

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
PART OF 1280 DUNDAS STREET WEST,  
PART 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT),  
PART OF LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 SDS,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY,  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

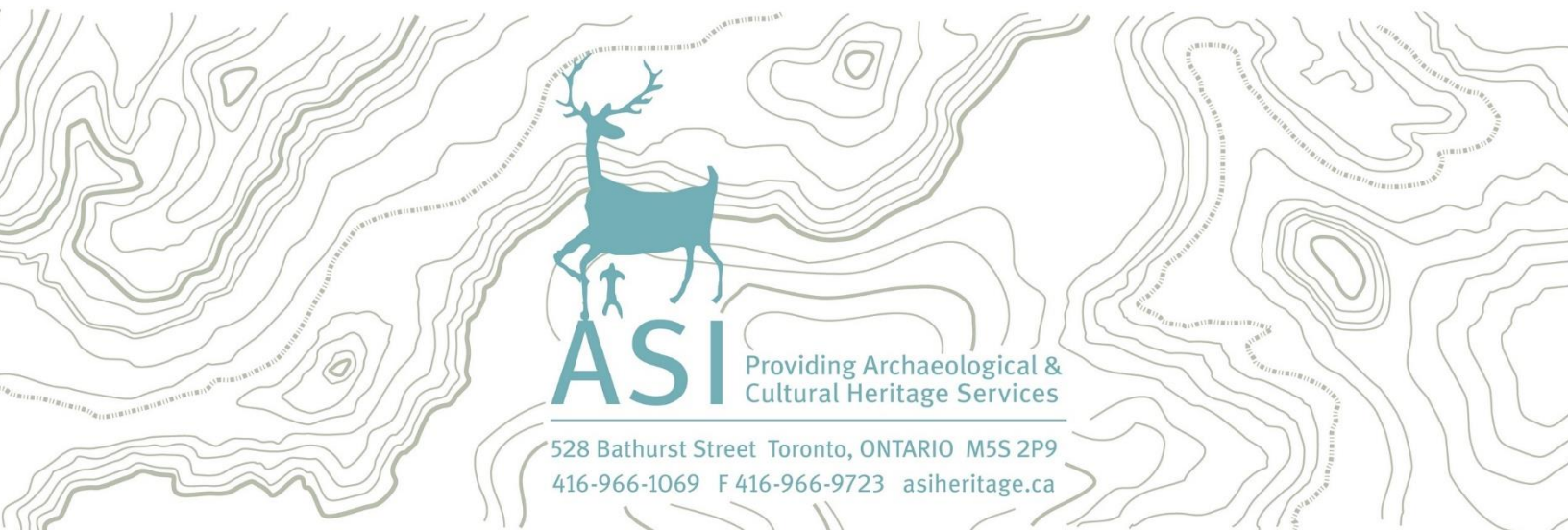
**ORIGINAL REPORT**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by DelManor West Oak Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT), part of Lot 23, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 5.1 ha.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and consultation of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has determined that the majority of the subject property (approximately 98%) exhibits archaeological potential. Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required on all undisturbed lands within the property in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by DelManor West Oak Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461, part of Lot 23, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 5.1 ha in size.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management of Ms. Emily Fitzpatrick (R1092), and the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) PIF P449-0441-2020. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a proposed development application for re-zoning, as required by the Town of Oakville and the *Ontario Planning Act* (MMAH 1990). The proposed development includes the construction of a retirement village. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990, now administered by MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by MHSTCI).

All work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 8, 2020.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through background research.

The subject property is located within part of Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS, formerly in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The irregularly-shaped subject property is bounded to the west and north by Fourth Line, to the southwest by a paved road connecting St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre to Dundas Street West, and to the east by a ravine where a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows in a southeasterly direction. The majority of the subject property comprises maintained greenspace with trees, bordered on the north, east, and south by treelines. A small woodlot extends from the central area of the subject property towards the ravine to the east. A gravel laneway spans from the side road bisecting 1280 Dundas Street West to the northwestern area of the subject property where a storage structure once stood. A pond and an unnamed tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction on the current 1:50,000 map (Figure 1).



