

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
1086 BURNHAMTHORPE ROAD EAST,
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 NORTH OF DUNDAS STREET,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P046 (Clish)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P046-0206-2016
ASI File: 16TS-145

23 February, 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by Coscorp Joshua Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East, part of Lot 10, Concession 3 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The subject property is approximately 17.2 hectares in size. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on May 31, 2016.

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. This research indicated the potential for encountering pre-contact Indigenous and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted June 20-21, November 4, and November 23, 2016 by means of a test pit survey and pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in areas of archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the assessment.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Coscorp Joshua Inc. to complete the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East, part of Lot 10, Concession 3 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 17.2 hectares.

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and the project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS PIF P046-0206-2016). The assessment was carried out as part of the pre-development approvals process required by the Town of Oakville and the *Ontario Planning Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (MTCS 2011).

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

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent May 31, 2016. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to initiating fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property is located within Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County. The property is now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property is currently situated in a rural area and consists predominantly of ploughed agricultural fields with a small woodlot at the southeast end and an area of overgrown scrub and grassland at the northwest end.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. As there tends to be less widespread awareness of the depth of this pre-contact settlement history or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement, a brief review of the prehistory of the area is necessary in order to provide an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are found today.

The area in general has been occupied by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years. 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
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
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

Township Survey and Settlement

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

The New Survey of Trafalgar was undertaken by Richard Bristol between April and June 1819. The survey of the township proceeded westward from Concession 11 along the Peel County line towards Milton. Bristol noted that the timber was primarily elm, beech, maple, white oak, “black ash” and pine.

Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed, 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 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 (1851:261) 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. The timber cover in the township was described as “principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed” (Smith 1851:261).

The small nearby hamlet of Snider's Corners, located at the crossroads of present-day Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road East, was established in the early nineteenth century and named after one of its earliest residents, David Snider. Snider, an American immigrant of German descent, moved to Canada and settled in Trafalgar Township with his wife, Eliza Marlatt, in 1819 (Mair 2009).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Mapping

A review of nineteenth and twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the property (Figures 2-4). 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 regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of these sources.

The 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* lists W.S. Bowbeer as the landowner of the northwest half of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS (Figure 2). An unnamed watercourse, identified as a tributary of present-day Joshua Creek, is depicted crossing through the north corner of the lot. No historical structures are illustrated within the subject property. The property is bounded by the historically important concession roads of present-day Burnhamthorpe Road East and Trafalgar Road to the northwest and southwest, respectively.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton Atlas* continues to list W.S. Bowbeer as the owner of the northwest half of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, and at this time this individual is also listed as the owner of the adjacent northwest half of Lot 9 (Figure 3). The tributary of present-day Joshua Creek is again depicted in the northwest end of Lot 10, however with a slightly different path than the previous map. The 1877 map depicts the entire subject property situated south of the tributary and the northwest limit matching the contour of the watercourse, which is consistent with the present-day conditions of the property. It is unclear whether the discrepancies between these two historic maps are reflective of natural or artificial deviations of the watercourse over time, or if they are simply the result of differing levels of accuracy reflected in the final publications. Two homesteads and associated orchards are depicted fronting Burnhamthorpe Road East, outside of the property limits. A third orchard is depicted within the subject property.

The 1913 revised 1918 *NTS Brampton Sheet* was also consulted for the presence of potential historical features (Figure 4). The NTS topographic map series clearly shows features such as structures, roads, streams, elevation, and woodlots. Once again, no structures are indicated within the subject property, however, a brick house is depicted between the northwest limit of the subject property and Burnhamthorpe Road East, in the approximate location of the homestead illustrated on the 1877 map. A woodlot is depicted at the edge of the southeast limit, but the land within the subject property and throughout much of the surrounding area is identified as cleared for agriculture. The tributary of Joshua



Creek is again depicted, however the watercourse is shown crossing northeast-southwest through the centre of the subject property.

1.2.4 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 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.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of 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 the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. 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 sitting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Although situated more than 100 metres from the concession roads of present-day Burnhamthorpe Road East and Trafalgar Road, the subject property is located in close proximity to a permanent watercourse and illustrated homesteads. Therefore, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material, depending 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 sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. 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 AjGw Borden block.

