

Original Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

772 Winston Churchill Boulevard

***Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of
Trafalgar, County of Halton, now Town of Oakville, Halton Region, Ontario***

Project # OAHL2117

Archaeological Consulting License #P327 (Cary)

PIF # P327-0011-2021 (Stage 1)

October 29, 2021

Prepared for:

772 Winston Churchill Limited Partnership

Suite 2500, 10111-104 Ave NW Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0J4

wood.

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Project # OAHL2117

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October 29, 2021

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Executive Summary

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by 772 Winston Churchill Limited Partnership (“the Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment prior to development of an industrial warehouse at 772 Winston Churchill Boulevard in the Town of Oakville, Ontario (the “study area”). The study area was historically described as part of Lot 1, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is approximately 15.6 hectares (“ha”) in size and owned by the Client. This archaeological assessment was triggered under the *Planning Act* and conducted prior to development.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), under an Ontario Professional License to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P327) held by Henry Cary, Senior Staff Archaeologist at Wood. The MHSTCI acknowledged the project information on 22 September 2021 by issuing PIF number P327-0011-2021 (Stage 1). No property inspection was conducted as part of this assessment.

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) three archaeological sites were registered within the study area and a further site registered within 300 m of the study area, providing direct evidence that the general area was utilized by Indigenous peoples; 2) the primary water source of Clearview Creek is located within the study area; 3) the 1877 historical atlas map depicts an early Euro-Canadian structure and orchard within the study area (Appendix A: Figure 5); and, 4) as shown in the 1858 and 1877 historical mapping, the study area is located immediately adjacent to the historical transportation route of Winston Churchill Boulevard, and a rail connector to the Canadian National Railway.

However, despite the general archaeological potential of the study area, the background research associated with the Stage 1 archaeological assessment also determined that 15.57 ha (100%) of the entirety of the study area was previously assessed and recently subjected to extensive and deep land alterations (Appendix A: Figure 9). The study area therefore does not warrant a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

1. The entire study area, approximately 15.57 ha, was previously assessed and subject to recent extensive and deep land alterations, and therefore requires no further archaeological assessment (Appendix A: Figure 9).

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ approval, and it is an offence to alter any portion of the study area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ concurrence.

No development or site alteration (including, but not limited to, grading, excavation or the placement of fill that would change the landform characteristics) is permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (Government of Ontario 2020:31).

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Project Personnel

| | |
|---------------------|---|
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1.0 Section 1 – Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by 772 Winston Churchill Limited Partnership (“the Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment prior to development of an industrial warehouse at 772 Winston Churchill Boulevard in the Town of Oakville, Ontario (the “study area”). The study area was historically described as part of Lot 1, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is approximately 15.6 hectares (“ha”) in size and owned by the Client. This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Planning Act and conducted prior to development.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011), under an Ontario Professional License to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P327) held by Henry Cary, Senior Staff Archaeologist at Wood. The MHSTCI acknowledged the project information on 22 September 2021 by issuing PIF number P327-0011-2021 (Stage 1). No property inspection was conducted as part of this assessment.

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided in Wood’s work agreement dated 15 September 2021.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed in order to assess the archaeological potential of a study area based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Indigenous occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the study area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the study area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the study area if warranted; and 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1 kilometre [“km”] radius) of the study area, through a search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by that Ministry.
- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological field work within the study area or within a radius of 50 metres (“m”) around the study area, through a search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by that Ministry.
- A desktop review of the study area’s physical setting to determine its potential for both pre-contact and post-contact period human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements.
- A review of the potential for post-contact period human occupation of the study area as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources.

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- Preparing a Stage 1 report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.
- A review of historical land-use practices that may have impacted the preservation of potential archaeological resources.
- Mapping, photography and production of other relevant graphics.
- Report preparation of findings with recommendations regarding archaeological potential within the study area and the need for further archaeological work within the study area if deemed necessary.

2.0 Stage 1 Background Study

As part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Wood requested on 22 September 2021 that Mr. Rob von Bitter, Database Coordinator, query the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area (MHSTCI 2021a). Wood also requested that the MHSTCI search the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports to determine whether previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within the study area, or within a 50 m radius of the study area (MHSTCI 2021b). Furthermore, some previous assessments did not originally populate during the MHSTCI 22 September 2021 search. These previous archaeological assessments were identified during subsequent searches on the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. It should also be noted that site forms for previously registered archaeological sites within the study area were not correctly associated to the appropriate archaeological assessments on the MHSTCI Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The principal determinants of archaeological potential, namely proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements, were examined to evaluate the study area’s general archaeological potential. The specific potential for post-contact period archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources. Finally, Wood reviewed aerial imagery and previous assessments to identify areas where recent land use has impacted or removed areas of archaeological potential.

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden 1952). Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within the AiGv Borden block. A search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* and inquiry made to Mr. Rob von Bitter, Database Coordinator of MHSTCI on 22 September 2021 identified 3 registered sites located within the study area and 5 sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Table 1). Two of these sites are located within 300 m of the study area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1-km Radius of the Study Area

| Borden Number | Site Name | Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Distance from Study Area | Development Review Status |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| AiGv-1 | Buch | Archaic | Unknown | > 300 m | Unknown |
| AiGv-2 | Sheridan Nurseries 1 | Archaic | Unknown | > 300 m | Unknown |
| AiGv-3 | Sheridan Nurseries 2 | Paleo-Indian; Archaic | Unknown | > 300 m | Unknown |

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| Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1-km Radius of the Study Area | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Borden Number | Site Name | Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Distance from Study Area | Development Review Status |
| AiGv-4 | Sheridan Nurseries 3 | Paleo-Indian; Archaic | Unknown | > 300 m | Unknown |
| AiGv-6 | South of Tracks 1 | Indigenous | Scatter | Within Study Area | No Further CHVI |
| AiGv-7 | South of Tracks 2 | Indigenous | Scatter | < 50 m | Unknown |
| AiGv-8 | South of Tracks 3 | Indigenous | Scatter | Within Study Area | No Further CHVI |
| AiGv-9 | South of Tracks 4 | Indigenous | Scatter | Within Study Area | No Further CHVI |

- Archaeological Site AiGv-6 (South of Track 1) is located within the study area. Identified by Arthur Roberts in 1979, the pre-contact Indigenous site consisted of 3 chert pebbles (MHSTCI 2021a). In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area and were unable to relocate AiGv-6 (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011a).
- Archaeological Site AiGv-8 (South of Tracks 3) is located within the study area. Identified by Arthur Roberts in 1979, the pre-contact Indigenous site consisted of 11 lithic artifacts (MHSTCI 2021a). In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area and were unable to relocate AiGv-8 despite using GPS coordinates provided by MHSTCI, (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011a). No artifacts were recovered. The Archaeologists Inc. subsequent Stage 3 Assessment in 2011 also could not relocate the site nor any associated artifacts or features (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011b).
- Archaeological Site AiGv-9 (South of Tracks 4) is located within the study area. Identified by Arthur Roberts in 1979, the pre-contact Indigenous site consisted of 4 lithic artifacts including 1 projectile point tip (MHSTCI 2021a). In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area and were unable to relocate AiGv-9 (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011a).
- Archaeological Site AiGv-4 (Sheridan Nurseries 3) is a Paleo-Indian or Archaic period lithic scatter located approximately 187 m southeast of the study area (MHSTCI 2021a).
- Archaeological Site AiGv-7 (South of Tracks 2) is a pre-contact Indigenous lithic scatter identified within a ploughed field and located approximately 20 m west of the study area (MHSTCI 2021a). No additional information was available by MHSTCI.