### 1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

**Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 – 10,500 BP	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	10,500 – 9,500 BP	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	9,800 – 8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000 – 2,000 BP	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	4,500 – 2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	2,800 – 2,400 BP	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	2,400 – 1,200 BP	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	1,200 – 700 BP	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	700 – 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	600 – 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORICAL</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650 – 1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800 – present	European settlement

### 1.2.2 Historical Overview

#### *Trafalgar Township*

While other lands in the “Golden Horseshoe” at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the Mississauga Nation until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D’Arcy Boulton in 1805 (1805:48) noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues.” The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street formally surveyed in 1806 are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands purchased from the Mississauga Nation in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey.

Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793, as a military road connecting Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as well as a road to aid Loyalist settlement and deter expansionist claims in Upper Canada. After the two concessions south of Dundas St. were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832, by the Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and parallel to an Indigenous pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 Old Survey, and the line roads running perpendicular, blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square. Between every five lots ran a line road (Mathews 1953:45).



Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot, and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson's victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

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

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

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

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

### *Town of Oakville*

The Town of Oakville began as a "flourishing" post office town situated on part Lots 12 to 16, Concession 3, South of Dundas Street, and on part of Lots 11-17, Broken Front Concession, in Trafalgar Township. It was developed as a town site in 1827 by merchant-miller William Chisholm. The place was originally named Sixteen Mile Creek, but the name was changed to "Oakville" at the suggestion of Robert Baldwin Sullivan, on account of the large number of white oaks that grew in the area. Two wharves extended into Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek which formed a protective harbour, and Oakville was therefore a port of entry. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1837-1861. This town was also served by the Hamilton and Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railroad (now part of the CNR). The original depot was located in the vicinity of the present Oakville GO Station (Mika and Mika 1983).



### *Sixteen Hollow*

Sixteen Hollow (also known as Sixteen Village) is a historical community situated where the “Governor’s Road” (Dundas Street) crosses Sixteen Mile Creek, established primarily on the east bank. The community was established by George Chalmers, who built a grist and saw mill, a store, and an ashery in 1827 (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.). The primary exports from Sixteen Hollow were flour, potash, timber, lumber, and staves, which were exported to the newly-constructed harbour at Oakville (ASI 2006; Mathews 1953).

In 1840, Chalmers sold an area of 400 acres, including among other buildings the mill, a distillery, a dwelling house, a tavern stand with barns, and a blacksmith shop, to John Proudfoot. Proudfoot renamed the hamlet Trafalgar Mills, though it would later come to be known as Proudfoot’s Hollow (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.; 2020; Mathews 1953). The village declined in the 1860s, due to a combination of factors including the collapse of the grain industry following the Crimean War, construction of a railway removing much of the local traffic, removal of a stage coach route along Dundas, and the growth of nearby Oakville (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.; ASI 2006; 2011). By the 1880s, after Proudfoot had sold his land holdings and moved to Ohio, operations at the mill had ceased and only two houses remained in the Hollow (Mathews 1953; ASI 2006:200). Construction of the bridge at Dundas Street over Sixteen Mile Creek demolished the remaining traces of the village (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.)

### **1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth-Century Mapping**

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to determine the presence of historical features within the subject property during the nineteenth century which may represent potential historical archaeological sites (Figures 2-3)<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

On the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine 1858) (Figure 2), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by John T. Howell. The property is bounded by Dundas Street West to the northwest and by Fourth Line to the northeast. A structure identified as a tannery is depicted in the northeastern corner of the property at the intersection of the aforementioned roads. A schoolhouse is depicted on the opposite side of Fourth Line approximately 30 metres northwest of the subject property. Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction approximately 150 metres northeast of the subject property.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope 1877) (Figure 3) depicts the subject property within a parcel of land now owned by S. A. Bowman. Three structures and two orchards are depicted within northeastern area of the property. The subject property is bound by Dundas Street West in the northwest and by Fourth Line in the northeast. A watercourse is depicted flowing southeast at the

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<sup>1</sup> Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.





eastern limits of the property, and Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction approximately 125 metres north of the subject property. Settlement features, including a church and residences, are depicted fronting the northern side of Dundas Street West opposite the property limits.

