



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment – ARGO
Oakville Woods, 210 Burnhamthorpe Road East,
Part Lot 14, Concession 1 North of Dundas,
Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of
Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario

Project Number: P2021-042	PIF: P1153-0044-2022
Report Type: Original	Report Date: September 21, 2022
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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment and Stage 2 archaeological property survey on behalf of Argo Oakville Woods Corp. as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Subdivision Plan for 210 Burnhamthorpe Road East, Part Lot 14, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. This archaeological assessment is required under the Planning Act (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 6.34 hectares (15.7 acres) in size and currently consists of a residential structure, several industrial structures, associated paved landscaping and driveways, as well as portions of an agricultural field, scrublands, ponds, and a small portion of woodlot (**Map 2**).

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

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment via a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Stage 2 property survey took place on July 25-26, 2022. Following MTCS Standards and Guidelines the property underwent assessment at 5 metre intervals for both the pedestrian survey, and test pit survey. During the test pit survey extensive disturbance was encountered, resulting in intervals being increased to 10 metres. This disturbance continued throughout the entirety of the non-agricultural portion of the study area, with no intact soil profiles being observed. No archaeological materials were observed or recovered from any of the test pits or during the pedestrian survey. As such, further work (Stage 3) is not recommended, and the property is clear of further archaeological potential.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Field Director	Andrew Sparling, B.A. Hon. (R1200)
Field Crew	Leah Gukathasan Ilmar Kanbergs Thomas Malcolm Cheyanne Romeo Paul Schweitzer Robert Skrepnek
Report Preparation	Andrew Sparling, B.A. Hon. (R1200) Sean Doyle, M.A. (R1266)
Graphics	Mark Buma
Review	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kevin Singh and Julian Pompeo - ARGO Development Corp.

Adam LaForme – Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Project Context

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

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Oakville Woods Corp. as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Subdivision Plan for Part Lot 14, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton (**Map 1**). This archaeological assessment is required under the Planning Act (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The study area is approximately 6.34 hectares (15.7 acres) in size and currently consists of a residential structure, several industrial structures, associated paved landscaping and driveways, as well as portions of an agricultural field, scrublands, ponds, and a small portion of woodlot.

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

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background research indicated the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment. Permission to access the study area was provided by Julian Pompeo and no limitations were placed on this access (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

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

Historical Context

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

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn

more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-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
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)

	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

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 estimates 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 monopolize 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 that were known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, and 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 dispersal 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 Brébeuf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups, such as the Mississaugas from northern Ontario, at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

European Treaties and Deeds

Map 3 illustrates that the study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record when the Mississauga First Nations entered Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2nd, 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

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

Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where

have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.

This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.”

- (J. Morris 1943:22)

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Home District

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

The Home District originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'ile Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is in the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth (now City of Hamilton).

Halton County and Trafalgar Township

The County of Halton was named for William Halton who was engaged as the secretary of Francis Gore, who acted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton was originally a part of the Gore District, but in 1816 the Gore District became its own entity separate from the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. In 1853 the two counties separated, and in 1857 the towns of Oakville and Milton were added to County Council (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton included the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. Surveys of Halton County were undertaken in 1806 and 1819, after First Nation land purchases. In the early maps of Halton County there was an area of 960 acres that was listed as First Nations land. This land was ceded to the Crown by the Mississauga and immediately surveyed, made available for sale, and purchased by Colonel William Chisolm in 1867.

By 1881, Halton County was described as entirely settled in a provincial survey. Nearly all settlers had replaced the early log cabins with more substantial farmsteads. As many as 74% of the 1881 Census respondents reported dwellings constructed of brick, stone, or first-class frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 178). Market facilities were reported to be excellent, particularly given the access throughout the county to long established markets. While the division of acreage ranged from township to township, pasture lands generally represented the largest usage of land, followed by the cultivation of hay and fall wheat (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 185-186).

