survey (Image 7–Image 14).

Following the standard strategy for pedestrian survey outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:30–31), ARA crewmembers traversed the majority of the fields along parallel transects established at an interval of ≤ 5 m, yielding at least 20 survey transects per hectare. Within the two narrow sections of the agricultural fields on either side of McCraney Creek, however, weed growth impacted the visibility requirement at an interval of ≤ 5 m. In response, ARA crewmembers decreased the survey interval to ≤ 1 m within these two fields to achieve the minimum 80% visibility. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the overgrown areas because ploughing was not possible (i.e., the areas were not plough accessible and contained both brush and weeds). Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand-excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals. In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:31–32), all lands within 300 m of any feature of archaeological potential were assessed at an interval of ≤ 5 m (Image 15–Image 16). Given the proximity of the study area to multiple features of archaeological potential, test pit survey at an interval of ≤ 10 m was not conducted. Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of the extant structure, as required by Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:32).

Initial test pits along the disturbed driveway confirmed that approximately 2 m on the east side and 1 m on the west side had also been deeply impacted by past construction activities. Soils here consisted of 15–17 cm of gravel and asphalt fill over orange brown clay subsoil. A combination of visual inspection and test pit survey was utilized to confirm the extent of the disturbed areas in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:38). Given that these areas had already been subjected to visual inspection, test pits were excavated according to professional judgement to confirm that they had been completely disturbed (Image 17–Image 18). The disturbance was likely the result of the construction of the driveway.

Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soils from each test pit were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. One location of archaeological materials was encountered during the test pit survey: Site 1 (Image 19–Image 22). Each PTP was documented and all of the artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit. Intensification as outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:33–34) was not conducted, as the site appeared to be of further CHVI at the time of fieldwork. All test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The combined results of the Stage 1 and 2 assessments are presented in Map 7–Map 14. The limits of the remaining saleable lands (the 'study area') are depicted as a layer in this map. A breakdown of the survey methods appears in Table 7.

Table 7: Survey Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of ≤ 1 m	0.45% (0.16 ha)
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of ≤ 5 m	14.33% (5.14 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of ≤ 5 m	1.60% (0.58 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of ≤ 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.13% (0.05 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.37% (0.13 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	0.78% (0.28 ha)
Property previously assessed and of no further concerns	82.34% (29.56 ha)
Total	**100% (35.90 ha)**

As required by Section 2.1 Standard 4 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:29), GPS coordinates were recorded for at least one local fixed reference landmark (e.g., a Land Surveyor benchmark, Hydro pole, standard iron bar, etc.). The GPS co-ordinates for the documented landmarks appear in Table 8, and the fixed reference landmark locations are shown in Map 7–Map 14.

Table 8: Fixed Reference Landmarks

Fixed Reference Landmark ID	Landmark Type	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
FRL1	Street Light	17	599,090	4,810,817
FRL2	Street Light	17	599,113	4,810,850
FRL3	Hydro Pole	17	599,468	4,811,338
FRL4	Hydro Pole	17	599,468	4,811,299
FRL5	Hydro Pole	17	599,629	4,811,515
FRL6	Hydro Pole	17	599,650	4,811,584

All of the archaeological resources identified during the survey were recorded on georeferenced field maps with aerial imagery, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:93). In order to protect the location of the site, all maps and data revealing detailed site location information have been restricted to the accompanying SD (SD Map 4–SD Map 5; SD Table 1). Distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions write-ups are presented in Section 3.2.

During the laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed documentation and analyses were carried out in order to provide 1) a record of the archaeological materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough basic information to help future researchers determine relevancy to their studies (MTC 2011:97). All of the finds were classified using ARA's devised typological system, which is an adaptation of the *Parks Canada Database Artifact Inventory Coding Guide* (Parks Canada 2002) and *Nomenclature 4.0 for Museum Cataloguing* (Bourcier et al. 2015). In this system, chert types are determined in accordance with the *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in the *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario* (Adams et al. 1995) and *Archaeological Laboratory*

Methods: An Introduction (Sutton and Arkush 2002). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., Adams et al. 1995; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008; Miller 2000; Lindsey 2017). A glossary discussing relevant Euro-Canadian diagnostic types (with references) appears in Appendix B. As required by Section 7.5.11 Standard 2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:128), images of a representative sample of diagnostic artifacts appear in Image 23–Image 26.

The artifacts and other archaeological materials from the Stage 2 assessment are housed in polyethylene bags that are stored in Archive Box A409. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double bottom corrugated cardboard box, and is labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered into a digital catalogue for accurate tracking. All collection information is kept on a secure server. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 1480 Sandhill Drive in Ancaster, Ontario.

3.2 Site 1 (AiGw-991)

3.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 1 was identified during test pit survey within a woodlot and surrounding meadowland in the southeastern part of the parcel northwest of Dundas Street West and east of McCraney Creek (SD Map 4–SD Map 5). The site consisted of a 97 x 32 m (E-W) scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials, and a total of 13 PTPs (PTPs 1–13) were documented. The stratigraphy comprised brownish grey clay loam topsoil (Lot 1) over a dull yellow orange clay subsoil (Lot 2). The depth of Lot 1 ranged between 24 cm (multiple PTPs) and 38 cm (PTP 7).

A total of 52 artifacts were observed during the assessment, all of which were collected for laboratory analysis. A quantitative summary of the retained artifacts by class appears in Table 9, and the finds are fully documented in Appendix B, Records 1–41 (Image 23–Image 26).

Table 9: Site 1 – Quantitative Summary of Artifacts

Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Freq.	% of Class	% of Assemblage
Architectural	Brick	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)	4	57.14%	7.69%
	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	3	42.86%	5.77%
	Architectural Total			**7**	**100.00%**	**13.46%**
Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	9	23.08%	17.31%
	Glass	Glass Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	1	2.56%	1.92%
	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	5	12.82%	9.62%
	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	8	20.51%	15.38%
	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	6	15.38%	11.54%
	Stoneware (Coarse)	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	2	5.13%	3.85%
	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	8	20.51%	15.38%
	Foodways Total			**39**	**100.00%**	**75.00%**
Personal	Copper-Alloy	Apparel	Button	1	100.00%	1.92%
	Personal Total			**1**	**100.00%**	**1.92%**

Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Freq.	% of Class	% of Assemblage
Unclassifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material	1	20.00%	1.92%
	Glass	Glass Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	2	40.00%	3.85%
			Storage (Unidentifiable)	2	40.00%	3.85%
	Unclassifiable Total			**5**	**100.00%**	**9.62%**
Grand Total				**52**		**100.00%**

The artifact assemblage consisted primarily of ceramic tableware (51.92%), coarse red earthenware fragments (19.23%), brick (7.69%), glass storage containers (5.77%) and nails (5.77%). Only five artifacts (9.62%) exhibited evidence of burning or heat alteration, all of which were fragmentary ceramics. A total of 28 artifacts (53.85%) could be at least marginally dated based on the presence of recognizable diagnostic characteristics. The chronological significance of the diagnostic artifacts is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Site 1 – Analysis of Diagnostic Artifacts

Class	Material	Object Name	Datable Attribute	Freq.	Date Range
Architectural	Ferrous	Nail	Cut Nail	3	ca. 1830–1890
Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage (Unidentifiable)	Lead Glaze	1	pre-1900
	Ironstone	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	5	1840s–20th century
	Pearlware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Painted (Blue)	1	ca. 1815–1830
			Plain	3	1780–ca. 1840s
			Sponge (All-Over)	3	ca. 1830–1840
			Transfer (Blue)	1	ca. 1802–1840s
	Refined Earthenware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Transfer (Pink-Red)	1	ca.1830–1850
	Stoneware (Coarse)	Storage (Unidentifiable)	Albany Slip	1	1805–1920
			Rockingham	1	ca. 1850–present
	Whiteware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	8	ca. 1830–present
Total				**28**	

The diagnostic assemblage included a variety of artifacts common between the early and late 19th century. Cut nails were represented, and the ceramics were typical of a 19th century domestic occupation. Lead glaze coarse red earthenware, plain and decorated pearlware, decorated refined earthenwares and whitewares, and decorated stoneware were all represented, and both pre- and post-1830 ceramics were attested. The pre-1830 diagnostics are likely representative of the beginning of the overall occupational sequence, however, as opposed to representing a distinct component. Based on the consideration of the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the early 1800s to the late 1800s.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 1. The primary area of artifact concentration appears to be located in southern part of the site (i.e., in the vicinity of PTP 7 and PTP 8 within the woodlot). The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 11.

Table 11: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	69	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	3	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	17	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the Stage 2 assessment suggest that Site 1 comprises a moderately-sized scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts generally dating from the early 1800s to the late 1800s. The artifact assemblage consisted primarily of ceramic tableware (51.92%), coarse red earthenware fragments (19.23%), brick (7.69%), glass storage containers (5.77%) and nails (5.77%). Stratigraphy suggests that the site has a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no evidence of significant disturbance since the deposition of the materials.