#### **1.2.4 Review of Twentieth-Century Mapping and Aerial Imagery**

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 4 illustrates the subject property on the 1919 *NTS Hamilton Sheet* (DMD 1919), where land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated. A frame structure is depicted in the northeastern corner of the property, in the approximate location of structures found on the earlier historical mapping. The subject property is bound by Dundas Street West to the northwest, by Fourth Line to the northeast, and by deciduous woodlots to the south. The property is depicted as cleared of agriculture in the west, and deciduous tree growth is depicted in the east. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a northeasterly direction, and a bridge is depicted crossing this watercourse along the eastern property limits. A school is depicted approximately 100 metres east of the property limits, similar to the previous 1858 map, though the school is depicted at a greater distance on the 1877 map (Figures 2-3). Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted approximately 75 metres north of the property limits, flowing southeast towards Lake Ontario. A contour line depicts an elevation of 500 feet above sea level within the property, which is depicted along a bluff overlooking Sixteen Mile Creek. Terrain beyond the north limits of the property is steeply sloped, with a declivity of approximately 100 feet between the bluff and the banks of Sixteen Mile Creek.

In order to further assess the past land use of the subject property, aerial imagery from 1954 was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954). Figure 5 depicts the subject property comprising a lot that has been mostly cleared for agricultural use, with the exception of a treed area on either side of the tributary to Sixteen Mile Creek that flows eastward. Multiple structures and two orchards are depicted within the western area of the property. The aerial image shows the property as bounded by Dundas Street West to the northwest, by Fourth Line to the northeast, by agricultural land to the southwest and southeast. A gravel road connects the structures to Dundas Street West. A steep ravine separates the subject property from Sixteen Mile Creek to the north.

#### **1.2.5 Review of Twentieth-First Century Aerial Imagery**

In order to assess more recent land use of the subject property, twenty-first century satellite imagery was reviewed (Figure 6). Imagery from 2005 (Google Earth Pro 2020a) depicts a manmade pond in the western area of the subject property adjacent to a gravel driveway that connects a large barn structure to the laneway between the subject property and the St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre. In the eastern area of the subject property there is a playground with multiple structures including a climber and two swing sets. In the 2009 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2020b), all structures within the playground area have been demolished. The western area of the property remains largely unchanged from the 2005 image. In the 2015 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2015), some degree of grading and ground-moving activity has happened in the eastern area of the subject property in the vicinity of the former playground. In the western area of the property, the gravel laneway and the barn structure remain largely unchanged. Water levels in the artificial pond at the western property limits have lowered significantly, likely due to the earth-moving activities related to the realignment of the Fourth Line ROW and the road widening of Dundas Street West. In the 2016 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2016), the barn structure has been demolished. Water levels in the artificial pond have further decreased from the levels observed in the 2015 image. The eastern area of the property remains largely unchanged from the earlier imagery.



### **1.2.6 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 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, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites, 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. The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators.

For the Euro-Canadian historical period, most early nineteenth-century farmsteads (*i.e.*, those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints as pre-contact Indigenous occupations. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered historical sites (ASI 1998; ASI 2008), and Euro-Canadian site AiGw-451 is known to be located within this catchment (see a detailed description of the site in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 below).

Due to the proximity of Sixteen Mile Creek, the proximity of a registered nineteenth-century archaeological site (AiGw-451), the depiction of historical features on the nineteenth-century atlases within the property limits, the proximity of the property to the historical community of Sixteen Hollow / Proudfoot's Hollow, and the location of the property fronting the historically important transportation route of the former alignment of Dundas Street West and modern-day Fourth Line, the lands have potential for encountering nineteenth-century historical Euro-Canadian resources, dependant on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology, and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

### **1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites**

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered archaeological sites housed at MHSTCI, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.



In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-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 under review is located within the AiGw Borden block.

There are 33 archaeological sites registered in the OASD within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property. The closest of these sites, AiGw-451, is located within the Fourth Line ROW approximately five metres northwest of the subject property limits. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 1. A full table of nearby archaeological sites sourced from the OASD can be found in Appendix A.