The settlement of Trafalgar Township was made possible through the construction of a military road linking York to Niagara, modern-day Dundas Street. Construction of this road commenced in 1796, and by 1806 the first settlers began homesteading in the newly created Township of Trafalgar. The vast majority of the first settlers to the area were United Empire Loyalists fleeing the hostile situation of the American Revolutionary War. The area was known for mixed crop farming, orchards, and poultry raising, particularly turkey (Blair 2006).

Past and Current Land Use of Part Lot 14, Concession 1 NDS

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted. The original Crown Patent for the 200 acres comprising Concession 1 NDS Lot 14 was issued to James Thompson in October 1808. Upon his death the lot was split into two 100-acre parts and willed to two of his sons in July 1846, with James W. Thompson receiving the eastern half and Alexander Thompson the western half. In 1855 several Bargain and Sell transactions occurred, ending with David McDuffe owning the Northwestern $\frac{1}{4}$ (50 acres) of the property, and James W. Thompson and wife owning the Southwestern $\frac{1}{4}$ and Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ (150 acres). This is how the Lot was divided on the 1858 Tremaine Map of Halton County (**Map 4**). In 1860 James W. Thompson and Wife Quit Claimed their interest in the Southwestern $\frac{1}{4}$ (50 acres), which went to David McDuffe, who now owned the full Western $\frac{1}{2}$ (100 acres) of the Lot. This Western $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property is hereafter irrelevant to this project since the study area is in the Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 14. No structures are depicted within the study area on the 1858 Tremaine Map.

In 1869 there was a Bargain and Sell transaction that was subject to mortgage for the Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Lot, which went from James W. Thompson and wife to Neil A. Thompson. That same year Neil A. Thompson took out a mortgage that was financed by Elizabeth A. Boice, wife of William Boice. After changing hands several times due to renegotiations of the mortgage, ownership went back to Neil A. Thompson in 1872 after paying off the mortgage. Immediately afterwards there was a Bargain and Sell from Neil A. Thompson to Horace Cline that was subject to mortgage in favour of E. A. Boise for \$1800. That mortgage was taken out several months later and financed by Neil A. Thompson. Just two months after that the mortgage was discharged to John Young and George Ludlow Papps, trustees under the Will of George (illegible). In 1875 there was an Assignment of Mortgage, with George Ludlow Papps as the Assignor for the first and fourth parts, John Young for the second part, Jonas Baldwin for the third part, and Robert Henry B?? Assignor of the fourth part along with Papps. In 1876 there was a Discharge of Mortgage from Elizabeth A. Boice, wife of William Boice, to Neil Alexander Thompson. On the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Halton County (**Map 5**) there are two structures that had been constructed at the southern end of the eastern half of the Lot, with an associated plot of farmland – however these structures are outside of the current study area. At that time ‘Mr. Papps of Hamilton’ is the only name listed as owner in the Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Lot. This must be George Ludlow Papps, who was probably listed on the Atlas because he was the Assignor for the first part of the mortgage. In February of 1877 there was a Surveyance of the property for \$2500 from ‘George Ludlow Papps and Robert Henry Bertrice, Trustees under Will of George James Foster, deceased’ to William Johnson, who remained owner of the property until 1898.

Examination of aerial imagery from 1954 (**Map 6**) indicates a homestead in the northern portion of the study area adjacent to Burnhamthorpe Road, with the remainder appearing agricultural in nature. Currently, the property consists of an abandoned residential structure, several modern barn-type buildings, a large gravel covered yard used for vehicle storage, and an agricultural field.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the

Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located within Borden block AiGw.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study area are to be listed. A search concluded that there were 35 known archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the study area, with 14 of those being within 300 metres (**Table 2**).