2.1.2 History of Archaeological Investigations

Wood searched the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* and contacted the MHSTCI on 28 September 2021 for archaeological reports detailing work conducted within 50 m of the study area. Based on this search (by address, lot and concession, and above-mentioned archaeological sites), three archaeological assessment reports detailing archaeological work conducted within the study area, and three archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area, have been entered into the *Ontario*

Register of Archaeological Reports (Figure 6). During preparation of this report, the MHSTCI had provided four of these reports.

2.1.2.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments Within the Study Area

Table 2 lists the reports the MHSTCI provided that document archaeological assessments conducted within the study area. Appendix A: Figure 6 shows the location of these previous studies.

| Year | Title | Author | PIF |
|------|---|---|-------------------|
| 1979 | <i>Ontario Heritage Foundation Annual Archaeological Report</i> | Ontario Heritage Foundation, Arthur Roberts | N/A |
| 2011 | Revised Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, South of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario | The Archaeologists Inc. | PIF P052-312-2011 |
| 2011 | Revised Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment, South of Tracks 3 (AiGv-8) Site Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, South of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario | The Archaeologists Inc. | PIF P052-323-2011 |

- *Ontario Heritage Foundation Annual Archaeological Report*. Prepared by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, 1979

In the 1979 *Ontario Heritage Foundation Annual Archaeological Report*, Arthur Roberts (MHSTCI License 1978-D-0231) documented three pre-contact Indigenous sites within the study area (AiGv-6, aiGv-8, AiGv-9) (Ontario Heritage Foundation 1979). The associated full report was not available for review through MHSTCI and as such was not illustrated on Appendix A: Figure 6.

- *Revised Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, South of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario*. Prepared by The Archaeologists Inc., November 2011, Reference No. 20R-9772 (P052-312-2011).

In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment triggered under the *Planning Act* for the same property as the current study area. The background research determined that the property exhibited archaeological potential and included three previously registered pre-contact Indigenous sites located by Roberts in 1979 (AiGv-6, AiGv-8 & AiGv-9). Test pit and pedestrian survey of the property conducted at 5 m intervals did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further archaeological assessment or mitigation. Using the coordinates recorded for the previously registered sites, each site location were surveyed at 1 m intervals in a radius of 50 m but did not identify any archaeological resources. However, since Roberts had recovered 11 lithics at AiGv-8 in 1979, The Archaeologists Inc. recommended a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the site (The Archaeologists

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2011a: 9).

- *Revised Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment, South of Tracks 3 (AiGv-8) Site Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, South of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.* Prepared by The Archaeologists Inc., November 2011, Reference No. 20R-9772 (P052-323-2011)

In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of the South Track 3 (AiGv-8) site. Located within the current study area, the 2011 Stage 3 followed the recommendations made in the previous Stage 1 and 2 assessment (The Archaeologists. Inc 2011a). The coordinates recorded by Roberts in 1979 were again used in an attempt to relocate AiGv-8 and assess its cultural heritage value but again the site could not be relocated, nor were any other archaeological resources within the subject property identified. The Archaeologists Inc. therefore recommended no further archaeological assessment for the property (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011b: 8-9).

2.1.2.2 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments Within 50 m of the Study Area

Table 3 lists the reports made available from MHSTCI documenting archaeological assessments conducted within 50 m of the study area.

| Year | Title | Author | PIF |
|------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2000 | The Stage 1-3 A. A. of the Proposed Southdown Station, 759-797 Winston Churchill Boulevard, Toronto Geographic Township, City of Mississauga, R. M. of Peel, Ontario | D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. | 2000-057-001, 2000-057-001-STG3 |
| 2015 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 701-805 Winston Churchill Boulevard Part of Lot 35, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Now the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel | ASI | P046-0128-2015 |
| 2019 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Stormwater Servicing and Environmental Management Plan for Southdown District in Mississauga Within Part of Lots 34-35, Concession 2 South of Dundas St. and Lots 31-35, Concessions 3 and 4 South of Dundas St. In the Geographical Township of Toronto, Former County of Peel Now the City of Mississauga Regional Municipality of Peel Ontario | Archeoworks Inc. | P439-0055-2019 |

- *Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Southdown Station, 759-797 Winston Churchill Boulevard, Toronto Geographic Township, City of Mississauga, R.M. of Peel, Ontario, 2000 (2000-057-001, 2000-057-001-STG3)*

A Stage 1-3 archaeological investigation was completed by D.R. Poulton & Associates on a property

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located north of Winston Churchill Boulevard and northeast of the study area (D.R. Poulton & Associates Ltd. 2000). This report was not available for review; and, as such, is not presented on Figure 6.

- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 701-805 Winston Churchill Boulevard Part of Lot 35, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street Geographic Township of Toronto, Peel County, Now the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel.* Prepared by Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Services Inc. (ASI), 2015, (P046-0128-2015)

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed by ASI for 701-805 Winston Churchill Boulevard, located north of Winston Churchill Boulevard and northeast of the current study area. Background research determined that the area had potential for pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. However, a property inspection determined that the area had been subject to deep and extensive disturbance, and ASI (2015) recommended no further archaeological work for the area.

- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Stormwater Servicing and Environmental Management Plan for Southdown District in Mississauga Within Part of Lots 34-35, Concession 2 South of Dundas St. and Lots 31-35, Concessions 3 and 4 South of Dundas St. In the Geographical Township of Toronto, Former County of Peel Now the City of Mississauga Regional Municipality of Peel Ontario.* Prepared by Archeoworks Inc., 2019, P439-0055-2019)

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed by Archeoworks Inc. as part of the Southdown District Stormwater Servicing and Environmental Management Plan in the City of Mississauga. The project area was bounded by Winston Churchill Boulevard, Lake Ontario, Southdown Road and Royal Windsor Drive/Bromsgrove Road/Sherill Drive, which is located directly north of the current study area. The background research revealed that portions of the study area had previously subjected to Stage 1 and/or Stage 1 archaeological assessment. While parts of the project area were considered to have no to low archaeological potential, several areas were determined to contain archaeological potential. For those areas, Archeoworks Inc recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

2.1.3 Environmental Context

The study area (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3) is situated in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113). The Iroquois Plain physiographic region encompasses lowlands bordering Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, and was inundated in the late Pleistocene by glacial Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). Those sections of the region located in the vicinity of the Credit River consist of barrier beaches of varying sizes. The portion of the Iroquois Plain in which the study area lies is underlain by shale plains. The sandy topsoil of the Iroquois Plain historically lent itself to the growing of apples, pears, bush fruits, strawberries and vegetables (Chapman and Putnam 1984:192).

The dominant surface soil types within the study area are Brady sandy loam, Fox sandy loam, and Granby sandy loam (OMAFRA 2006). Brady sandy loam is characterized as having irregular drainage and gentle topography while Fox sandy loam has good drainage and gentle topography. Granby sand loam is characterized to have poor drainage and gentle topography.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) lists

proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and plant resources. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Clearview Creek, a primary water source originally ran east and south through the centre of the study area (Appendix A: Figure 2 and 3). However, recent extensive land alteration and channelling has redirected the creek to run southeast to northeast along the study area's southern property lines (Appendix B: Aerial Photographs).

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 A Cultural History for Southern and Eastern Ontario

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Indigenous adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. Most stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as: Onondaga and Haldimand cherts, found near the north shore of Lake Erie; Kettle Point chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron; and Collingwood chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment near Georgian Bay.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile point technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 3,000 years ago, when Indigenous Nations began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined both by point types and pottery characteristics. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites.