### **1.3.2 Previous Assessments**

#### *Within the Property Limits*

In 2010, ASI conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Dundas Street Bus Rapid Transit Planning Study (ASI 2011). A total of 128 archaeological sites had been registered within a study corridor along Dundas Street stretching from Brant Street to Trafalgar Road in Oakville. All undisturbed lands with potential for recovering archaeological material, including areas within the current subject property, were recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

#### *Within 50 Metres of the Property Limits*

In 2006, ASI conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in advance of the proposed widening and reconstruction of Dundas Street (ASI 2006). The study corridor spanned Dundas Street West from Neyagawa Boulevard to Proudfoot Trail, including the area immediately northwest of the current subject property. The assessment determined that undisturbed lands beyond the Dundas Street right-of-way (ROW), including those within the current subject property, were documented as having archaeological potential and must be subject to further archaeological assessment. Four archaeological sites were registered in the OASD, including AiGw-451. The AiGw-451 site was identified near the proposed intersection between the re-aligned Dundas Street West and Fourth Line, approximately five metres northwest of the current property limits. The site consisted of five test pits positive for nineteenth century artifacts across sixty metres within the Fourth Line ROW. It was determined that the site was associated with one of the mid-nineteenth century industries of Proudfoot's Hollow and further archaeological assessment was recommended. An additional three archaeological sites (AiGw-448, AiGw-449, and AiGw-450) were documented along Dundas Street West in the vicinity of Proudfoot's Hollow and the current subject property, though none are within 50 metres of the property limits.

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was carried out at the AiGw-451 site in 2007 (NDA 2007). Six test units were excavated within the Fourth Line ROW, approximately five metres northwest of the current property limits. Approximately 124 artifacts were recovered from six one-metre-square test units. NDA determined that the site had been extensively disturbed by ground-moving activities in the area, including the construction of Fourth Line, the construction of the roadway leading to the St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre, and the excavation and drainage of the artificial pond in the current subject property and its associated culvert underneath Fourth Line. The AiGw-451 site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.



In 2003, ASI conducted an archaeological assessment of the St. Volodymyr Lands in Part of Lot 23, Concession 1 S.D.S. in advance of a proposed subdivision (ASI 2003). The study area was located in the southeastern corner of Lot 23, Concession 1, approximately 35 metres south of the current subject property. No archaeological resources were documented during this assessment and the property was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

### **1.3.3 Physiography**

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

Elevation within the subject property is approximately 150 metres above sea level. The subject property abuts ravines to the north and east. The plateau at the northern limit of the subject property overlooks a ravine with a declivity of 34 metres to the banks of the Sixteen Mile Creek, which sits at 116 metres above sea level. The plateau at the eastern property limits overlooks a ravine with a gentler declivity of approximately 10 metres.

The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction 100 metres north of the subject property limits. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows eastward through the southern area of the subject property. The Sixteen Mile Creek drainage covers approximately 357 square kilometres, originating in the South Slope physiographic region and draining into Lake Ontario at the Town of Oakville (Conservation Halton 2020; Halton-Hamilton Source Protection Committee 2017).

### **1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential**

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the Region of Halton. According to the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek, or within 250 metres of the pre-development shoreline of Lake Ontario, have potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous



archaeological sites. In addition, this potential zone is extended to any floodplain lands, and to lands in close proximity to the Lake Iroquois strand (i.e., lands above and within 200 metres of the strand, or below and within 100 metres of the strand).

The subject property is located within 100 metres of Sixteen Mile Creek, also depicted on historical mapping from 1876 and 1881, as well as later twentieth and twenty-first century mapping (Figures 4-7), and a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows through the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, 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. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The subject property is in an area of elevated topography, with a plateau overlooking a steep ravine to the northeast and a shallower ravine abutting the property to the southeast.

Given the close proximity of Sixteen Mile Creek, the presence of a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek within the property, and the elevated topography at both the northeastern and southeastern limits of the subject property, there is potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological material, dependent on the degree of later developments or soil alteration.