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property, 18 sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius (Table 2). One of these sites, Site AjGw-428, is located within 50 metres of the northeast limit of the subject property, and another, Site AjGw-387, is located within 100 metres due north of the subject property; both sites were identified by ASI during an assessment of the adjacent northeast property on Lot 9, Concession 1 NDS (ASI 2006a, 2008b). All other sites are located at distances greater than 100 metres from the subject property. See Section 1.3.2 below for a detailed summary of the previous assessments conducted in the vicinity of the subject property.

Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-180		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	MIA 1984
AiGw-181		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Scatter	MIA 1984
AiGw-182		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Scatter	MIA 1984
AiGw-413		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI 2006b
AiGw-522	Shieldbay Site 1	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Scatter	Pearce 2010; 2013
AiGw-523	Shieldbay Site 2	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Campsite	Marr 2012; Pearce 2014
AjGw-41		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	MIA 1984
AjGw-42		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	MIA 1984
AjGw-44	Fish Homestead	Euro-Canadian	House	MIA 1984
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1992
AjGw-386	Sullivan Site	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006a, 2011
AjGw-387		Middle Archaic	Scatter	ASI 2006a, 2008b
AjGw-388		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Scatter	ASI 2006a, 2008b
AjGw-426		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI 2006b
AjGw-427	P3	Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Scatter	ASI 2009
AjGw-428		Indeterminate Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI 2006b
AjGw-483	P7	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2009
AjGw-484	P8	Late Archaic--Lamoka	Findspot	ASI 2009

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments have been conducted immediately adjacent to the subject property on the southeast and northwest halves of Lot 9, Concession 1 NDS, and a subsequent Stage 3 assessment was also conducted within 100 metres of the subject property. These assessments are discussed below.

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Dunoak Lands, situated on the southeast half of Lot 9, was completed by ASI in 2005 under MTC PIF P117-091 (ASI 2006b). The study area totaled approximately 44.49 hectares; however, only a small section in the far northwest corner is situated within 100 metres of the current subject property limits. Two indeterminate pre-contact Indigenous findspots were identified within the study area (Sites AiGw-413 and AjGw-426), but they were not recommended for further archaeological assessment and both are located more than 350 metres from the current subject property (ASI 2006b).

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Dryland Property, situated on the northwest half of Lot 9 immediately adjacent to the length of the northeast limit of the current subject property on Lot 10, was completed by ASI in 2005 and 2006 under MTC PIFs P117-089 and P141-019-2006 (ASI 2006a). The study area totaled approximately 41.28 hectares and consisted of a recently abandoned farmstead fronting Burnhamthorpe Road East and a ploughed agricultural field. The watercourse which crosses



through the current subject property in Lot 10, a tributary of Joshua Creek, also cut across the study area of Lot 9. The Stage 2 assessment was completed by means of a test pit survey at five-metre intervals on the lawn and around the standing house, barn, and shed structures comprising the farmstead, and by pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals within the ploughed field. Site AjGw-428 was found in the southwest section of the study area, within 50 metres of the current subject property, and consisted of a single unidentified projectile point of an exotic banded chert material. This site was not recommended for further assessment. Site AjGw-387 was encountered in the northwest portion of the study area approximately 70 metres north of the watercourse and within 100 metres of the current subject property. This site consisted of 13 lithic artifacts, including one drill, scattered across an area measuring approximately 40 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west, and was recommended for further Stage 3 assessment. Two additional sites were found in the northwest section of Lot 9 during the Stage 2 assessment, at distances of more than 100 metres from the current subject property: Site AjGw-388 and the Sullivan Site (AjGw-386). Site AjGw-388 is an indeterminate pre-contact Indigenous lithic scatter measuring approximately 35 metres east-west by 25 metres north-south located just south of the watercourse, and the Sullivan Site (AjGw-386) is a Euro-Canadian site measuring 30 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west, which consisted primarily of historical ceramic and glass artifacts. Site AjGw-388 was recommended for further Stage 3 assessment and the Sullivan Site (AjGw-386) was recommended for Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological investigation (ASI 2006a).

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AjGw-387, situated on Lot 9 within 100 metres of the current subject property, was conducted by ASI in 2008 under MCL CIF P117-130-2008 (ASI 2008b). The site was subject to a controlled surface pick-up by means of a pedestrian survey at one-metre intervals followed by the excavation of 30 one-metre-square test units at five-metre intervals. The Stage 3 assessment yielded a total of 54 lithic artifacts, including 12 artifacts recovered from the CSP, 39 artifacts from 17 positive test units, and three additional surface artifacts recovered during test unit excavation. Unit counts ranged from zero to five artifacts, and all artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert with the exception of a single perforator of Upper Mercer chert. Two projectile point fragments were recovered from Site AjGw-387, both dating to the Middle Archaic period (6000-2500 B.C.); both were recovered from the surface, however one of the point fragments was located 30 metres west of the main scatter. Following the Stage 3 assessment, Site AjGw-387 was considered to have no further cultural heritage value or interest (ASI 2008b).