Preliminary background research indicates that Site 1 fell within an agricultural property occupied by Absalom Smith in 1858 and Henry Carrique in 1877. In Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ont.* (1877), two discrete farmhouses are depicted along Dundas Street West. These can most likely be correlated with Site 1 in the west and the previously assessed Smith-Carrique site (AiGw-559) in the east. As part of their background research for the property at 2135 Dundas Street West, ASI prepared the following land use summary:

> The process of bringing Lot 27 into agricultural production was started by Absalom Smith sometime after the lot was purchased by his father John Smith in 1808. By 1822, the family could afford to construct a new frame house to replace their pioneer log cabin on the west half of the lot, outside of the study area. In 1852, a second frame house was constructed on the east half of the lot in anticipation of the sale of the 100-acre property to A. H. Smith. The younger Smith was a doctor, however, not a farmer, and the east half was farmed by tenants while the west half was farmed by other Smith family members. The lot came back under single family ownership in 1871, although tenant terms were reserved in the 1871 sale to Henry Carrique. Carrique was the only person recorded for the lot in the 1901 census and it is probable that he resided on the east half of the lot in the newer frame house (ASI 2013:3).

It therefore seems likely that Site 1 represents remains associated with the pioneer log cabin and/or the later frame house on the west half of Lot 27. An aerial image from 1954 confirms that a series of structures stood in the vicinity of Site 1 during the second half of the 20th century, but these structures appear to represent a later phase of occupation within the property.

Based on the diagnostic artifacts mentioned above, coupled with the results of the relevant background research, ARA proposes that the principal time frame of occupation for the site is from ca. 1810–1880. The available evidence suggests that Site 1 represents the remains of the westernmost Smith-Carrique farmstead. Site formation appears to have occurred in the late 19th or early 20th century, most likely during Henry Carrique's period of ownership.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:40–41) and the additional guidance provided in Section 2.0 of the *RHF* (MTCS 2014:8–10), the available evidence indicates that Site 1 is of further CHVI. Specifically, at least 20 artifacts were recovered that when analyzed as an assemblage can date the period of occupation of the site at least in part to before 1900. Site 1 warrants a Stage 3 site-specific assessment, but it is unclear if the site will also require a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed areas of no further concern. The Stage 2 assessment of the identified areas of archaeological potential resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological materials: Site 1 (AiGw-991). Site 1 comprised a 97 x 32 m Euro-Canadian scatter, and the site was found to be of further CHVI.

ARA recommends that 1) Site 1 (AiGw-991) requires a Stage 3 site-specific assessment and 2) the remainder of the saleable lands in the Oakville Land Assembly do not require further archaeological assessment.

In accordance with best practices for Euro-Canadian sites (MTCS 2014:13), an appropriate assessment method for Site 1 would comprise test unit excavation using the strategy for Pre-Contact or Post-Contact sites where it is clearly evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. This would involve the excavation of grid test units at a 10 m interval across the site extent and additional test units amounting to at least 40% of the grid unit total in areas of interest. If this strategy does not provide enough information on which to base a determination that the site should or should not proceed to Stage 4, then the strategy for Pre-Contact or Post-Contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 should be utilized. This would involve the excavation of grid test units at a 5 m interval across the site extent and additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest.

All test units must be excavated stratigraphically into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and all soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm. If a potential cultural feature is uncovered, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded and geotextile fabric must be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling (MTC 2011:49). Section 3.2.2 Guideline 3 states that exposed cultural features may be excavated during a Stage 3 assessment only if the information is required to inform a recommendation for or against a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (MTC 2011:49).

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*.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126–127):

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 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.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

6.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(July 20, 2017; Facing Southeast)

Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(July 20, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(July 20, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(July 21, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 5: Disturbed Lands
(July 20, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 6: Permanently Wet Lands
(July 20, 2017; Facing Southeast)

Image 7: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing Southeast)

Image 8: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 9: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 10: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing Southeast)

Image 11: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 1 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing North)

Image 12: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 1 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing North)

Image 13: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing North)

Image 14: Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing North)

Image 15: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing North)

Image 16: Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
(July 20, 2017; Facing South)

Image 17: Combination Survey to Confirm Disturbance
(July 21, 2017; Facing North)

Image 18: Combination Survey to Confirm Disturbance
(July 21, 2017; Facing Northwest)

Image 19: Site 1
(July 21, 2017; Facing Southwest)

Image 20: Site 1
(July 21, 2017; Facing Southwest)

Image 21: Site 1
(July 21, 2017; Facing South)

Image 22: Site 1
(July 21, 2017; Facing Southwest)

Image 23: Sample of Architectural Artifacts
(1: Cut Nail; 2: Red Brick)

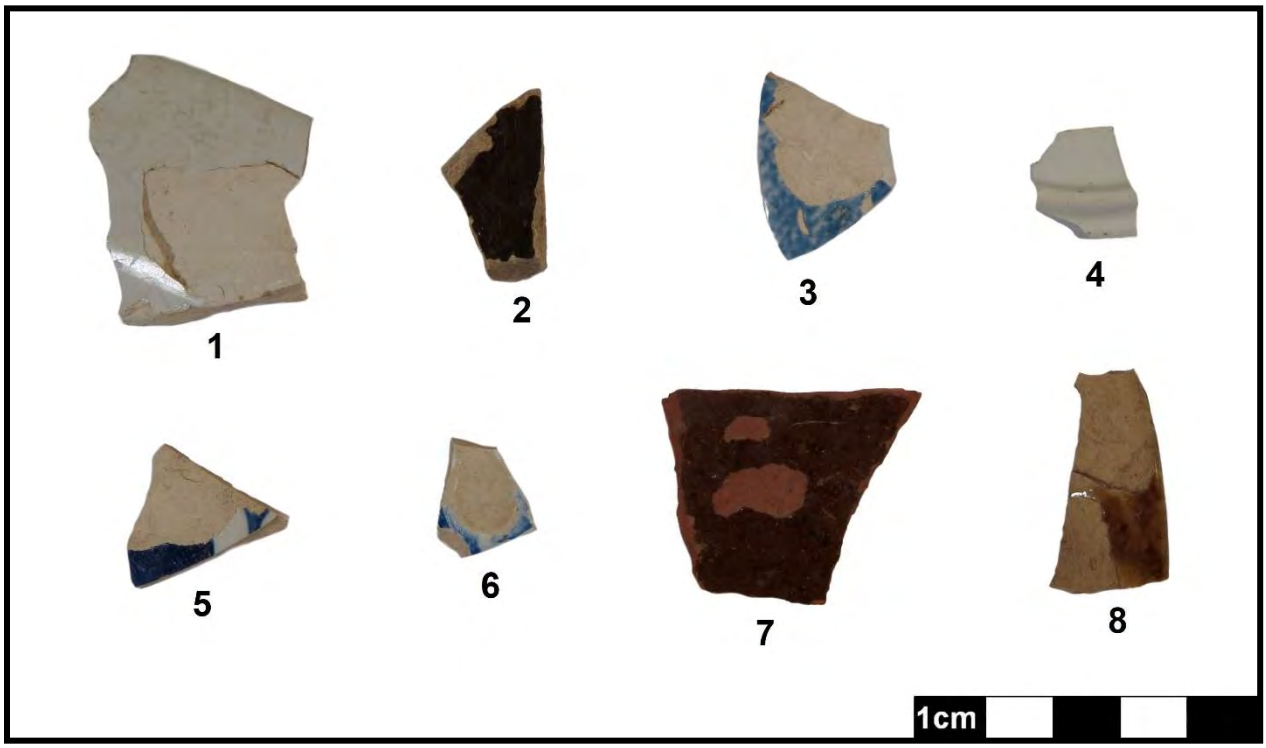


Image 24: Sample of Foodways Artifacts
(1: Plain Ironstone; 2: Albany Slip Stoneware; 3: Sponge-All Over Pearlware; 4: Plain Pearlware; 5: Blue Painted Pearlware; 6: Blue Transfer Pearlware; 7: Lead Glaze Coarse Red Earthenware; 8: Rockingham Yellowware)