The following is an overview of the cultural history of southern and eastern Ontario as understood by archaeologists. It is based upon published syntheses of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright 1968, Ellis and Ferris 1990, Adams 1994). For additional reference, Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted, and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called "flutes". Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

After 9,500 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were adapting to diverse environmental settings. There appears

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to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atlatl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the Archaic Period, are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centered on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile, an adaptation that continued to develop until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include serrated Nettling and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, and Late types include Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these point types are named after archaeological sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Early Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,400 years ago.

During the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched, and more sedentary communities developed. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period transitioned into the Late Woodland Period A.D. 500–900 with the earliest direct evidence for agriculture.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of recognizable Iroquoian and Algonquian cultures in southern Ontario, characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Iroquoian villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later Iroquoian villages were larger and more heavily palisaded, and longhouses were larger also. Algonquian settlements tended to be less populous and temporary.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquoian social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe a period of transition from Late Woodland to post-contact contact times as "proto-historic". The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local Indigenous peoples were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Indigenous middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later post-contact

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times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Table 4: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario

| Period | Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts |
|--|--|
| Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.) | Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Early Paleo-Indian (EPI) rarely found in eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points. |
| Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.) | Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces. |
| Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.) | Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville points. |
| Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.) | Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario) |
| Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.) | More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka points. Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.) . Adder Orchard, Genesee points. Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.) . Crawford Knoll, Innes points. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex. Hind points. |
| Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.) | Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched points, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.) . Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.) . Introduction of true cemeteries. |
| Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900) | Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (Southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism. |
| Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900) | Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Younger / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area). |
| Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650) | Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Nanticoke, Notched Nanticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. |

| Period | Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts |
|--|---|
| | Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). |
| Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763) | Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization |
| Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867) | Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other European immigration increases. |

In southern Ontario, significant post-contact archaeological sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these archaeological sites date to before A.D. 1830, but archaeologically significant Euro-Canadian sites can date into the twentieth century.

2.2.2 Review of Historical Records

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the study area and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes.

The study area was historically located within Lot 1, Concession 3, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. Trafalgar Township was bounded by Esquesing Township to the north, Lake Ontario to the south, Nelson Township to the west, and the County of Peel to the east (Pope 1877:30–31). The township was first settled by Euro-Canadians in 1807 when land could be purchased for seven shillings and six pence an acre (Carter 1984:1229; Pope 1877:59). By 1817, the township’s population was 548 and a grist mill, schools, and four sawmills had been established, but when the township was incorporated on January 1, 1850, the population had grown to 4,513 inhabitants (Carter 1984:1229; Pope 1877:59). The township became part of the Town of Oakville in 1962 (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2020).

Village of Trafalgar or Postville

The study area is located approximately 6.13 km to the southeast of the historical community of Trafalgar, initially called Postville (1815-1851), at the intersection of Dundas and Trafalgar Road in the Town of Oakville (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2020). Trafalgar’s post office, opened in 1820, was the first in the county and there was also a hotel kept by G. J. Baker, a store, a school, a steam saw-mill, and a drill shed (Pope 1877; Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2020). Trafalgar was also the county’s original trading centre until Oakville gained pre-eminence (Pope 1877).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of the study area.

The 1858 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine 1858; Appendix A: Figure 4) was examined to determine the potential for post-contact period archaeological evidence within the study area. At that time the study area was owned or rented by George Lawrence. A search of the 1871 Canada census data and land registry records identified George Lawrence as a 27-year-old farmer (Library and Archives

Canada 2021). Neither cultural features nor Clearview Creek are illustrated within the study area. The historical roadway that was later named Winston Churchill Boulevard is located on the northeast boundary of the study area.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* (Walker & Miles 1877; Appendix A: Figure 5) was also examined. The study area was still under the ownership of George Lawrence and the historical roadway of Winston Churchill Boulevard is located on the northeast boundary of the study area. The 1877 map also depicts a structure and orchard located in the east portion of the study area.

2.2.3 Historical Plaques

The MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no historical plaques located within a 1-km radius of the study area (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2021).

2.3 Recent Land Use History

A review of aerial photographs obtained from the City of Mississauga (2021) and Town of Oakville (2021) indicate that the study area has undergone several extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Table 5 provides a summary of this review with the aerial photographs reproduced in Appendix B.

| Plate | Year | Features |
|-------|------------------------------|--|
| B1 | 1963 (Partial Study Area) | The following features are observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winston Churchill Boulevard is two-lanes (one in each direction). Clearview Creek runs east through the study area. Study area is open agricultural land, including an orchard in the northern portion Structures and gravel pathway are in the north section of the study area. |
| B2 | 1980 (Partial Study Area) | Few changes to the study area since the 1963 aerial photograph, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of part of the Canadian National Railway along the northwest boundary of the study area. Industrial and commercial development has taken place northwest of the study area. |

| Table 5: Review of Historical Aerial Photographs | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Plate | Year | Features |
| B3 | 1993 (Partial Study Area) | The orchard that was previously located within the northern portion of the study area appears to have been removed. |
| B4 | 1995 | The north portion of the study area has undergone little change since the 1993 aerial photograph while the south portion is open agricultural field bordered by vegetation at the southwest and southeast lot lines. Residential development has expanded to near the southwest boundary of the study area. |
| B5 | 2012 | Study area has undergone little change since the 1995 aerial photograph, except that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence located in the northern corner of the study area appears to have been demolished but its surrounding trees remain. |
| B6 | 2013 (Partial Study Area) | The following features are observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major land alteration and extensive disturbance of the entire study area including pathways has cleared the study area of all vegetation except along the path Clearview Creek. A new channel for Clearview Creek runs along the southeastern property line. Ponds are visible in the west portion of the study area. |
| B7 | 2015 | Study area has undergone minor change since the 2013 aerial photograph, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original path of Clearview Creek is completely removed and the creek now flows along the southern property lines. The entire study area exhibits ground disturbance. One large low and wet area present in the 2013 is still located in the eastern portion of the study area. |
| B8 | 2019 | Study area has undergone little change since the 2015 aerial photograph, except for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the study area that were previously disturbed have vegetation regrowth. Gravel roads within the study are more defined. |

2.4 Archaeological Master Plans

The Regional Municipality of Halton developed a *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources 2008 Update*, which identifies areas of archaeological potential that require assessment prior to development (ASI 2008). The *Master Plan* indicates that a historical period homestead is located within the study area, as well as a historical railway south of the study area (ASI 2008: Fig 2).

2.5 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a study area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that archaeological sites might be found within the study area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for determining the presence of archaeological potential within a study area is drawn from provincial standards found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011, Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources (it is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees):
 - primary water sources (e.g. lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water sources (e.g. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches); and,
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie);
 - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert); and,
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks;
- early transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portages); and,
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined to not be present for either the entire study area or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subjected to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

Stage 1 AA: 772 Winston Churchill Boulevard, Town of Oakville

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints;
- sewage and infrastructure development; and,
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

The study area largely consists of an open field with gravel pathways and recently disturbed surface. Clearview Creek runs southeast along the southwest boundary of the study area then turns abruptly northeast and continues towards Winston Churchill Boulevard. Trees line the southern boundaries of the study area (Appendix A: Figure 2).

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within a study area. Natural water sources are located within 300 m of the study area, including Clearview Creek. Eight pre-contact Indigenous sites have been registered within a 1-km radius of the study area, 3 of these sites are located within the study area and 2 are located within 250 m. Although no Euro-Canadian sites have been registered within the study area the presence of a homestead and orchard is depicted in the 1877 illustrated historical atlas (Appendix A: Figure 5).