### **1.3.5 Existing Conditions**

The subject property is approximately 5.1 ha in size (Figure 7). The property is bounded on three sides by paved roadways: Fourth Line to the west and north, and by the laneway connecting St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre and St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Cemetery to Dundas Street West to the southwest. The southeastern property limit is bounded by a treed ravine overlooking a St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Cemetery. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows eastward, and the banks of this tributary are flanked by deciduous woodlots. An artificial pond is located at the northwestern property limits near Fourth Line. The subject property is the former site of a storage barn associated with nearby St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre. This structure caught fire on Tuesday, October 27, 2015 (Anon 2015), and the charred remains were later demolished. A gravel driveway connects the former structure to the paved laneway. The balance of the subject property consists of maintained greenspace with low scrub vegetation and dotted with deciduous trees. The topography of the area is uneven, sloping towards the north before a steep drop off to the banks of Sixteen Mile Creek beyond the northern limit of the property.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per Section 1.2 Property Survey (Optional) of the S & G. As such, in order to provide images to support the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this report, imagery from Google Earth Street View was reviewed. All Google Street View images are dated July 2009 and August 2009.



## 2.1 Findings

The majority of the subject property consists of maintained greenspace with low scrub vegetation dotted with stands of deciduous trees. A gravel driveway connects the location of a former structure with a paved laneway. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows in a northeasterly direction in the eastern area of the subject property (Plates 1-3; Figure 8). Approximately 2% of the subject property is permanently low and wet, comprising an artificial pond at the northwestern property limits.

The balance of the subject property (approximately 98%) is considered to have potential for encountering archaeological resources (Figure 8).

## 3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by DelManor West Oak Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT), part of Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 5.1 ha.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that 33 archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property, the closest of which is AiGw-451, located within the Fourth Line ROW approximately five metres northwest of the property limits. The subject property is bounded by the former alignment of the historically important transportation corridor Dundas Street West to the northwest (now a re-aligned Fourth Line) and by Fourth Line to the northeast. Approximately 2% of the subject property is permanently low and wet.

Based on the proximity to Sixteen Mile Creek, the presence of a tributary of that creek within the subject property, the elevated topography overlooking ravines at the northeastern and southeastern property limits, the proximity of historical transportation corridors, and the depiction of settlement features within the subject property on historical mapping, the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has resulted in the determination that 98% of the subject property contains the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' 2011 S & G.
  - a) All undisturbed lands within the subject property must be assessed by means of a test pit survey. All test pits should be excavated at least five cm into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits should be at least 30 cm in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the 2011 S & G.



NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The documentation related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a 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(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

## 5.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 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.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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## 7.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View of the subject property from Fourth Line, looking southwest. (July 2009).



Plate 2: View of the subject property from Fourth Line, looking south. (August 2009).