The recommended Stage 3 assessment of Site AjGw-388 (MCL CIF P117-131-2008) and Stage 3-4 investigations of the Sullivan Site (AjGw-386) (MTC CIF P128-018-2008) were also conducted by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008b, 2011). Both of these sites are situated more than 200 metres from the current subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario. This region is on the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, the height of land dividing the drainages of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and the Trent River system. The South Slope region, which stretches from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, begins at the height of the moraine, approximately 250 to 300 metres above sea level, and descends to between 120 and 180 metres above sea level, where it meets the Iroquois Lake Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1966:287). More specifically, the subject property is located on a branch of the South Slope which extends southwest between the Peel Plain physiographic region, to the north, and the Iroquois Lake Plain, to the south.



The soils in the vicinity of the subject property are comprised of clay-to-silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale, and the property is within the Sixteen Mile Creek watershed (also known as Oakville Creek). The northwest boundary of the subject property lies adjacent to a small tributary of Joshua Creek, which is located to the east and drains southeast into Lake Ontario.

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as 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, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

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.

This basic potential model has been further refined for the Town of Oakville, as part of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008a). The *Master Plan* research determined that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of pre-contact archaeological site potential within Halton Region.

Currently, a small tributary of Joshua Creek is situated in proximity of the northwest limit of the subject property (Figure 5). This tributary appears in the same approximate location of the watercourse illustrated on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 3). The main branch of Joshua Creek is located approximately one kilometre to the northeast.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact 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, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or 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 pre-contact archaeological potential.

The *Master Plan* also defines potential site buffers in the vicinity of registered archaeological sites: within 200 metres of Late Woodland villages and within 100 meters of other sites (ASI 2008a). One indeterminate lithic findspot (AjGw-428) and one small Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BC) lithic scatter (AjGw-387) have been identified within 100 metres of the subject property. No known Late Woodland sites are registered within 200 metres of the subject property.

Given the presence of numerous registered pre-contact Indigenous sites in the nearby vicinity and the proximity of Joshua Creek and its tributaries, which would have provided abundant potable water and



subsistence resources, there is the potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological remains within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is 17.2 hectares in size and comprises the majority of 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East; only a small portion of the property, approximately 3.9 hectares at the northwest end of the property fronting the road, is located outside of the subject property (Figure 5). It is bounded to the northwest by a small tributary of Joshua Creek and the extant structures and landscaped grounds fronting Burnhamthorpe Road East to the northwest, by ploughed agricultural fields to the northeast and southwest, and by a woodlot to the southeast. The subject property currently consists of two large ploughed agricultural fields (13.3 ha), a small woodlot at the southeast end (2.0 ha), and an overgrown field of scrub and grassland at the northwest end (1.9 ha). A large, circular labyrinth has been mown in the tall grass in the northwest end of the subject property. The subject property consists of undulating terrain.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on June 20-21, November 4, and November 23, 2016 under MTCS PIF P046-0206-2016 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) and was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 6). Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.1 Test Pit Survey

The overgrown scrub and grassland portion at the northwest end and the woodlot at the southeast end constitute areas with closed surface visibility. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, these areas, which account for approximately 25% of the subject property, were assessed by test pit survey at five-metre intervals. The northwest end and a small area of scrub and trees in the southeast end bordering the woodlot were surveyed June 20-21, 2016, while the main portion of the southeast woodlot was surveyed on November 23, 2016 (Plates 1-6). As per the S & G, Section 2.1.2, all test pits were hand-excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The test pits in the northwest and southeast portions of the property revealed the same undisturbed soil profile consisting of a brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam topsoil overlying a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam subsoil. The topsoil reached an average depth of 20-25 cm in test pits throughout both locations (Plates 7-8).



2.2 Pedestrian Survey

The remaining 75% of the subject property consisted of two ploughed agricultural fields which were assessed on November 4, 2016 by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Plates 9-12). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.1, all areas had been recently ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of silty clay loam.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs, and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

The documentation and materials 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Coscorp Joshua Inc. to complete the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East, part of Lot 10, Concession 3 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 17.2 hectares.