Per the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), any areas within 100 m of early transportation routes and 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement have archaeological potential. The study area is located adjacent to a historical roadway, Winston Churchill Boulevard, as illustrated in the 1858 and 1877 historical maps.

Given the above, the background study suggests the study area exhibits general archaeological potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

However, areas recognized as having "general archaeological potential" may have no to low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources if the area was disturbed by modern activities, both extensive and intensive. Aerial photography from 2013 onward shows that the entire study area has undergone extensive and deep land alteration through major landscaping involving grading below topsoil. The 2013 aerial (Appendix B: Figure B6) shows major landscaping north and south of Clearview Creek while the 2015 aerial photograph shows continued major landscaping and redirecting of Clearview Creek to flow along the southern boundaries of the study area (Appendix B: Plate B7-B8). Google Earth imagery from 2021 shows that although portions of the study area have revegetated, gravel roadways and disturbed areas are still present within the study area.

The study area has also been previously assessed with Stage 1-2 and Stage 3 archaeological assessments (See Section 2.1.2 History of Archaeological Investigations) (Appendix A; Figures 6-8). In 2011, The Archaeologists Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the entire study area with test pit and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals but this did not relocate the three registered archaeological sites (AiGv-6, AiGv-8 & AiGv-9) nor any other archaeological resources. Based on the recovery of 11 lithics by Roberts in 1979, The Archaeologist Inc. further investigated the South Track 3 site (AiGv-8) with a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment but this too did not identify any further archaeological resources (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011a) (Appendix A: Figure 7). The Archaeologists Inc. therefore concluded that the entire study area was cleared of further archaeological concern (The Archaeologists Inc. 2011a).

3.0 Stage 1 Property Assessment

3.1 Results

Based on the Stage 1 background research Wood determined that a property inspection was not required since aerial imagery conclusively indicated that 15.57 ha (100%) of the study area had been extensively disturbed and since the study area had been previously assessed through Stage 1-2 and Stage 3 archaeological assessments (The Archaeologists Inc 2011a, 2011b).

3.1.1 Documentary Record

The inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment is provided in Table 6.

| Table 6: Documentary Record | |
|---|---|
| Study Area | Map and Photo(s) |
| 772 Winston Churchill Boulevard, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton | Copies of 2 historical maps, and 8 aerial photographs |

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Wood until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MHSTCI and any other legitimate interest groups.

3.2 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area had general archaeological potential for the following reasons: 1) natural water sources are located within the study area, including a Clearview Creek, 2) as shown in the 1858 and 1877 historical atlas mapping, the study area is located immediately adjacent to Winston Churchill Boulevard, an historical roadway and, 3) a homestead and orchard is also depicted within the study area in the 1877 historical atlas map (Appendix A: Figure 5).

Despite having “general archaeological potential”, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment also determined that 15.56 ha (100%) of the study area was previously assessed and subject to recent extensive and deep land alterations; therefore, the study area does not require further archaeological assessment (Appendix A: Figure 9).

4.0 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

1. The entire study area, approximately 15.57 ha, was previously assessed and subject to recent extensive and deep land alterations, and therefore requires no further archaeological assessment (Appendix A: Figure 9).

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' approval, and it is an offence to alter any of portion of the study area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' concurrence.

No development or site alteration (including, but not limited to, grading, excavation or the placement of fill that would change the landform characteristics) is permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (Government of Ontario 2020:31).

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
- b. 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 a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. 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*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood. Wood is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.

7.0 Closure

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of 772 Winston Churchill Limited Partnership and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area. The property is located at 772 Winston Churchill Boulevard, Town of Oakville, Halton Region, Ontario. The property is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Wood will be required. With respect to third parties, Wood has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study conducted by Wood. It is based solely a review of historical information and data obtained by Wood as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Wood after the time during which Wood conducted the archaeological assessment. In evaluating the property, Wood has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Wood accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Wood makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Wood Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

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Town of Oakville

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Appendix A: Figures

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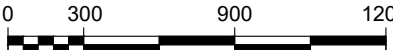


PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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Winston Churchill Limited Partnership
 SUITE 2500, 10111-104 AVENUE NORTHWEST
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T5J 0J4

Wood
 Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
 50 VOGELL ROAD, UNITS 3 & 4
 RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, L4B 3K6
 905-415-2632




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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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 REFERENCES:
 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



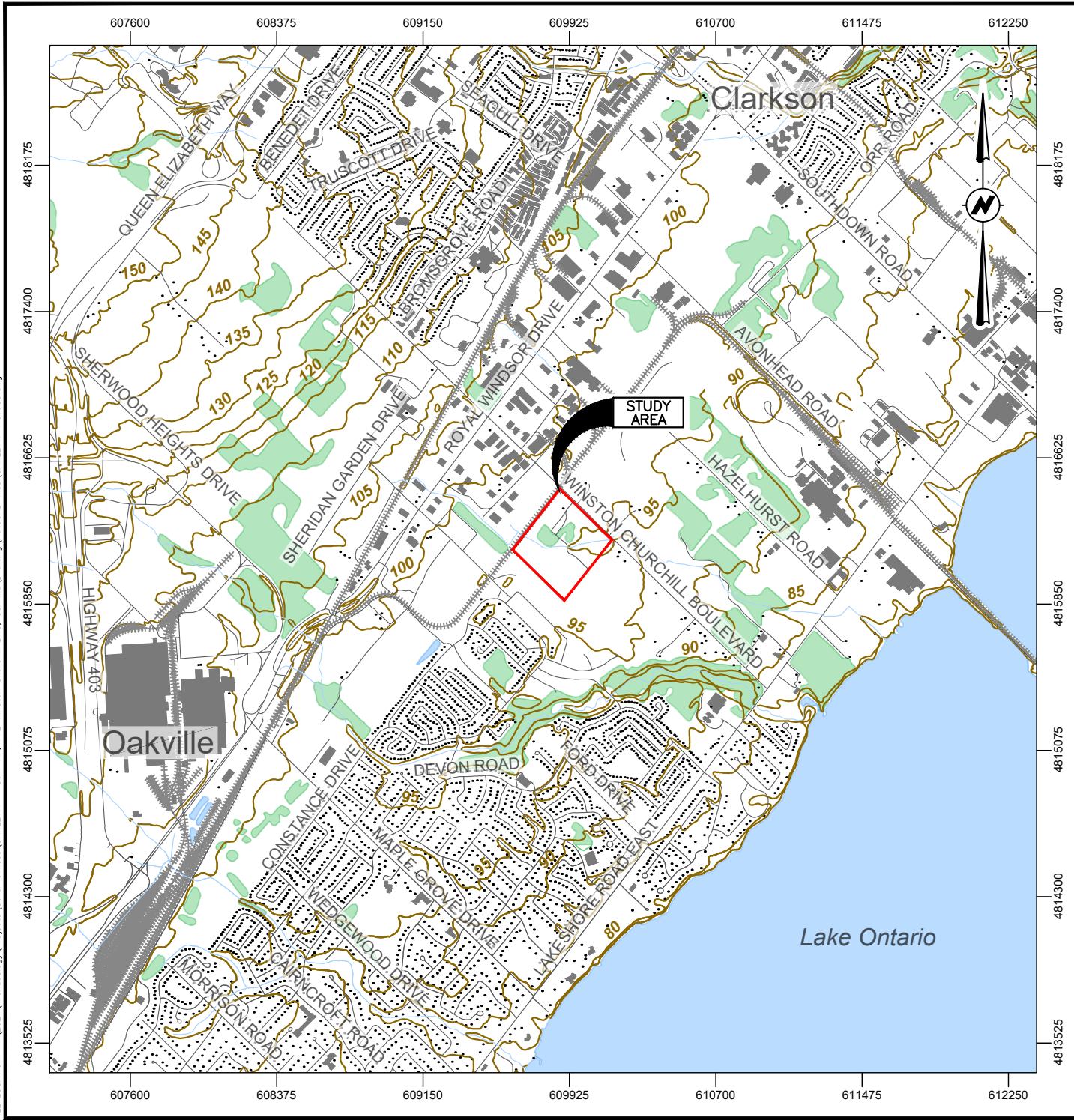
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 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T5J 0J4