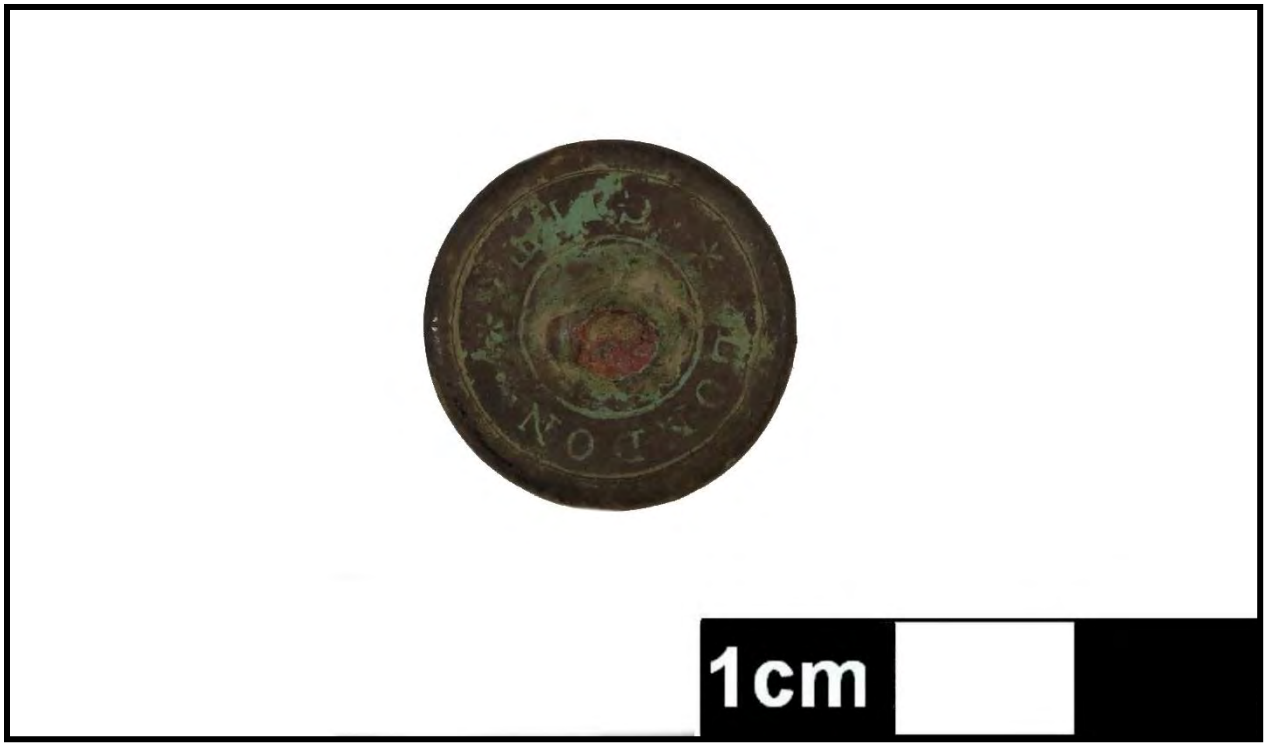


Image 25: Sample of Personal Artifacts
(Button)

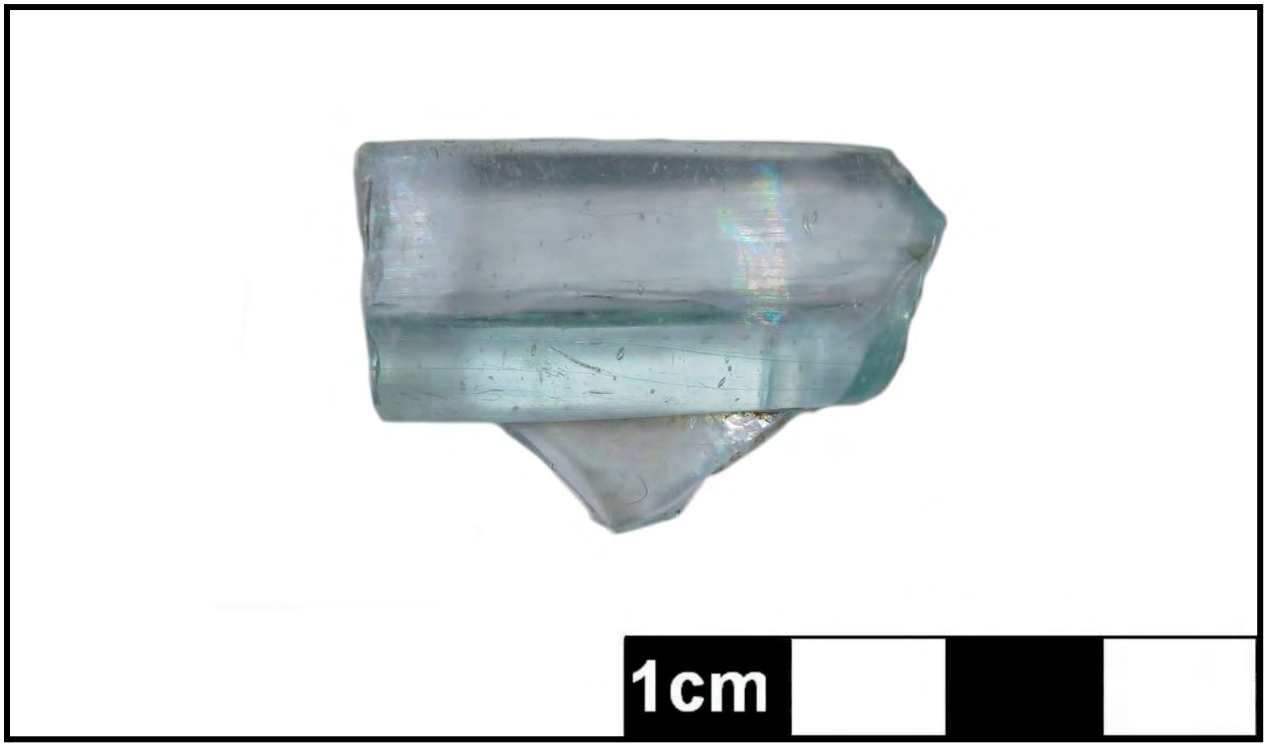
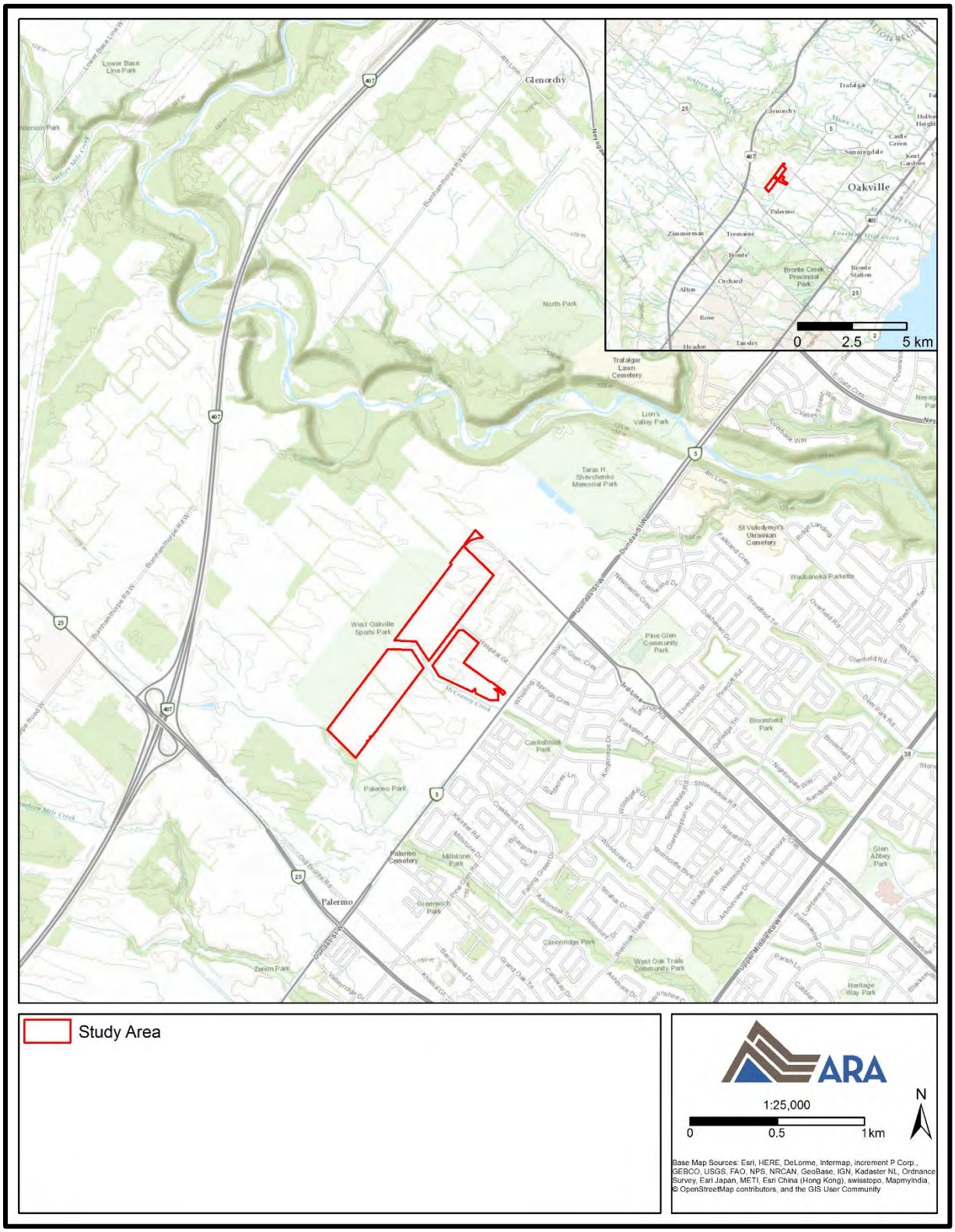
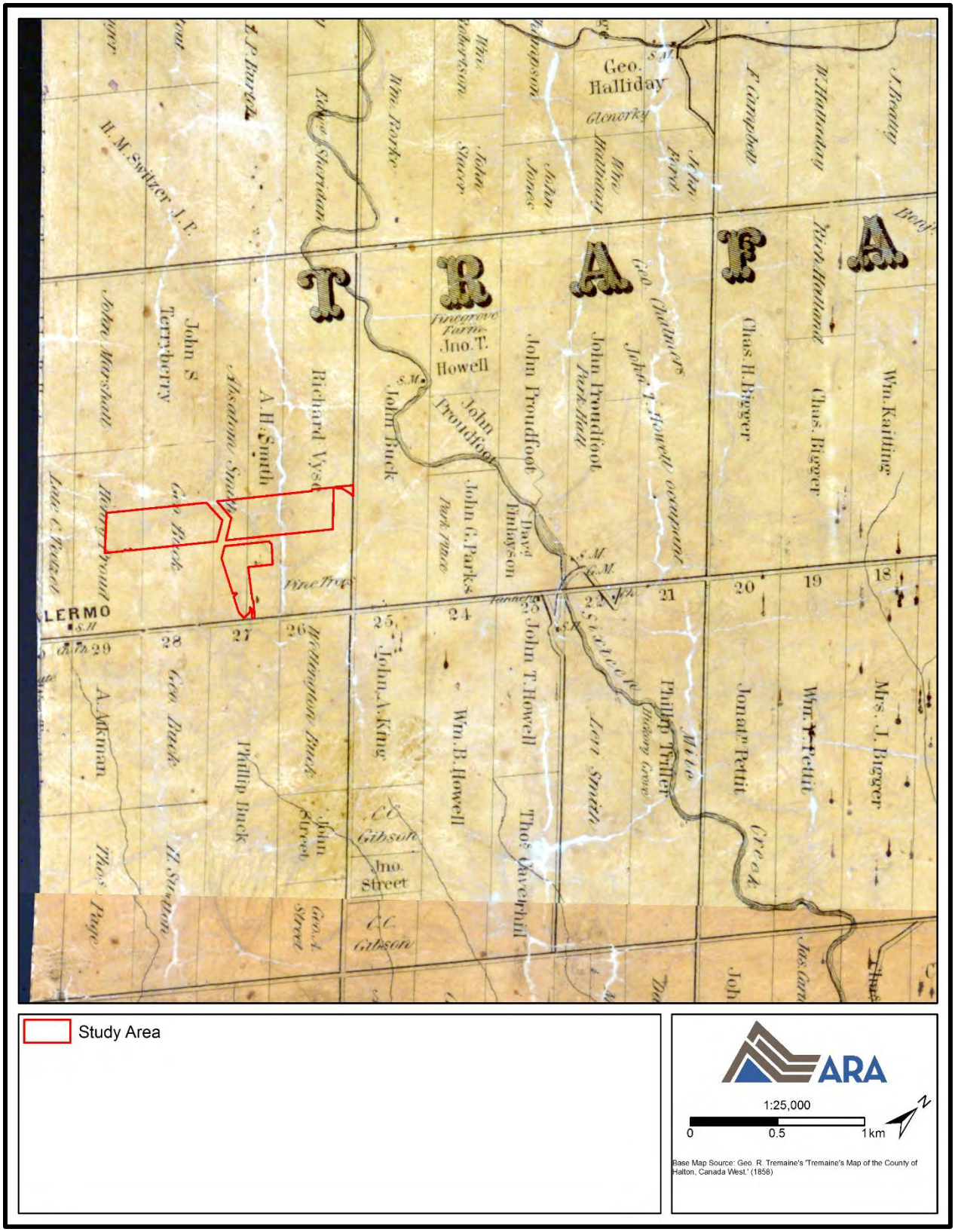