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

Borden Number	Site name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Further CHVI
AiGw-1000*	Location 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-1001*	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Further CHVI
AiGw-1002*		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	No Further CHVI
AiGw-179*					
AiGw-415*		Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AiGw-416		Other		Other; Findspot	
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other; Camp/Campsite	
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Homestead	
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	

AiGw-496	Mosely Farm House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AiGw-500*		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AiGw-501*	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown	
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AiGw-545*	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead; Homestead; House	No Further CHVI
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI
AjGw-027	80-403-13	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Other; Camp/Campsite	
AjGw-028	80-403-14	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AjGw-031	81-403-48	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AjGw-227*	Lernan	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	
AjGw-462*		Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AjGw-463*		Woodland, Early	Aboriginal		
AjGw-464*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	
AjGw-465		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	

AjGw-466*		Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AjGw-467*		Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AjGw-500	Bigger	Post-Contact			
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
AjGw-631	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Findspot	

* within 300 metres

Previous Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

As per Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a search of the OASD database was undertaken to determine if any previous archaeological studies had been carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (50 m) to the study area. The following assessments have been identified:

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Petgor Lands (404072 Ontario Limited), Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1, N.S.D., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF: P177-094; P141-017-2006

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Mattamy Homes to conduct a stage 1&2 archaeological assessment of the Petgor Lands in the town of Oakville, with the assessment taking place on October 5-6, 2005 and July 11, 2006. Seven pre-contact localities were identified during pedestrian survey, with 4 being designated sites; Findspot P2 (AiGw-415) consisted of an early Woodland Adena projectile point, Findspot P3 (AiGw-416) consisted of an unidentified projectile point, Findspot P4 (AiGw-453) consisted of Onondaga chert shatter and an Early Archaic Nettling projectile point, and Findspot P5 (AiGw-454) consisted of eight Onondaga chert artifacts scattered over a 30-meter radius. Findspot 5 (AiGw-454) was the only site recommended for stage 3 assessment.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Property, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 NDS, Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF: P049-223-2007

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by McGill Development Services, Ltd. to conduct a stage 1&2 archaeological assessment of the ARGO property in the town of Oakville. Stage 2 assessment was conducted November 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, and 19, 2007. During pedestrian survey two pre-contact sites, five pre-contact findspots, seven historical sites and one historical findspot were documented. During test pit survey, one historical site was documented. The resulting Borden numbers are as follows; AiGw-504, AiGw-501, AiGw-492, AiGw-493, AiGw-494, AiGw-495, AiGw-496, AiGw-497, AiGw-498, AiGw-499, and AiGw-500.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region (**Map 7**).

“The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soils...covering 300 square miles across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 feet a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks.”

(Chapman and Putnam, 1984:126)

The soil of the Study Area consists primarily of Oneida Clay Loam (Gillespie et al. 1971), a well-draining soil overlaying argillaceous tills (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). With good drainage, the soils are highly productive and provide a suitable environment for Pre-Contact Indigenous agriculture.

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of a seasonal tributary of Morrison Creek running through the study area, as well as several small ponds in proximity to it. This further emphasizes the potential for Pre-Contact archaeological resources to be found nearby.

Field Methods

The Stage 1 background assessment and Stage 2 property survey were conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MTCS (P1153-0044-2022). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Andrew Sparling (R1200). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MTCS 2013 Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted on July 25-26, 2022. The weather was sunny with a temperature ranging between 20 and 25 degrees Celsius. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The table below illustrates the weather conditions and ground visibility during fieldwork on this property.

TABLE 2: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

Date	Field Director	Temperature and weather	Ground Visibility	Assessment Method
July 25 th , 2022	Andrew Sparling	25° Celsius and sunny	90% or greater	Pedestrian survey and Test pitting
July 26 th , 2022	Andrew Sparling	20° Celsius and sunny	N/A	Test pitting

The study area is comprised of a residential structure, several industrial structures, associated paved landscaping and driveways, as well as portions of an agricultural field, scrublands, ponds, and a small portion of woodlot. For the manicured lawns and brush-lined field edges, that could not be ploughed, test pit survey was conducted at 5 metre transects across the study area per MTCS S&G 2.1.2.1c, until it was determined that the context was disturbed, with stratigraphy being comprised of fill, at which point test pits were completed at 10 metre transects.