Wood
 Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
 50 VOGELL ROAD, UNITS 3 & 4
 RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, L4B 3K6
 905-415-2632




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| DATUM: NAD83 | PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17 | PROJECT No: OAHL2117 |
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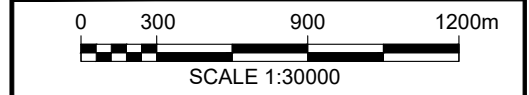


PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. OAHL2117.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP
 STREETFILES V2008.4.



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| DATUM: NAD83 | PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17 | PROJECT No: OAHL2117 |
| REV No: 0 | | FIGURE No: 3 |

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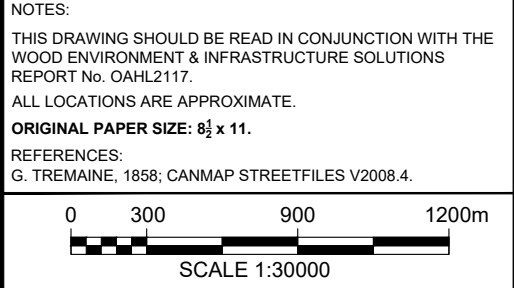


PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1858 TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. OAHL2117.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 G. TREMAINE, 1858; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

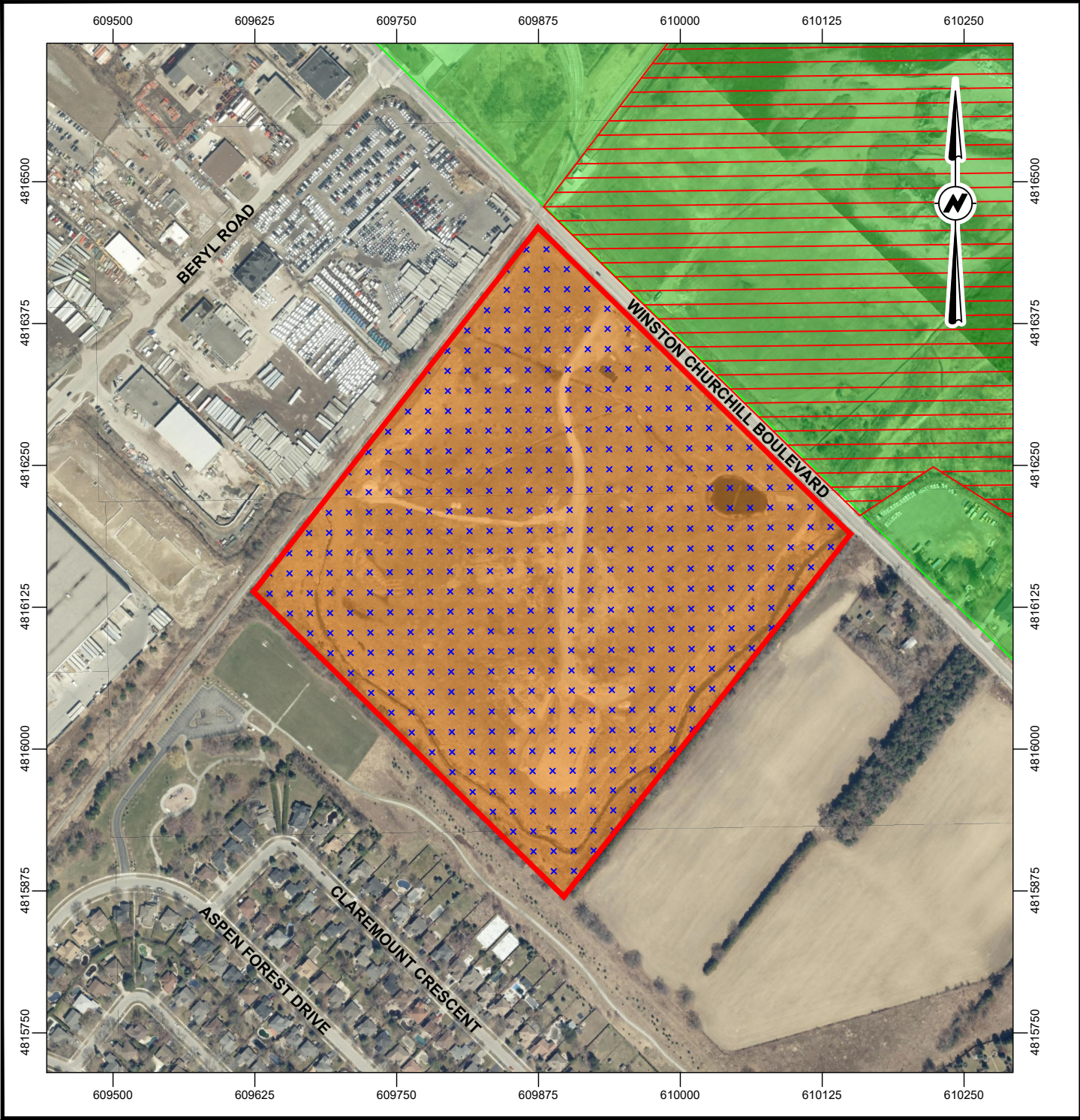


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| DATUM: NAD83 | PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17 | PROJECT No: OAHL2117 |
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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREA

- LEGEND:**
- STUDY AREA
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P052-312-2011; THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2011)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P052-323-2011; THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2011)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P046-0128-2015; ASI, 2016)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P439-0055-2019; ARCHEOWORKS, 2019)

NOTES:
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REFERENCES:
 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