Image 26: Sample of Unclassifiable Artifacts
(Bottle Fragment)

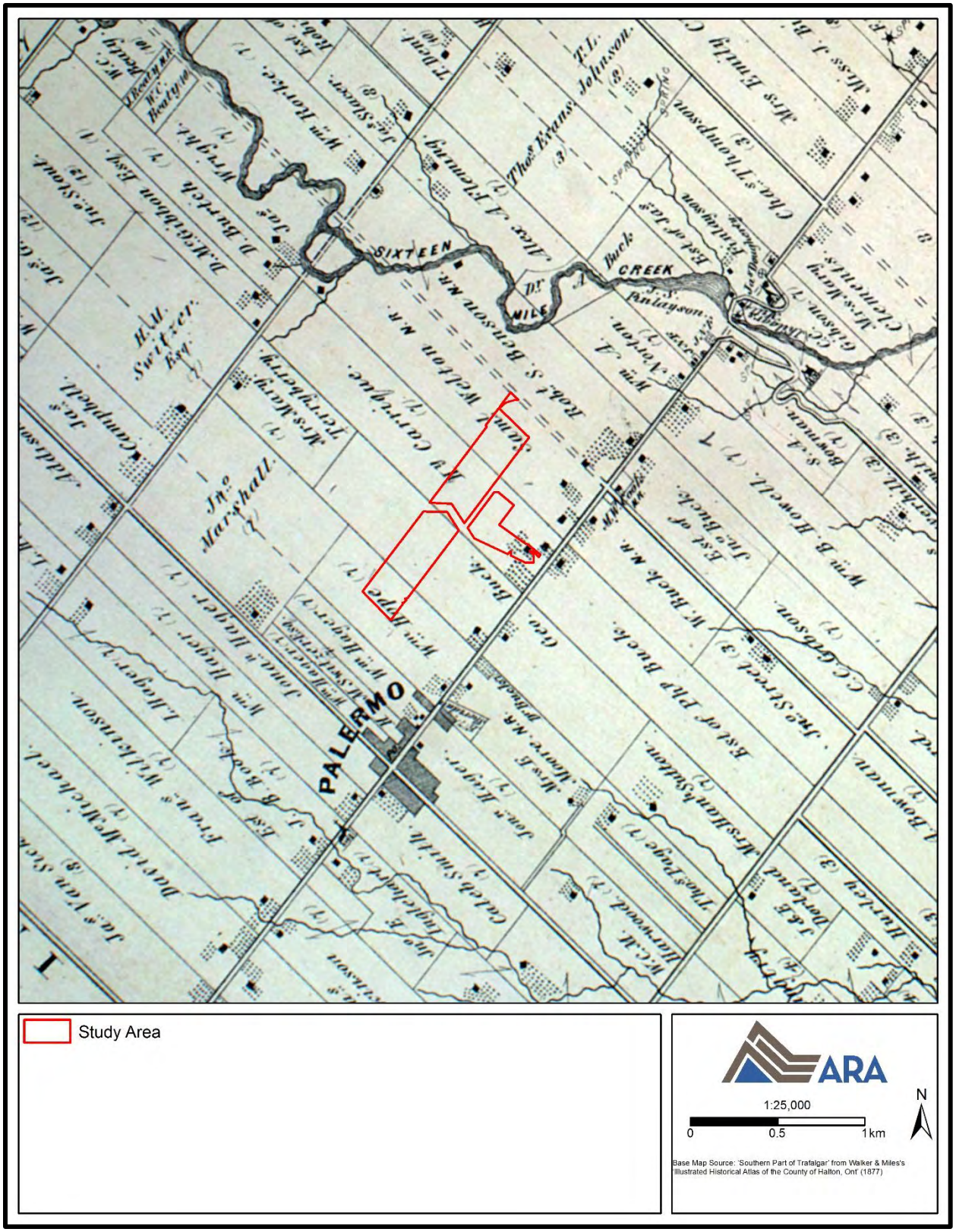
7.0 MAPS



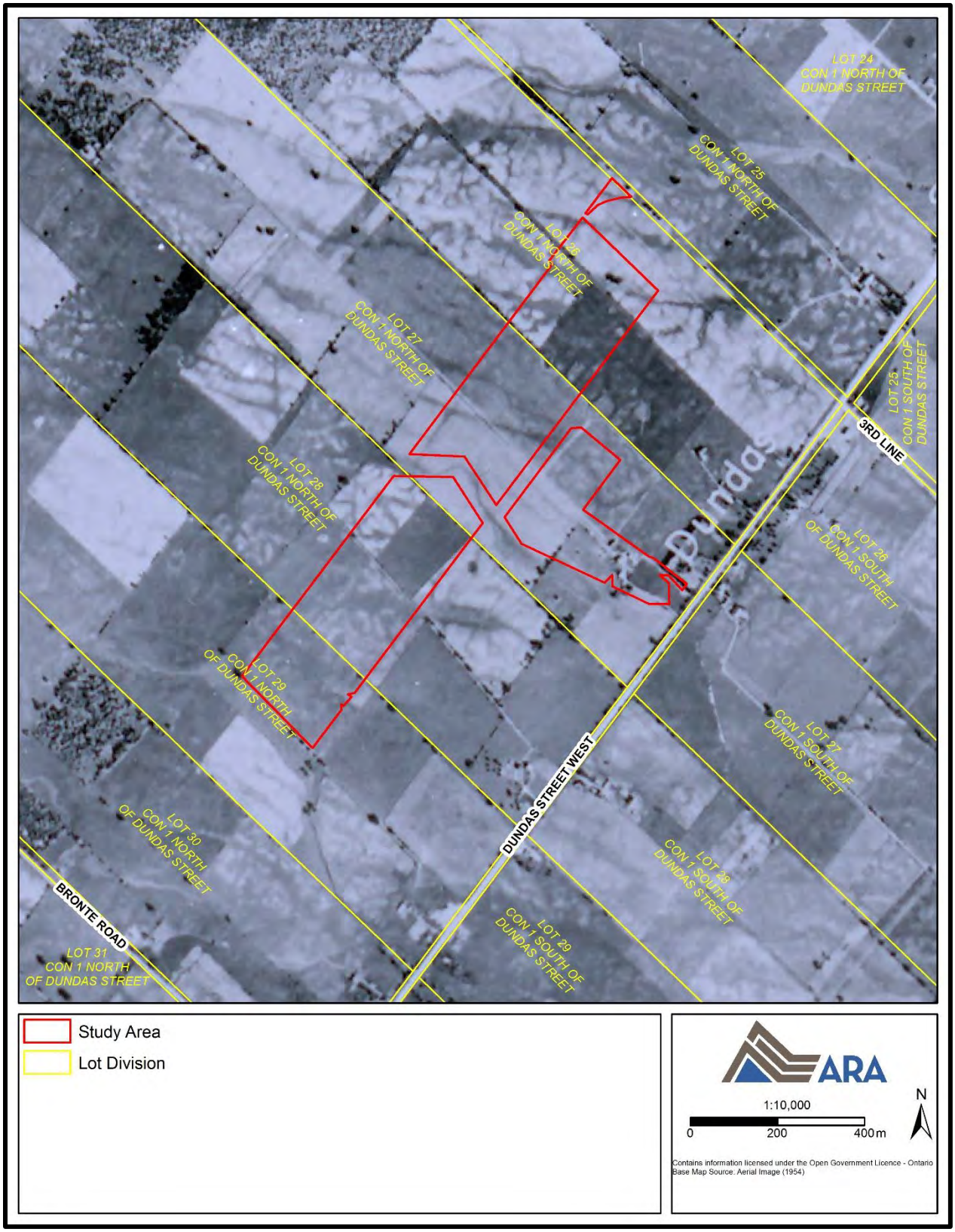
Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2009)