All test pits were approximately 30 centimeters in diameter with some being excavated to a depth of up to 1 metre to find subsoil and to be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Stratigraphy across these portions of the property was uniformly fill, exhibiting greyish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/2) clay with heavy inclusions of gravel, concrete, asphalt, plastic and various pieces of modern refuse (Images 17-19). This modern material was found at depths greater than 80 cm. The treed area between the northern and southern fields was also disturbed but consisted of a pale brown (Munsell 10YR 6/3) fill, which also had gravel and some concrete inclusions (Image 20). All soil was screened through six-millimeter mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. All test pits were backfilled once complete. No cultural material was found in any of the test pits across the study area.

While completing the fieldwork, the current occupant/former owner of the property indicated that the area behind the house had up to three metres of fill brought in to raise the level of the area for the purpose of storing boats. This is consistent with what test pits revealed and was also evident through steep unnatural slope found just north of the southernmost ploughed field (Images 10 and 11).

The agricultural fields within the study area were ploughed and appropriately weathered prior to commencement of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey. Images 1 and 2 document the field visibility at

time of assessment. Per MTCS SCGA S&G 2.1.2, these portions of the study area were assessed via pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals (Image 2). No cultural materials were encountered during pedestrian survey across the study area. All field results and photo locations can be seen on **Map 8**.

Record of Documentation

TABLE 3 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	2 typed files stored in project file	2 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	79 photographs

No archaeological materials were recovered during the Stage 1-2 assessment

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

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

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

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

1. No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
2. No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

3. No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

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

Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MTCS 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made:

1. There are 14 registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area
2. There are historic transportation routes and areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 100 m of the study area.
3. The soils of the study area are conducive for agriculture.

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

Conclusion

While the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment concluded high potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological finds within the study area, the Stage 2 test pit survey found that the study area has undergone extensive, deep disturbance across the entirety of the area that is not active agricultural field, with no intact soil horizons being identified. This disturbance event is likely related to construction of the extant structures within the study area during the early 20th century, and well as the depositing of fill for the purposes of elevating portions of the land. These activities have effectively resulted in the removal of the study area's archaeological potential, and no archaeological materials were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey. Although the agricultural fields remained natural and untouched, no archaeological materials were encountered there either. As such, it is deemed that the study area does not retain any cultural heritage value or interest and is considered free of further archaeological concern.

Recommendations

No archaeological material was encountered during the Stage 2 assessment of the study area; therefore, the study area is considered free of further archaeological concern and does not require further work (Stage 3 or 4).

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

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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Images

IMAGE 1: FIELD CONDITIONS, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 2: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 3: STUDY AREA, DRIVEWAY, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 4: STUDY AREA, SURFACE DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 5: STUDY AREA, SURFACE DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 6: STUDY AREA, SURFACE DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 7: STUDY AREA, SURFACE DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 8: STUDY AREA, SURFACE DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 9: STUDY ARE, STANDING WATER, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 10: STUDY AREA, UNNATURAL, LANDSCAPED SLOPE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 11: STUDY AREA, UNNATURAL, LANDSCAPED SLOPE, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 12: TEST PITTING AT 10M INTERVALS, FACING EAST



IMAGE 13: TEST PITTING AT 10M INTERVALS, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 14: TEST PITTING AT 10M INTERVALS, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 15: TEST PITTING AT 10M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 16: TEST PITTING AT 10M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 17: DISTURBED TEST PIT, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 18: DISTURBED TEST PIT, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 19: DISTURBED TEST PIT, FACING NORTH