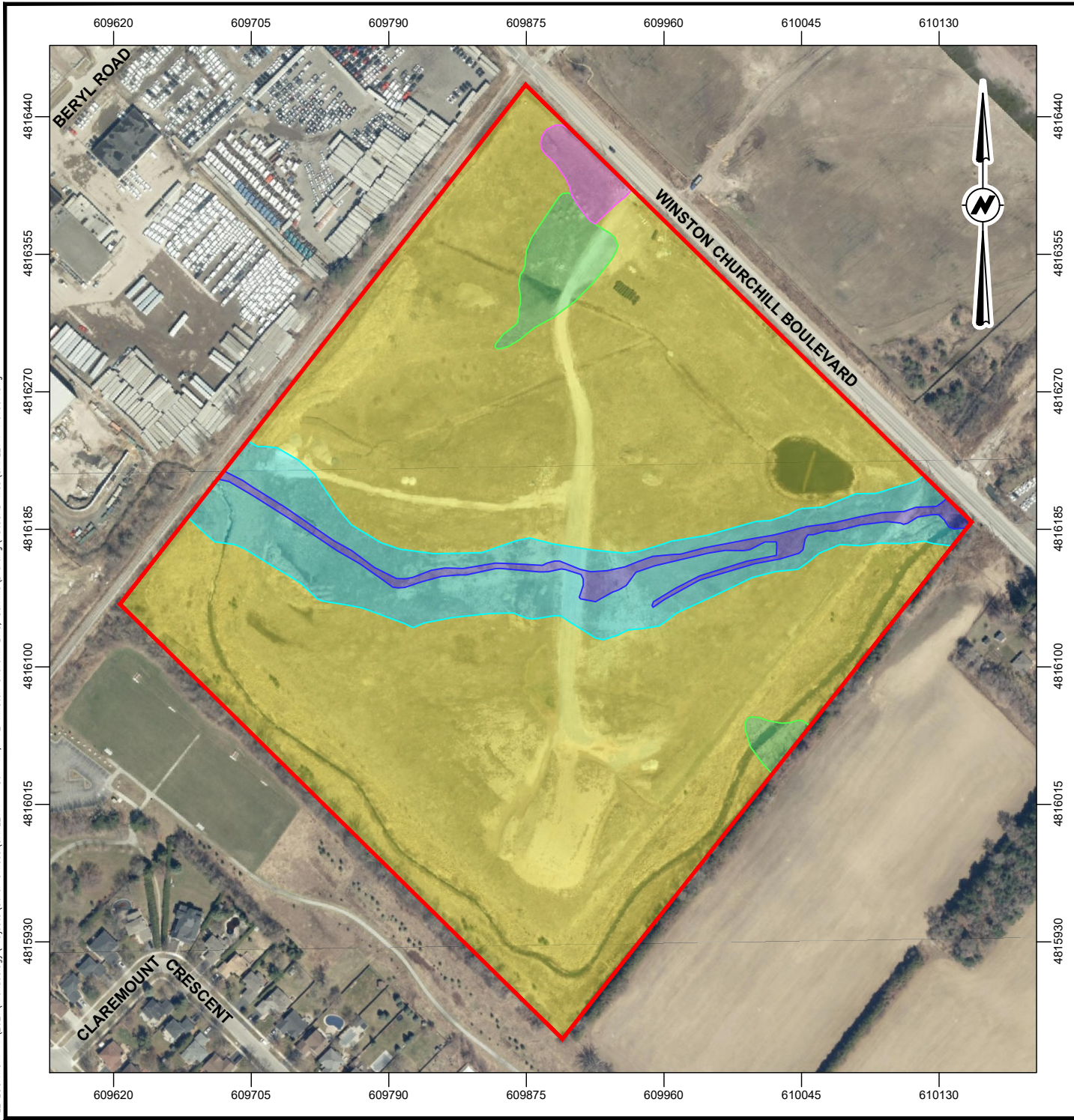


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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC., STAGE 1 & 2 RESULTS
 (2011; PIF P052-0312-2011)

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5m INTERVALS
 - TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5m INTERVALS
 - BERM - JUDGMENTAL TEST PIT TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE
 - AREA WET AND MARSHY - NOT TESTED
 - WATERCOURSE

NOTES:
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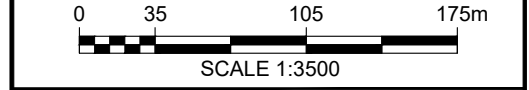


PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 772 WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD
 PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, COUNTY OF HALTON
 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC., STAGE 3 RESULTS
 (2011; PIF P052-0323-2011)

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA
 ONE METRE SQUARE EXCAVATION UNIT WITH ZERO ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FOR AIGv-8

NOTES:
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 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