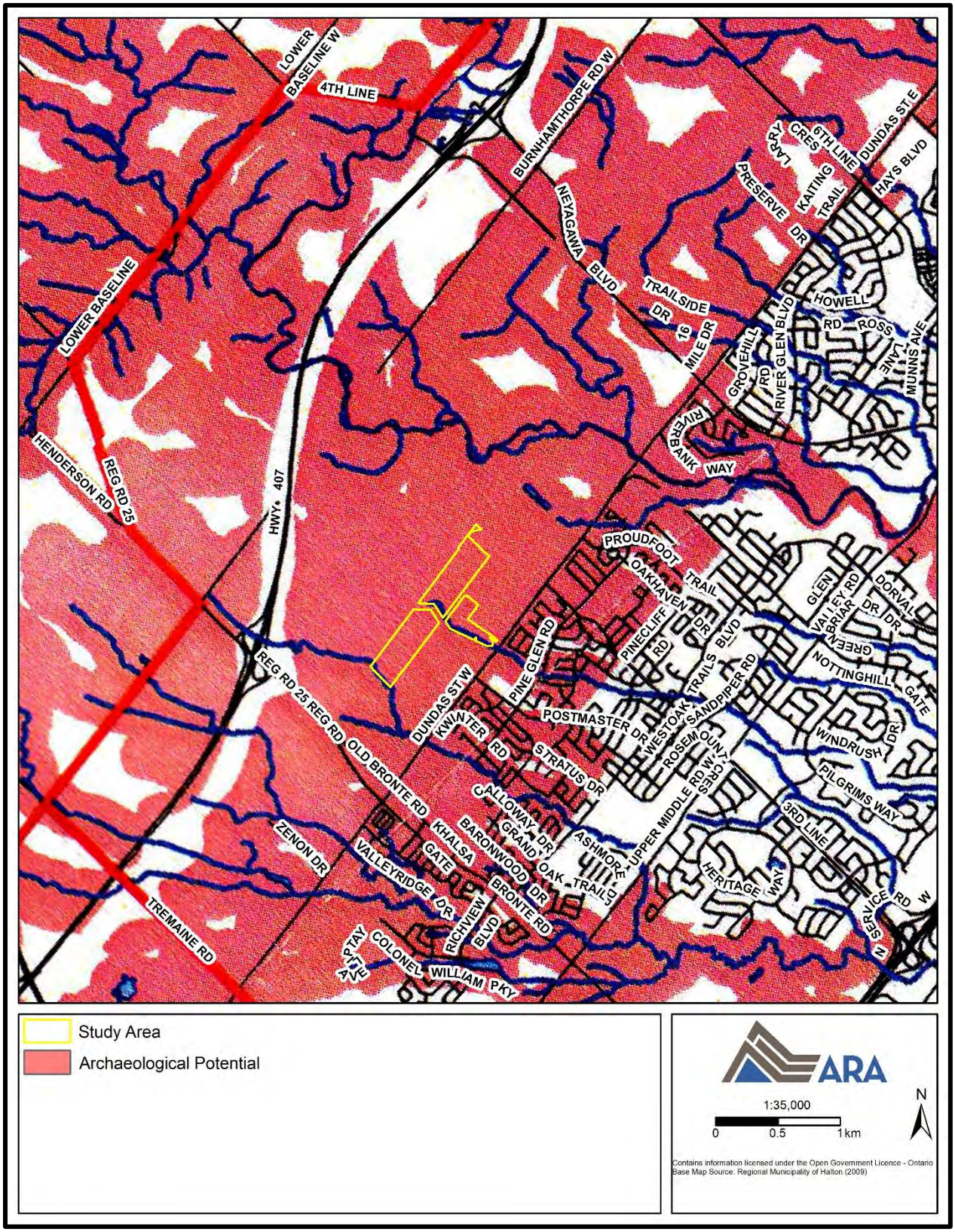


Map 3: Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ont.* (1877)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

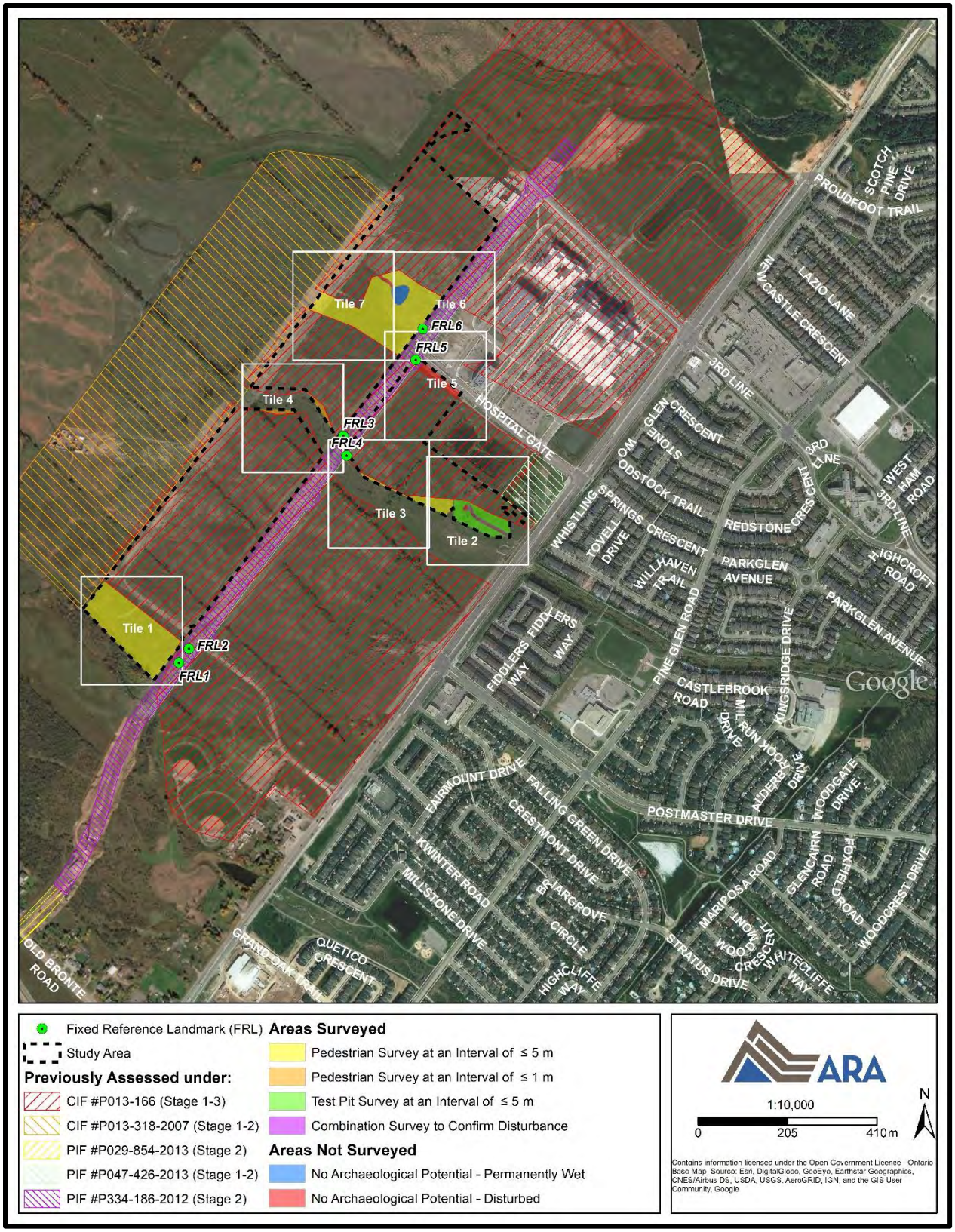


Map 4: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2009)

Map 5: Features of Potential
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