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. This research indicated the potential for encountering both pre-contact Indigenous and historic Euro-Canadian sites within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment included both a test pit survey and a pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

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 Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 Tourism and Culture and Sport, 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 fieldwork 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.

7.0 WORKS CITED

ASI

- 1998 The Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Technical Report. ASI, Toronto.



- 2006a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Drylands Property (1564984 Ontario Limited), Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton [MCL PIFs P117-089 and P117-019-2006]. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.
- 2006b Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Dunoak Lands, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton [MTC PIF P117-091]. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.
- 2008a Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, 2008 Update. ASI, Toronto.
- 2008b Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, AjGw-387 & AjGw-388, Mattamy Dryland Property, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton [MCL CIFs P117-130-2008 and P117-131-2008]. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.
- 2011 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the Sullivan Site (AjGw-386), Dryland Property (1564984 Ontario Limited), Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Ontario [MTC CIF P128-019-2008]. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.
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MTCS (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, now the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport)
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Cultural Programs Branch,
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1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer*. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

1851 *Canada: Past, Present and Future. Being a Historical, Geographical, Geological and
Statistical Account of Canada West*. Thomas Maclear, Toronto.

Tremaine, G.R.
1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*. Toronto.

8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of overgrown scrub and grass area at northwest end of subject property; large trees lining tributary of Joshua Creek shown in background.



Plate 2: View of section of mown path of large, circular labyrinth in northwest portion of subject property.



Plate 3: View test pit survey in northwest end of subject property.



Plate 4: View of test pit survey in scrub area at edge of woodlot in southeast portion of subject property.



Plate 5: View of woodlot at southeast section of subject property.



Plate 6: View of test pit survey in woodlot at southeast section of subject property.



Plate 7: View of undisturbed soil profile in northwest portion of subject property.



Plate 8: View of undisturbed soil profile in southeast portion of subject property.



Plate 9: View of ploughed agricultural fields comprising majority of subject property.



Plate 10: View of weathering of ploughed field at time of pedestrian survey.