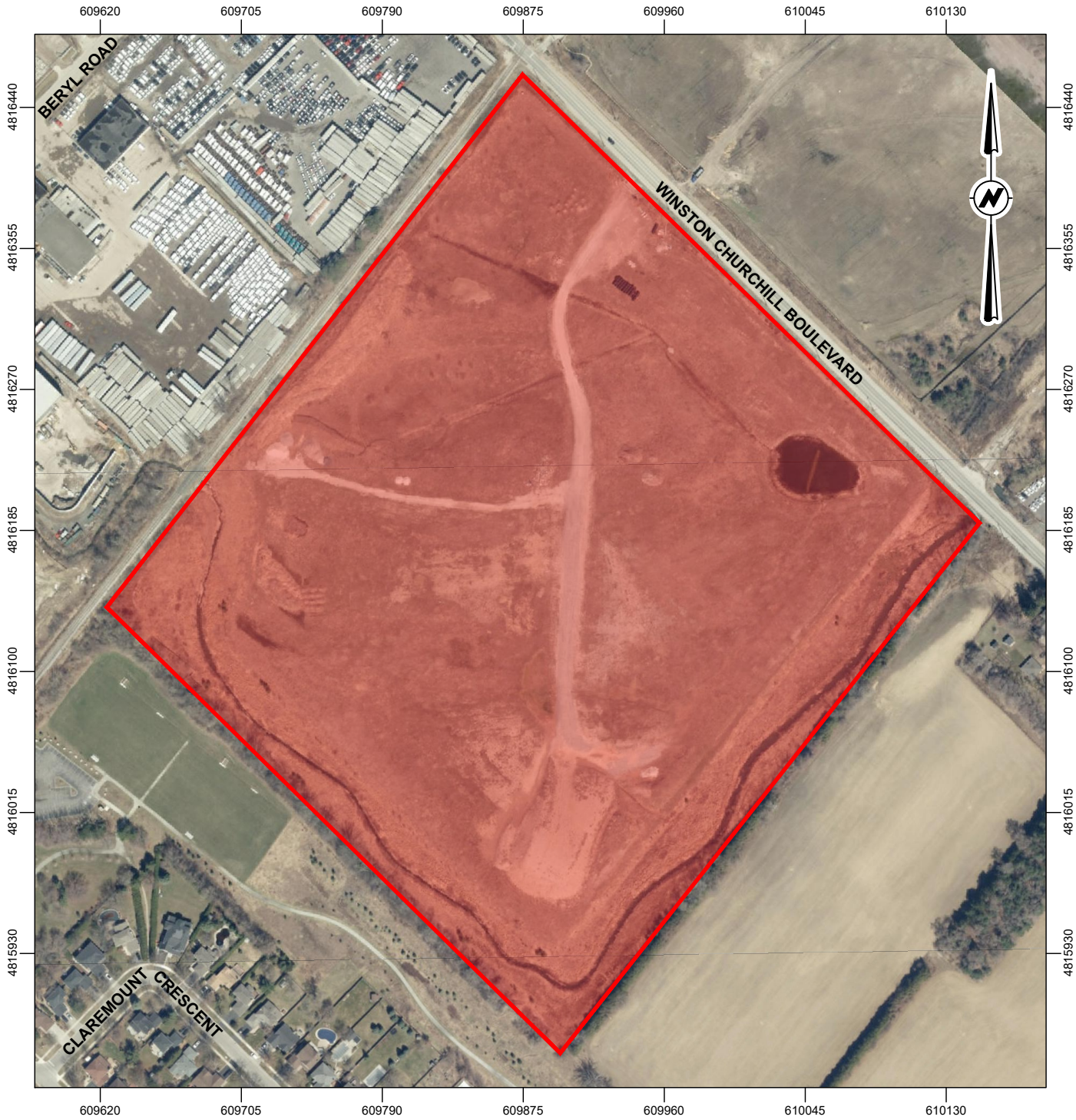


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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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 NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 RESULTS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA
 PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
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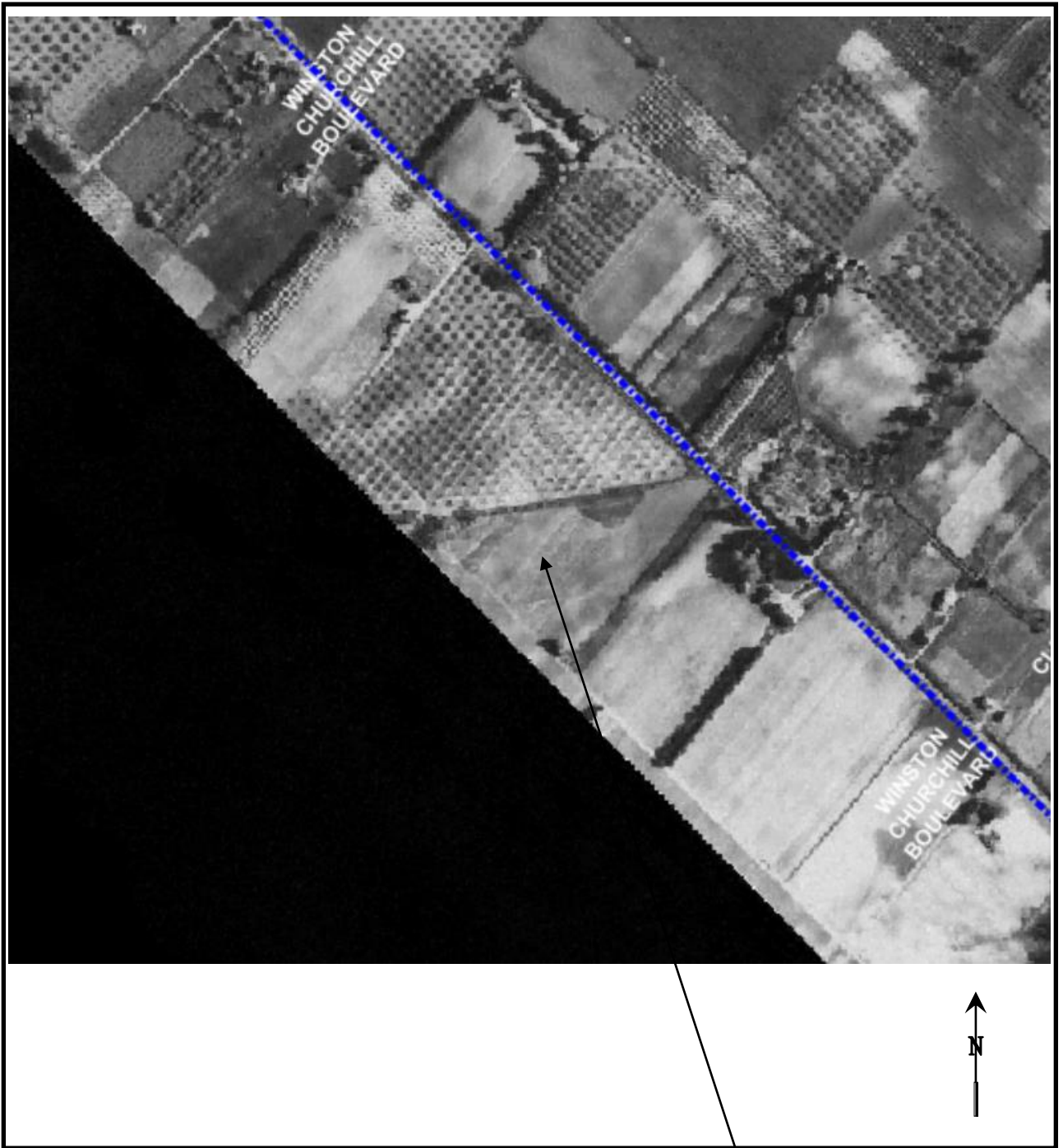


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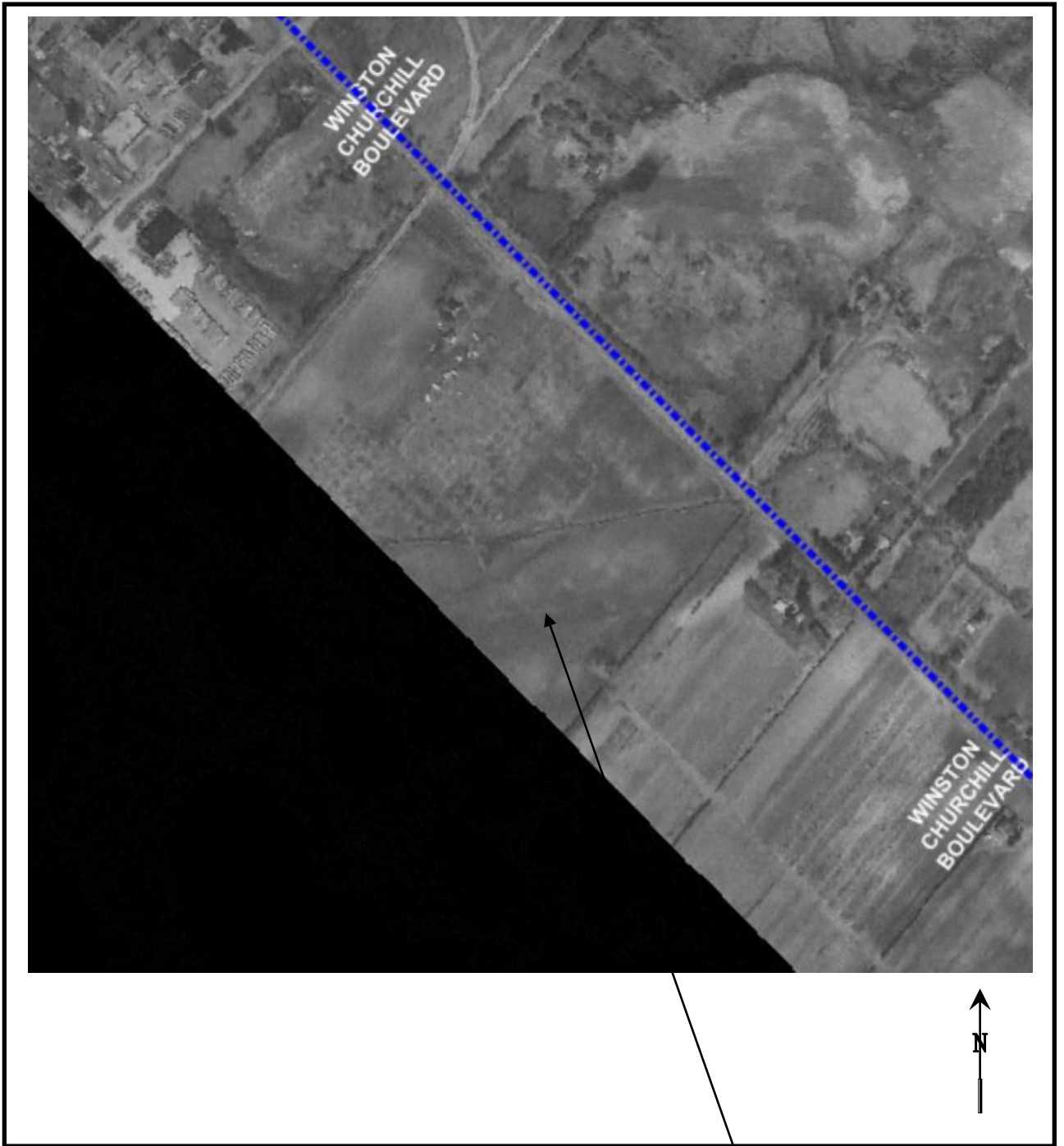
Appendix B: Aerial Photography