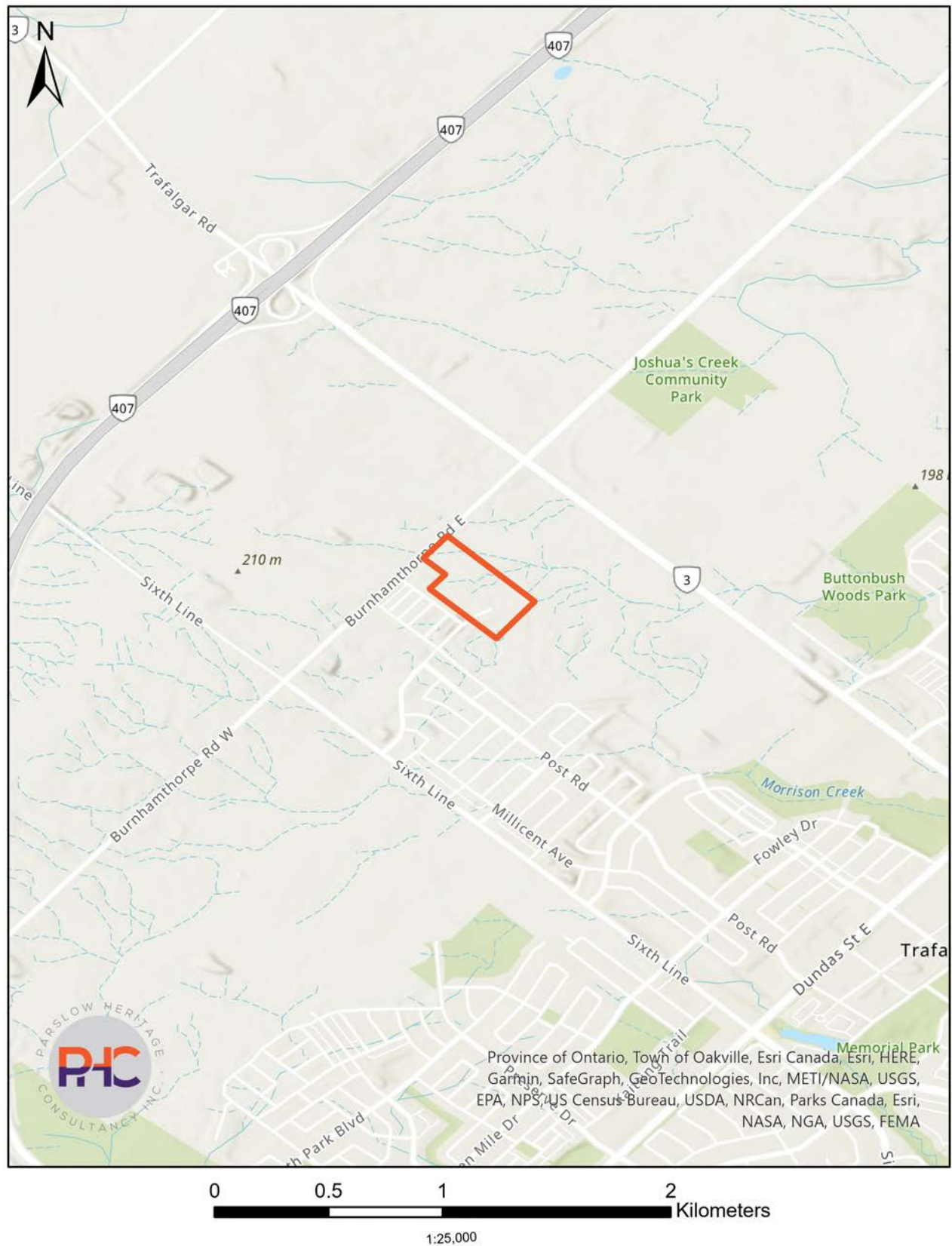
IMAGE 20: DISTURBED TEST PIT, FACING NORTH




Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES

Map 1 - Study Area on Modern Topographic Map