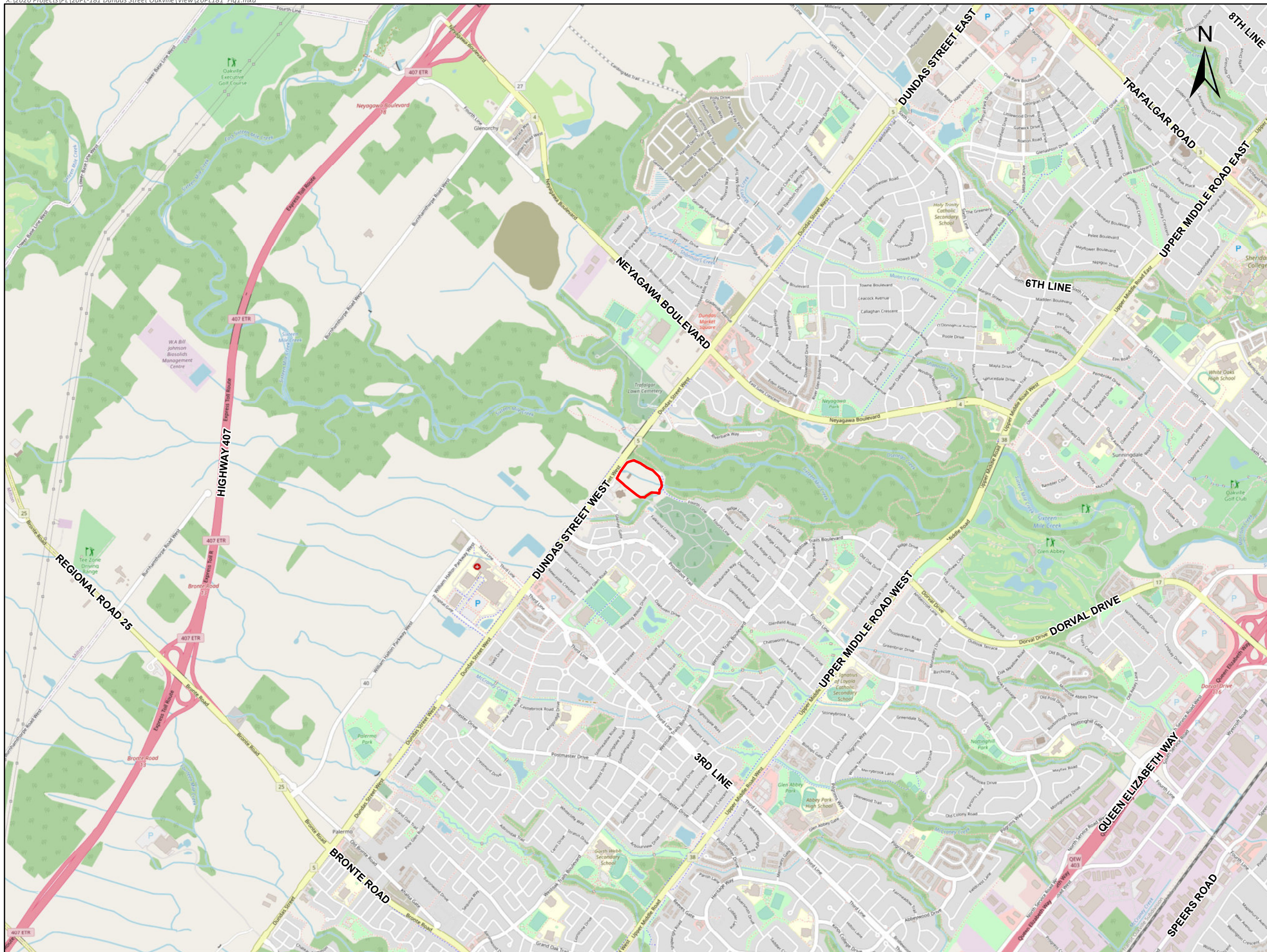


Plate 3: View of the subject property from Fourth Line, looking southwest. (July 2009).

## 8.0 MAPS

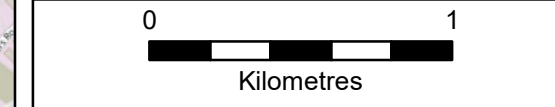
See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: OpenStreetMap  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:25,000  
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181  
 DATE: 2020-07-09  
 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
 FILE: 20PL181\_Fig1



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 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca




Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton



Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

 <p>ASI</p>	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources:  Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 <p>0 500 Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.          DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181_Fig2-3</p>
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 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:15,000  
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11


0  500  
 Metres  
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
 DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181\_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1919 NTS Sheet Hamilton-Burlington



X:\2020 Projects\PL\20PL-181 Durand Street Oakville\laView\20PL181\_Fig5.mxd



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:  
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Scale: 1:10,000  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