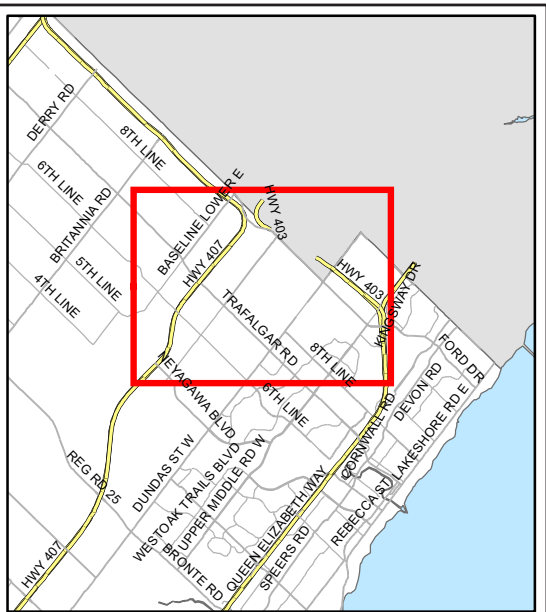
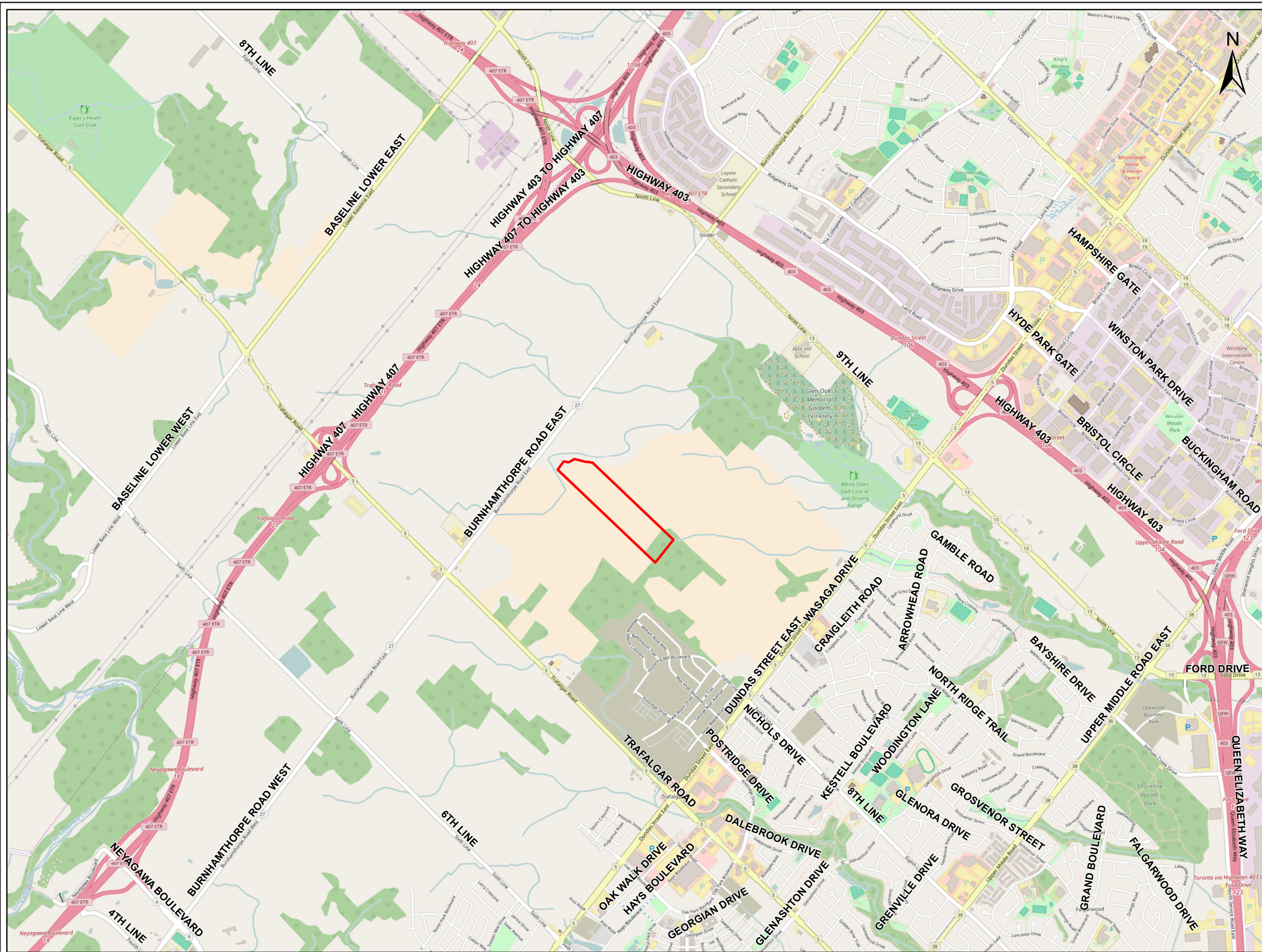
Plate 11: View of pedestrian survey in northwest ploughed field.




Plate 12: View of pedestrian survey in southeast ploughed field.

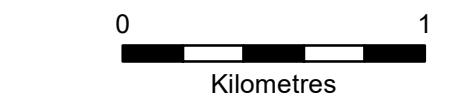
9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



 Subject Property

BASE:
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 DATE: 11/22/2016
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 16TS145_Fig1_v3



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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.



Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of Halton County*.