Legend

 Study Boundary

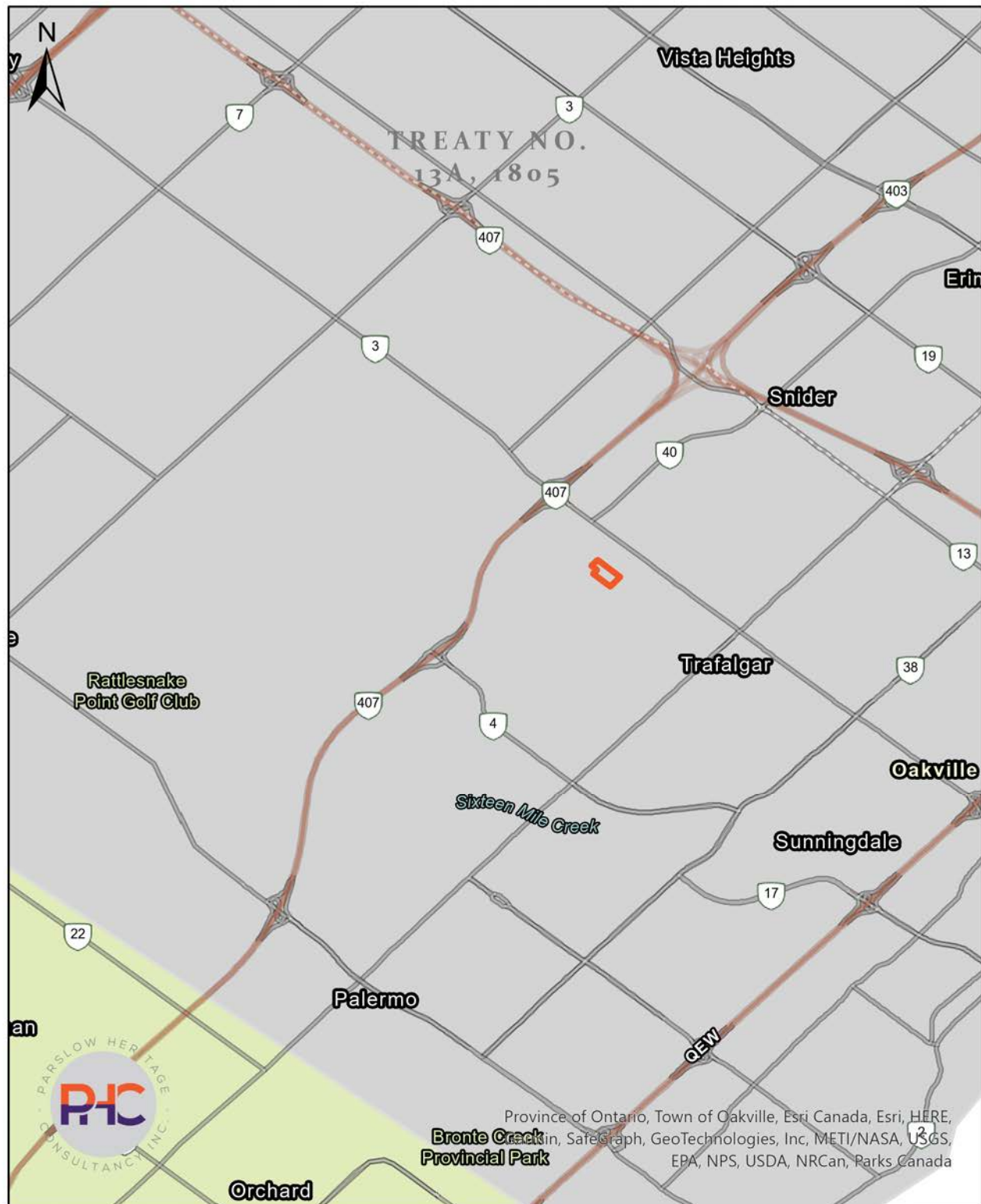
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 2 - Study Area on Modern Aerial Image