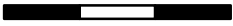
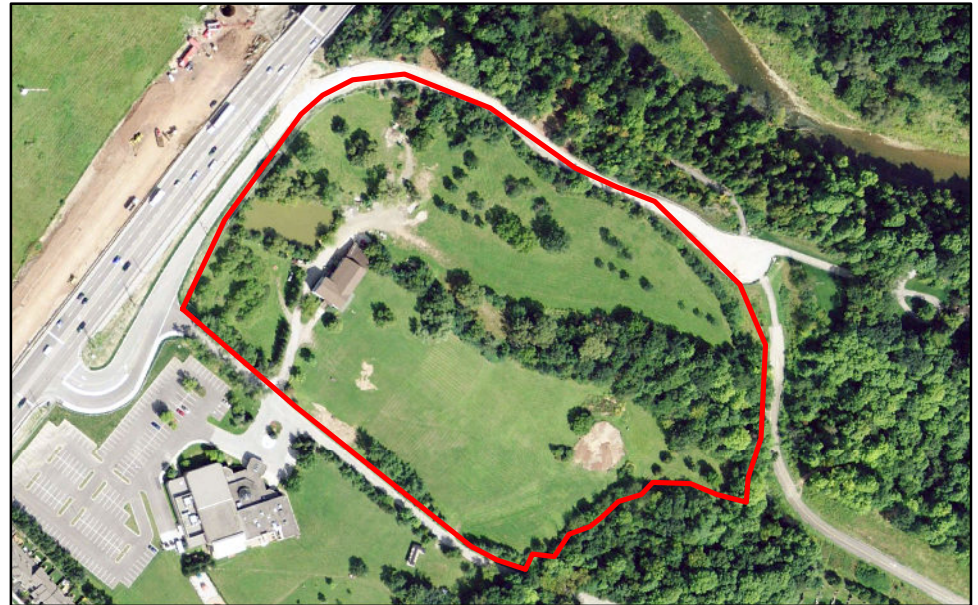
0  300  
Metres  
ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181\_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery



2005



2009



2015



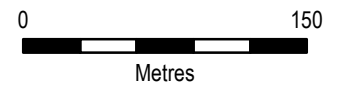
2016



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Google Earth Pro, 2020

Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10  
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL\_181 DRAWN BY: ESB  
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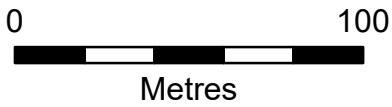
Figure 6: Subject Property Located on Twenty-First Century Imagery



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Google Earth

Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere  
Scale: 1:2,173  
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181      DRAWN BY: A.C.  
DATE: 2020-08-06              FILE: 20PL181\_Ex\_Con

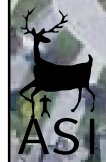


Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property




	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	USDA FSA, GeoEye, Maxar, CNES/Airbus DS	 0 50 Meters
	 PERMANENTLY LOW AND WET: NO POTENTIAL		
	 POTENTIAL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED	Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10 Scale: 1:1,232 Page Size: 11 x 17	
	 PHOTO LOCATIONS		

Figure 8: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

## APPENDIX A Sites Registered within One Kilometre of the Subject Property

A total of 33 archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the current subject property (accessed from Past Portal on 10 July 2020).

<b>Borden No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AiGw-203	Proudfoot's Hollow	Euro-Canadian	Bridge, Mill, Village	Triggs 1989, Brooks 2012
AiGw-209	Pettit	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1990
AiGw-213	Descartes	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 1990
AiGw-214	Hazelnut	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-217	Walnut	Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-220	Benjamin-Smith	Late Archaic; Euro-Canadian	Campsite, homestead	ASI 1992
AiGw-221	Line	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1992
AiGw-223	Vista	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1992
AiGw-224	Peninsula	Middle Archaic	Campsite	ASI 1992
AiGw-226	William Smith	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1992
AiGw-278	n/a	Early Archaic	Campsite	ASI 1996
AiGw-279	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 1996
AiGw-280	n/a	Late Archaic; Euro-Canadian	Findspot, homestead	ASI 1996
AiGw-282	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1996
AiGw-294	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1997
AiGw-422	Benson	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2005
AiGw-423	Benson	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AAL 2005, Leskovec 2015
AiGw-448	Finch	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006, NDA 2008
AiGw-449	Parkes	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-450	House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-451	n/a	Euro-Canadian	House	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-472	Evergreen I	Late Archaic	Scatter	AAL 2007a
AiGw-480	Buck	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2007
AiGw-485	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	Capella 2007
AiGw-486	n/a	Late Archaic	Scatter	Capella 2007
AiGw-487	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Capella 2007
AiGw-502	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	n.a 2007
AiGw-503	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	n.a 2007
AiGw-506	House II	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-508	AiGw-508	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-509	AiGw-509	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-533	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AAL 2009
AiGw-571	J. Biggar	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2014