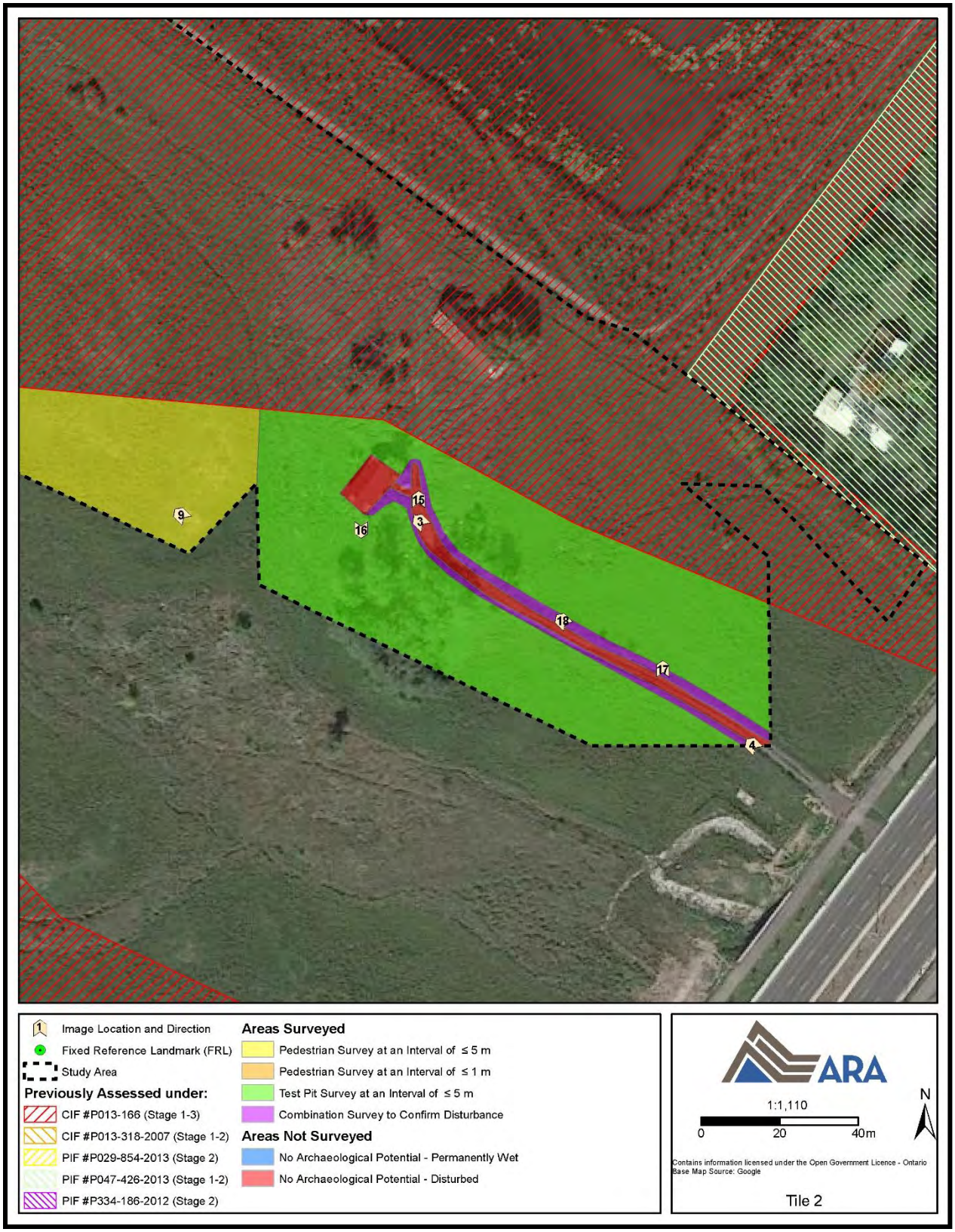


Map 6: Halton's *Archaeological Potential Map*
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Courtesy of the Region of Halton)

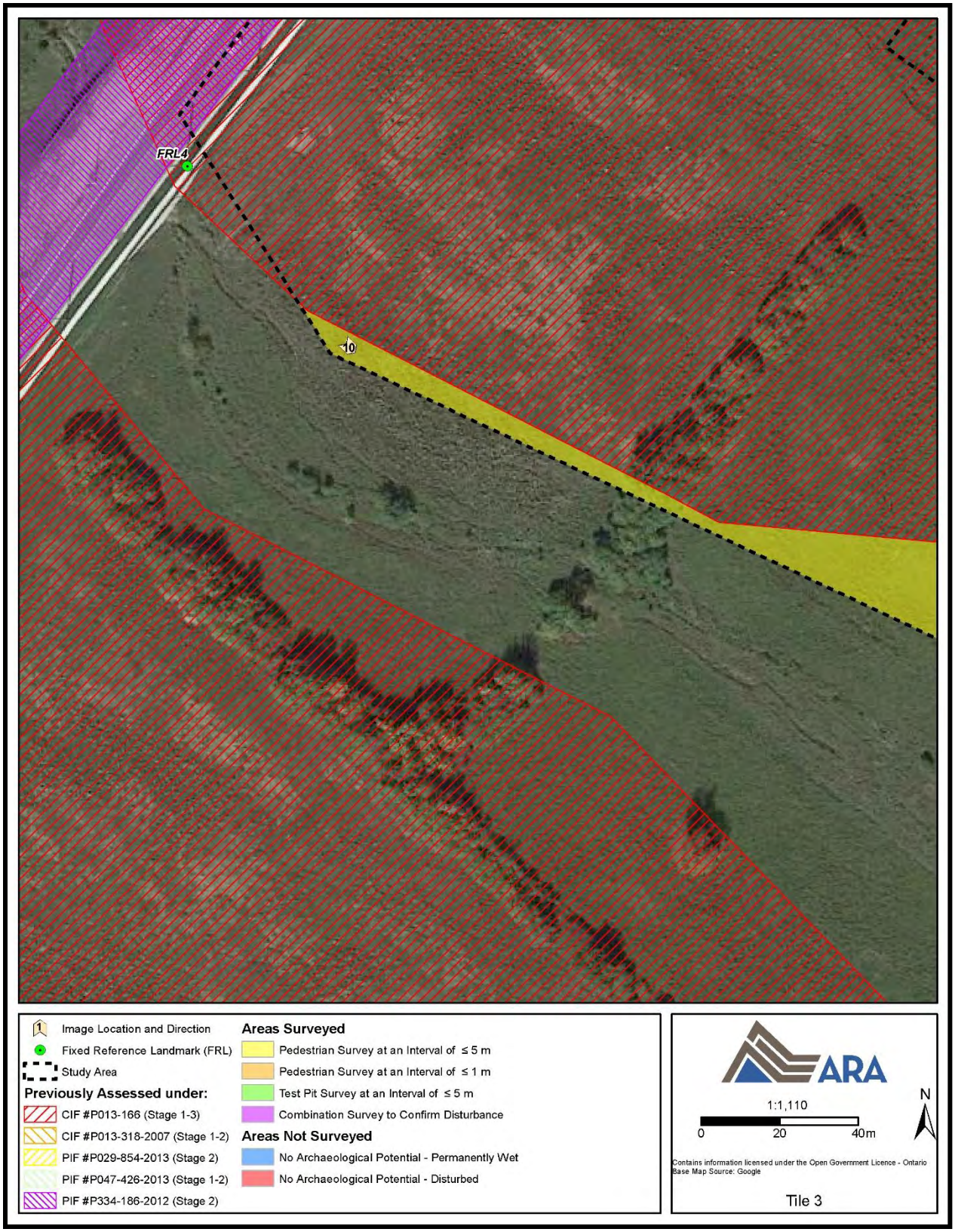


Map 7: Field Methods (Overview)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