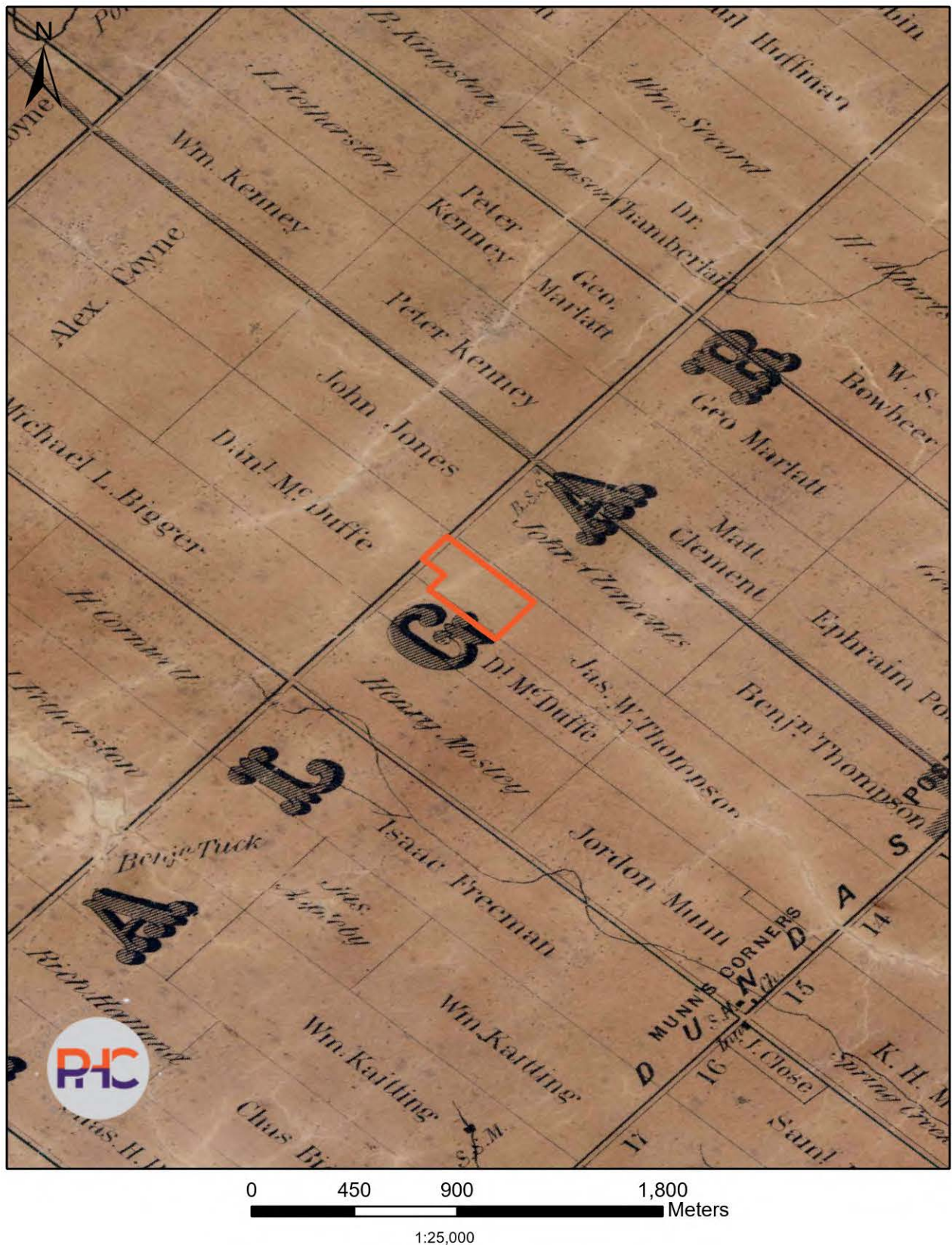
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Map 3 - Study Area on Treaties Map




Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 4 - Study Area on 1858 Tremaine Map