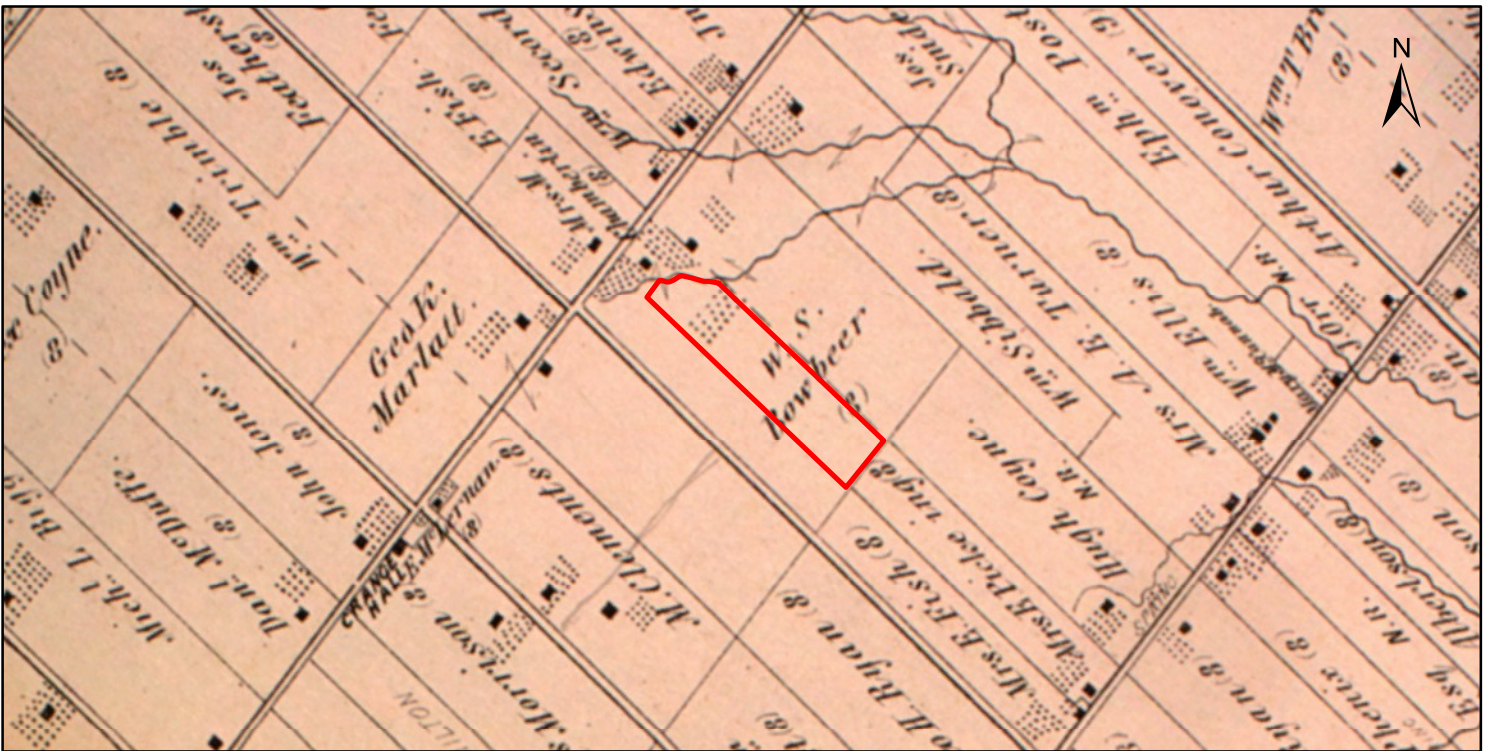
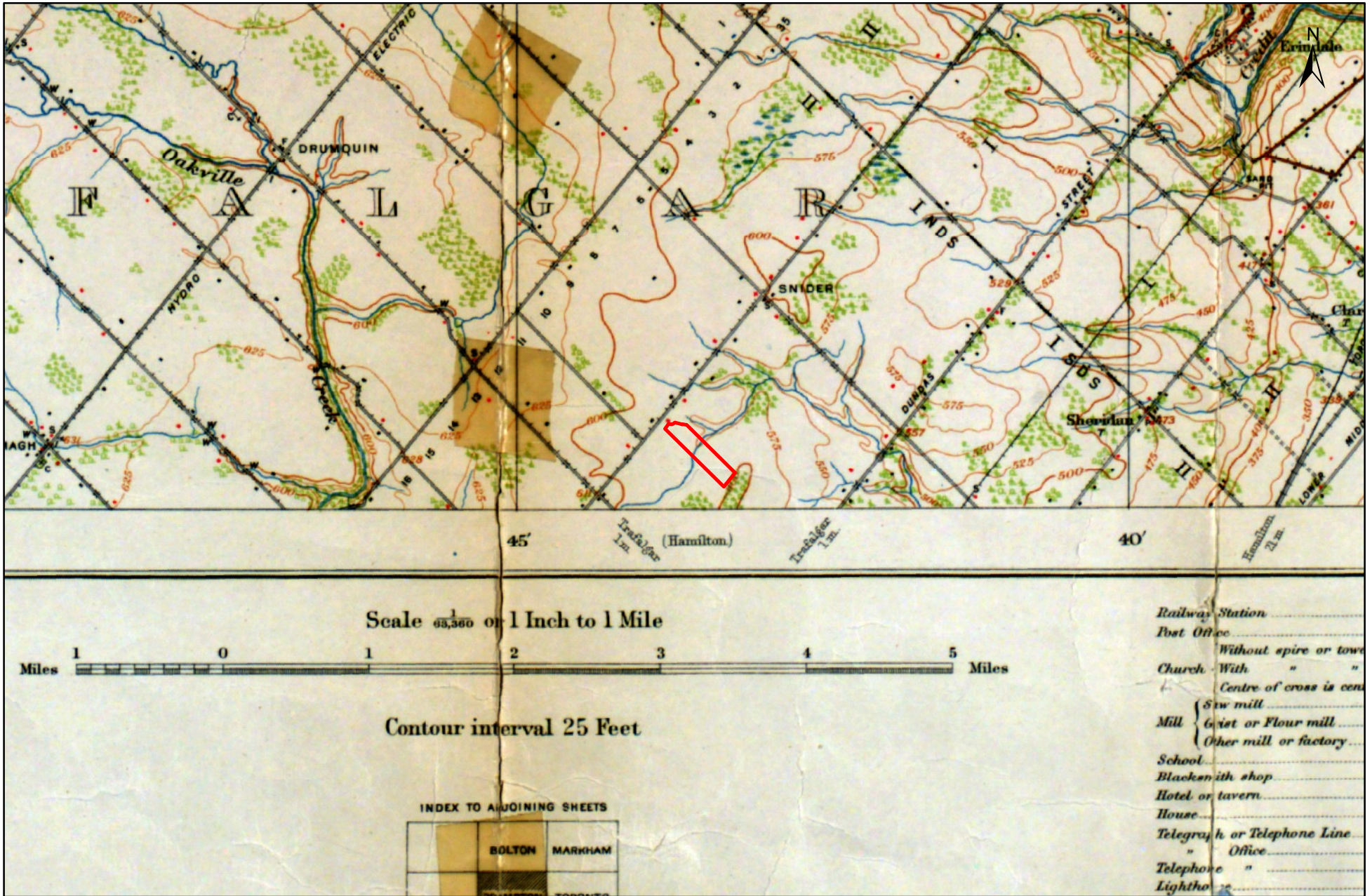