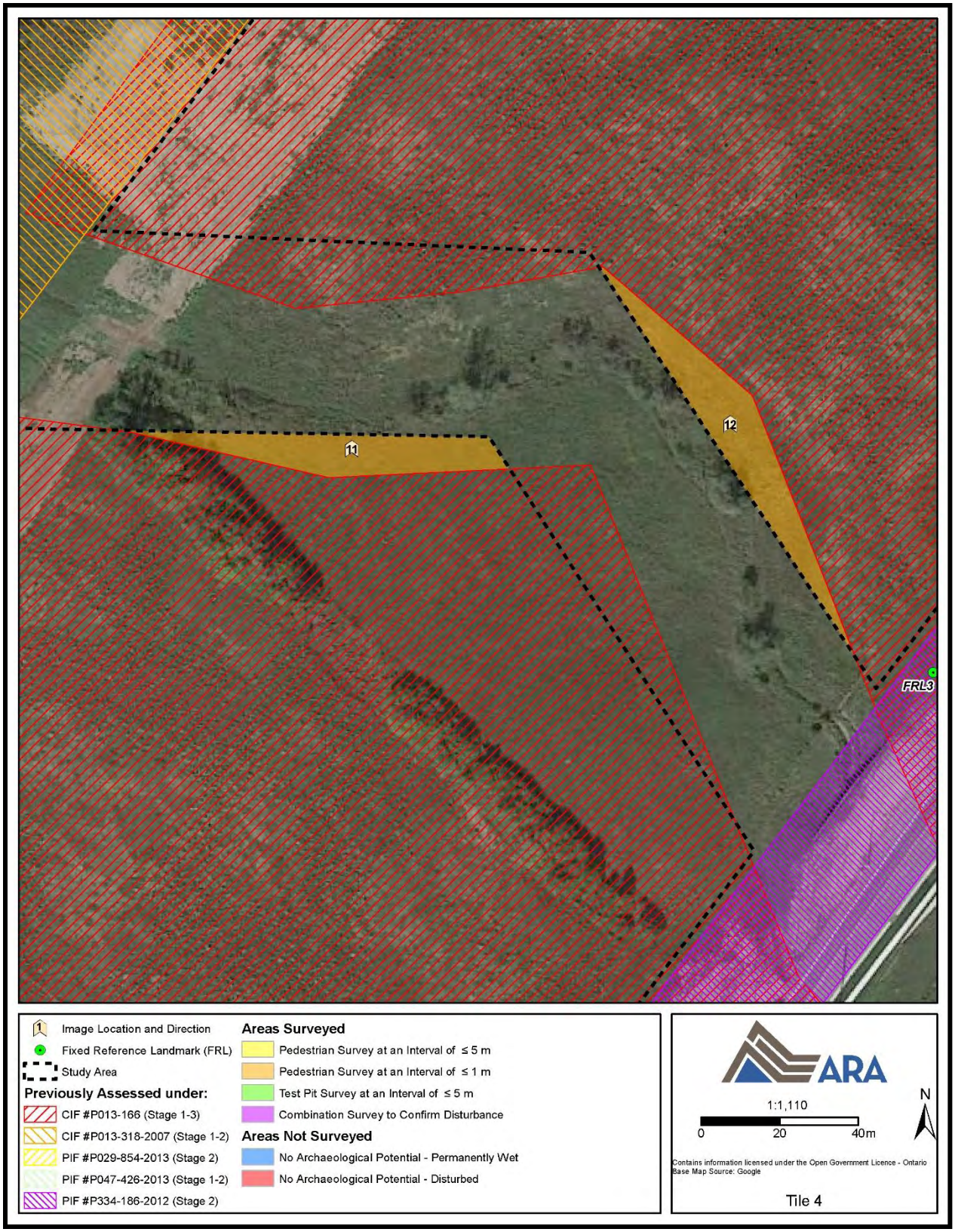
Map 8: Field Methods (Tile 1)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



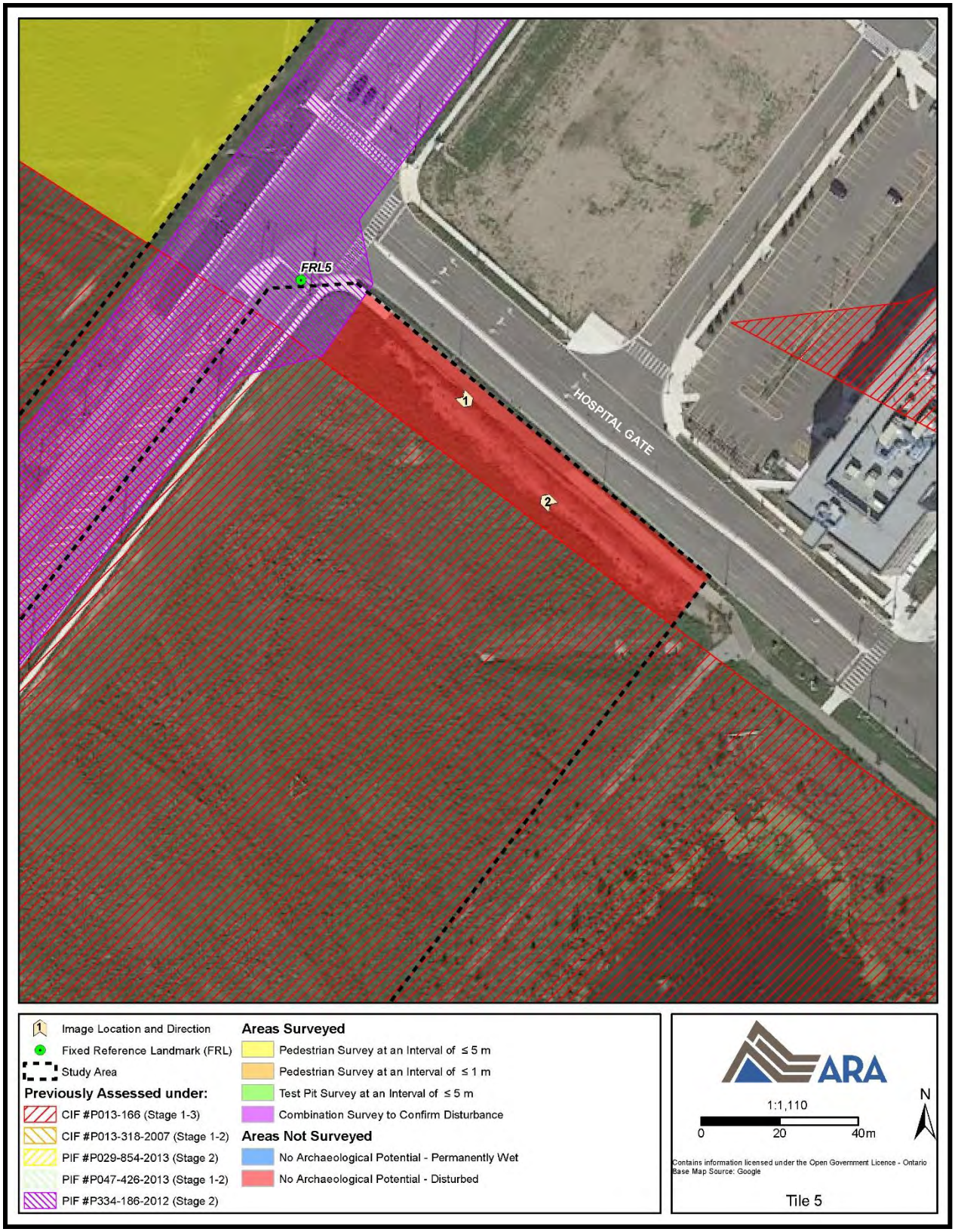
Map 9: Field Methods (Tile 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 10: Field Methods (Tile 3)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

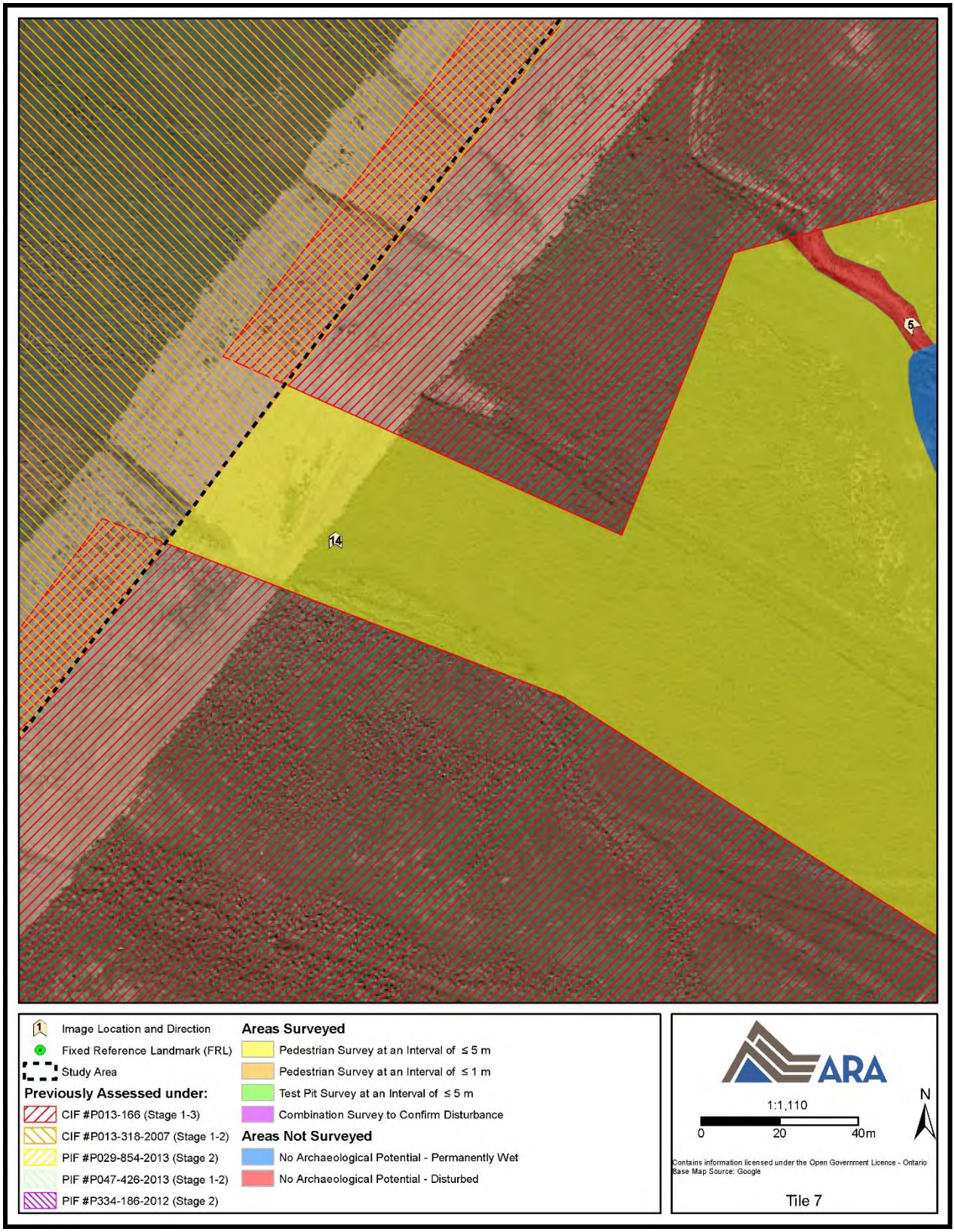


Map 11: Field Methods (Tile 4)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 12: Field Methods (Tile 5)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