Aerial Photograph (Partial)
Dated: 1963
Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard
Plate: B1

Study Area

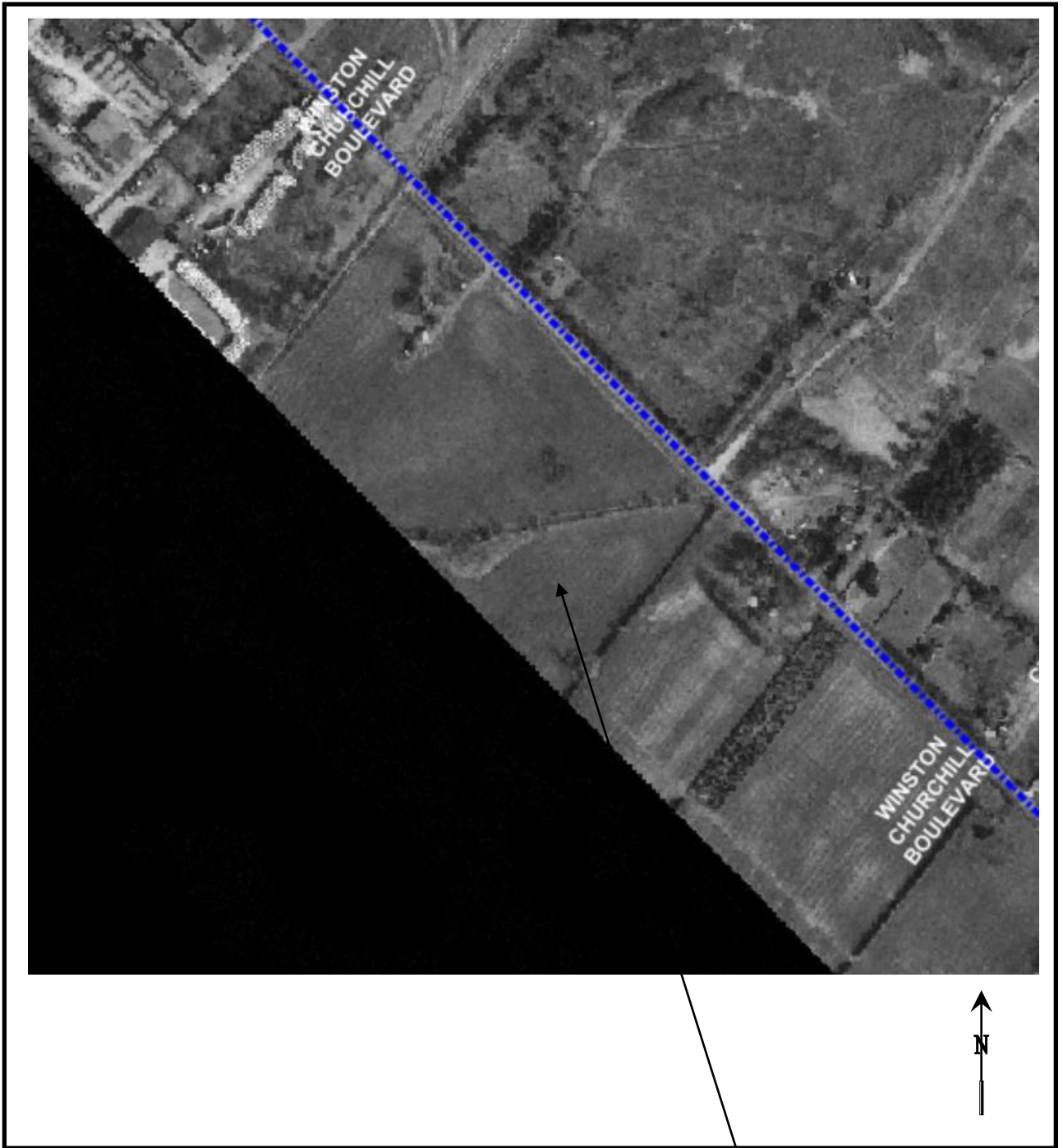




Aerial Photograph (Partial)
Dated: 1980
Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard
Plate: B2

Study Area





Aerial Photograph

Dated: 1993

Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard

Plate: B3

Study Area



wood.



Aerial Photograph

Dated: 1995

Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard

Plate: B4

Study Area



wood.



Aerial Photograph

Dated: 2012

Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard

Plate: B5

Study Area



wood.



Aerial Photograph (Partial)
Dated: 2013
Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard
Plate: B6

Study Area





**Aerial Photograph
Dated: 2015**

**Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard
Plate: B7**

Study Area



wood.



Aerial Photograph

Dated: 2019

Stage 1 Winston Churchill Boulevard

Plate: B8

Study Area



wood.

Appendix C: Assessor Qualifications

Assessor Qualifications

Barbara Slim, M.A., Associate Archaeologist, Ontario Archaeology Discipline Lead (P348) – Ms. Slim is a professionally licensed archaeologist with over 16 years of experience in the archaeology and environmental consulting industry. Ms. Slim has conducted all aspects of Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments for provincial agencies, municipalities, and land developers in support of infrastructure developments, financial real estate transactions, environmental remediation and private developments. As a founding member of the Wood Ontario archaeology team, Ms. Slim has performed every aspect of project execution, from client relations, project design to MHSTCI clearance. Through her project experience, Ms. Slim has gained an in-depth understanding of the Heritage Act and legislations & standards associated with cultural heritage management. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P348) issued by the Ontario MHSTCI, is RAQs Certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA, Senior Staff Archaeologist - Dr. Henry Cary has over 20 years of public and private-sector experience directing archaeological and cultural heritage projects in urban, rural, Arctic and Sub-Arctic environments in Canada as well as the Republic of South Africa, Italy, and France. His career has included positions as project archaeologist and cultural resource management specialist for Parks Canada's Fort Henry National Historic Site Conservation Program and Western Arctic Field Unit, Heritage Manager for the Town of Lunenburg UNESCO World Heritage Site, and senior-level archaeologist and cultural heritage specialist for CH2M and Golder Associates. He holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P327) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, is Ministry of Transportation Ontario RAQs-approved in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). His education includes a B.A. (with distinction) in Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology from Wilfrid Laurier University, an MA in Historical Archaeology from Memorial University, and a Ph.D. in War Studies from the Royal Military College of Canada. Currently, Henry also holds academic positions as Adjunct Professor in the Anthropology Department at Saint Mary's University and as lecturer of archaeology in the Classics and Visual & Material Culture departments at Mount Allison University.

Hannah Brouwers, B.A. Hons., Staff Archaeologist (R1270) – Ms. Brouwers holds a B.A. Honors Degree in Archaeology from Trent University and a Museum and Cultural Heritage Site Management Diploma from Centennial College. Ms. Brouwers has been working in consulting archaeology since 2014. During which she has developed a variety of archaeological and office-based skills, from conducting Stage 1-4 excavations, laboratory processing and artifact analysis, historical background research, project coordination, and report writing for environmental assessments (EA's) surrounding municipal improvements and infrastructure development. Ms. Brouwers is a licensed archaeologist, currently holding an Applied Research License (R1270) issued by the Ontario MHSTCI and is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Association.

Appendix D: Limitations

Limitations

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - a. The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - b. The Scope of Services;
 - c. Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - d. The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Wood Environment & Infrastructure's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study and fieldwork were performed. Wood Environment & Infrastructure's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Wood Environment & Infrastructure's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Wood Environment & Infrastructure to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Wood Environment & Infrastructure's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Wood Environment & Infrastructure accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Wood Environment & Infrastructure, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.