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*.


 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asih heritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: 1858 Tremaine Map of Halton County 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</p>	<p>0 1</p>  <p>Kilometres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-145 DRAWN BY: JF DATE: 11/22/2016 FILE: 16TS145_fig2_3_hist_v3</p>
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 Subject Property

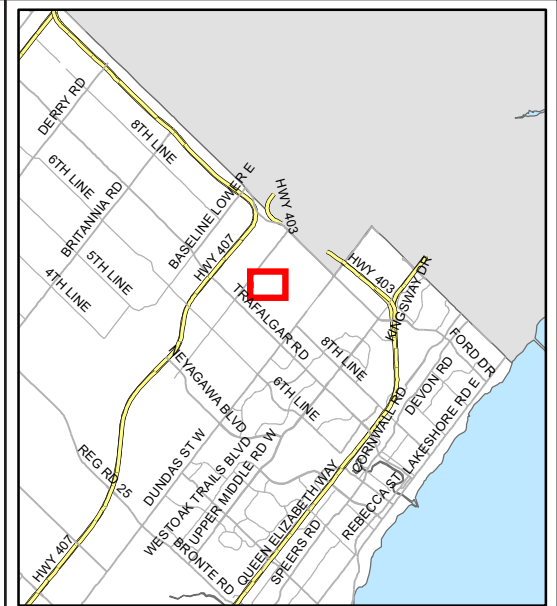
Base:
1909 NTS Brampton Sheet


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DATE: 11/22/2016

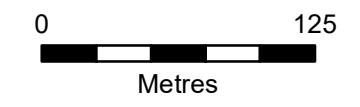
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Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1913 revised 1918 NTS Brampton Sheet.