Map 13: Field Methods (Tile 6)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 14: Field Methods (Tile 7)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Datable Attribute Glossary

Albany Slip: Albany slip is comprised of a mixture of natural clays and is generally dark chocolate brown in colour. Water is then added to the clay mixture prior to stoneware application, and can be applied by dipping or swirling (Stelle 2001). This decoration on yellowware generally dates from ca. 1842–1920 (Kenyon 1987:25; Miller 2000:10) and on stoneware from 1805–1920, with a popularity date ranging from ca. 1850–1900 (Miller 2000:10; Stelle 2001).

Cut Nail: Cut nails were manufactured by slicing thin sheets of iron and are characterized by a rectangular cross-section (Nelson 1968). These nails began to replace wrought nails ca. 1830 and were used throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The popularity of cut nails began to decline ca. 1890 (Adams et al. 1995:105).

Lead Glaze: Lead glazed earthenwares are identifiable by their smooth reflective finish. They can be clear or pigmented and are most frequently green or brownish-green in colour. Lead glazed date to pre-1900 with their origins in Ontario as early as European contact (FLMNH 2017).

Ironstone (Plain): Ironstone, also known as vitrified white earthenware or stone china, is fired at significantly higher temperatures than earlier earthenwares; as a result, it is characterized by a harder and thicker body (Richardson 2013). Plain ironstone was first introduced in England ca. 1800, but was not established in the Canadian market until the 1820s when it began to appear at auction houses (Collard 1984:126). Although it appeared on the Canadian market in early 1800s it was not popular in Ontario homesteads until the 1840s and continued into in popularity into the 20th century with its peak in popularity between ca. 1875–1900 (Adams 1995:102; Kenyon 1980:10–16).

Painted (Blue): Blue painted patterns with large brush strokes were often found on teaware and sold alongside multicoloured painted wares in the early 19th century, ca. 1815, and continued to be mentioned in archival records until ca. 1830 (MACL 2002; Kenyon 1987:25). This type of decoration is typically associated with pearlware (Kenyon 1987:25).

Pearlware (General): Josiah Wedgewood is typically credited with marketing the earliest pearlware in 1779; however, as he did not patent it, pearlwares were soon being made by a number of manufacturers in England and beyond (Miller 1991:12; Sussman 1977:105). Originally known as "Pearl White," Wedgwood's pearlware was characterized by the use of White China clay and the application of a slightly rippling cobalt glaze, giving the ware its characteristic blue tint (Adams et al. 1995:102; Lockett 1996). This colouration was intentionally done in order to mimic the Chinese porcelain popular at the time. Typical pearlware decorations (e.g., painted or transferred) also tended to replicate styles common in East Asia (Lockett 1996). The popularity of pearlware began to diminish ca. 1830, and production ceased soon after ca. 1840s (Miller 1991:12; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:2).

Whiteware (Plain): Whiteware (plain) is recognizable by its very smooth, white glaze devoid of any tinting or pooling. Whiteware was first produced in England ca. 1810, and it became the most popular ceramic form in Ontario ca. 1830 (Adams et al. 1995:102); as a result, whiteware fragments are among the most commonly occurring artifacts.

Rockingham: "Rockingham" refers to a distinctive brown manganese glaze, most often used in the decoration of utilitarian hollowares, although it also appears on moulded ceramic bottles and figurines (Adams et al. 1995:101). Although Rockingham glaze is most commonly associated with yellowwares which were popular from 1850–1870 it was also occasionally used on stonewares (Ketchum 1983:11–12). Rockingham was produced ca. 1850 and is still seen today (Richardson 2013).

Sponge (All-Over): This decorative method was used as an inexpensive way to create a mottled effect on ceramics (Adams et al. 1995:102–103). Sponging was in use from the 18th–20th centuries, but all-over sponging rarely occurred in Ontario prior to ca. 1830. Sponging was most popular between 1840–1870 (Kenyon 1980:7).

Transfer (Blue): Blue coloured transfer print was the first colour to be utilized on ceramic vessels. This printed colour was first produced in the British potting industry ca. 1780, but the earliest mention of this style in Ontario records occurs in 1802. This style was popular from its production until the 1870s when it reached a low point (Kenyon 1991:9). Blue transfer printed wares are still produced today, but they obviously decline in popularity and frequency in accordance with the ware types themselves. Blue printed transfer on bone china and porcelain dates from ca. 1802–present (Kenyon 1991:9; Collard 1984:168; Miller 1991:11), on pearlware ca. 1802–1840s and creamware from ca. 1802–1830 (Kenyon 1991:9; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:2,5), on ironstone from ca. 1840s–20th century (Kenyon 1991:9; Adams et al. 1995:102) and on whiteware from ca. 1830–present (Kenyon 1991:9; Adams et al. 1995:102).

Transfer (Pink/Red): The first recorded occurrence of pink or red coloured transfer was in 1832, therefore its appearance on whiteware and pearlware would have begun ca. 1830, although it was not commonplace in Ontario after ca. 1850 (Kenyon 1987:25).

Appendix B: Artifact Catalogue

Record	Provenience	Lot	Freq.	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Datable Attribute	Date Range	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	PTP 1	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)				Yes	A409
2	PTP 1	1	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	1840s–20th century		No	A409
3	PTP 1	1	2	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Brown Glazed Mottled Black	No	A409
4	PTP 2	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)			Possible Rockingham	Yes	A409
5	PTP 3	1	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	ca. 1830–present		No	A409
6	PTP 3	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Brown Glaze	No	A409
7	PTP 3	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Green-Brown Glaze	No	A409
8	PTP 4	1	1	Architectural	Brick	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)				No	A409
9	PTP 5	1	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	ca. 1830–present		No	A409
10	PTP 5	1	1	Foodways	Stoneware (Coarse)	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	Albany Slip	1805–1920		No	A409
11	PTP 5	1	1	Personal	Copper-Alloy	Apparel	Button			Shank Missing / "LONDON; GILT"	No	A409
12	PTP 6	1	2	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	1840s–20th century		No	A409
13	PTP 7	1	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	ca. 1830–present		No	A409
14	PTP 7	1	2	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	1840s–20th century		No	A409
15	PTP 7	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)				Yes	A409
16	PTP 7	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Brown Glaze	No	A409
17	PTP 7	1	1	Foodways	Glass	Glass Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Amber	No	A409
18	PTP 7	1	3	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Sponge (All-Over)	ca. 1830–1840	Likely Belong to the Same Vessel	No	A409
19	PTP 7	1	1	Architectural	Brick	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)				No	A409
20	PTP 7	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Black Interior Slip	No	A409
21	PTP 8	1	4	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	ca. 1830–present		No	A409
22	PTP 8	1	2	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	1780–ca. 1840s	Base Fragments / Transitional	No	A409
23	PTP 8	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)			Blue Fragment	No	A409
24	PTP 8	1	1	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Painted (Blue)	ca. 1815–1830	Transitional	No	A409
25	PTP 8	1	1	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Transfer (Blue)	ca. 1802–1840s	Transitional	No	A409

Record	Provenience	Lot	Freq.	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Datable Attribute	Date Range	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
26	PTP 8	1	1	Architectural	Brick	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)				No	A409
27	PTP 8	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Brown Glazed Mottled Black	No	A409
28	PTP 9	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)			Light Brown Glazed Mottled Black	No	A409
29	PTP 10	1	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	Lead Glaze	pre-1900	Light Brown Glazed Mottled Black	No	A409
30	PTP 10	1	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890		No	A409
31	PTP 10	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Transfer (Pink-Red)	ca.1830–1850		No	A409
32	PTP 11	1	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890		No	A409
33	PTP 11	1	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890	Heavily Corroded	No	A409
34	PTP 11	1	2	Unclassifiable	Glass	Glass Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)			Aqua / Fragments Mend / Possible Mould Blown or Semi-Automatic	No	A409
35	PTP 12	1	1	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	1780–ca. 1840s	Transitional	No	A409
36	PTP 12	1	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)				Yes	A409
37	PTP 12	1	1	Foodways	Stoneware (Coarse)	Ceramic Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	Rockingham	ca. 1850–present		No	A409
38	PTP 12	1	1	Architectural	Brick	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)				No	A409
39	PTP 13	1	2	Unclassifiable	Glass	Glass Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)				No	A409
40	PTP 13	1	1	Unclassifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material			Very Thin / Black Slip / Possible Tile	Yes	A409
41	PTP 13	1	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	Plain	ca. 1830–present		No	A409