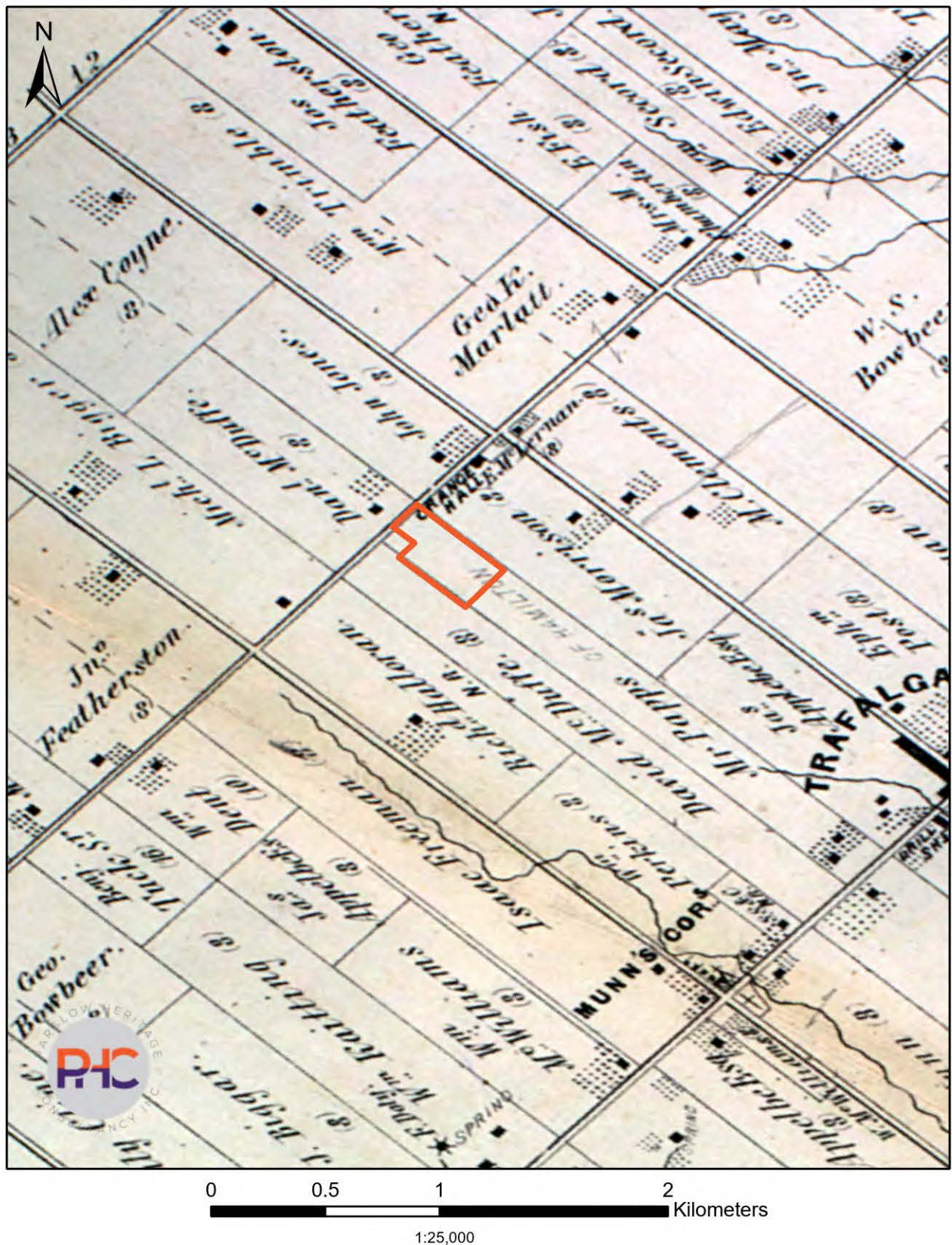


Legend


 Study Boundary

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 5 - Study Area on 1877 Illustrate Atlas



Legend


 Study Boundary

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 6 - Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image



Legend




 Study Boundary

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 7 - Study Area on Physiographic Map



Legend

-  Study Boundary
-  Till Moraines
-  Till Plains (Drumlinized)

1:10,000

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

Map 8 - Stage 2 Results and Photo Locations



Legend

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Disturbed 10 m | Structures/surface disturbance |
| Low and wet | Test pit survey 10m - disturbed |
| Pedestrian Survey 5m | Study Boundary |
| Raised area-slope, artificial berm/fill | |

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Oakville Woods

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