 Subject Property

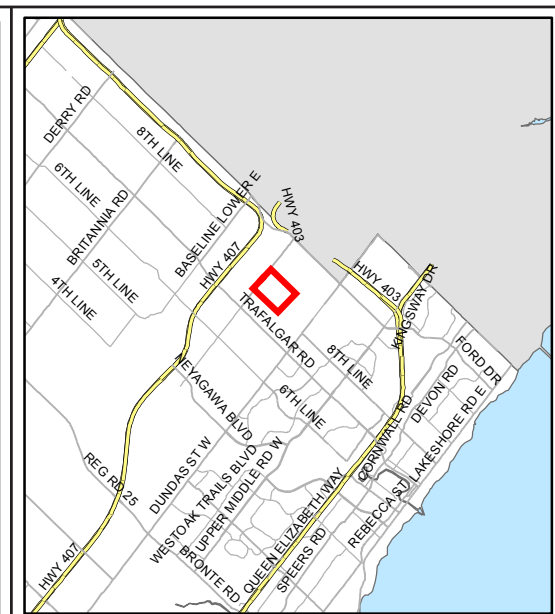
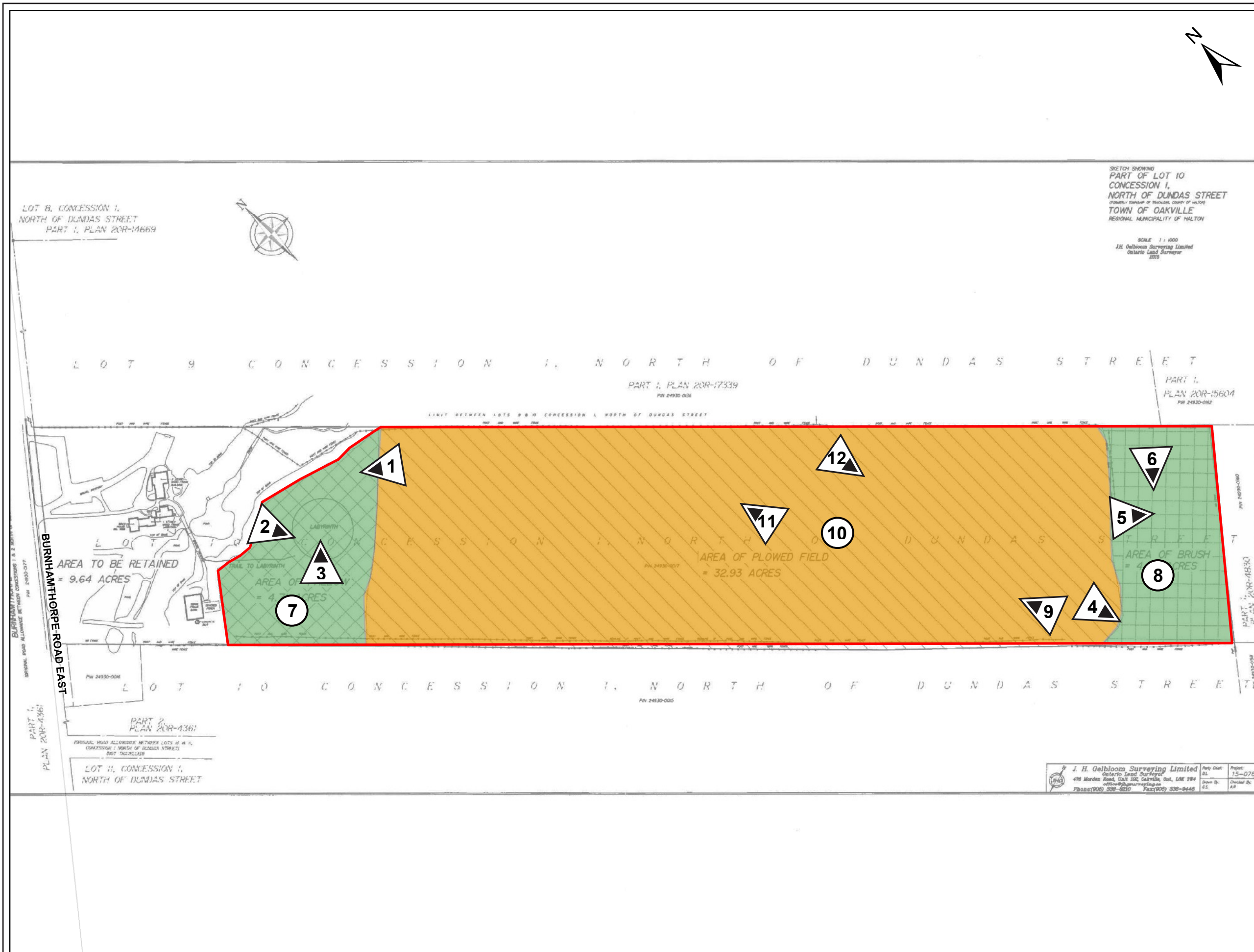
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(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
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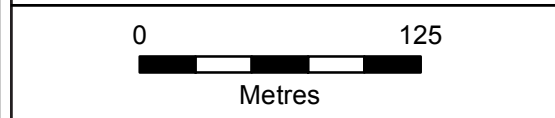


Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.



- Subject Property
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Photo Locations

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Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results