



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

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**Proponents:** EMGO III Corp c/o ARGO

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## 1. Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment on behalf of EMGO III Corp. as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Plan for Subdivision for Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton. This archaeological assessment is required by EMGO III Corp. (ARGO) under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

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

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

With 30 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, as well as environmental factors (i.e., soils suitable for Indigenous agriculture, numerous sources of fresh water within the study area) indicating a high archaeological potential for the study area. Per MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011), the study area is recommended for Stage 2 archaeological property survey.

All work must be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and must follow the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario, 2011), including:

- ▶ The standard test pit survey method at 5 m intervals is to be conducted in all areas that will be impacted by the project where ploughing is not feasible (e.g. woodlots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns, small sections of agricultural land); and
- ▶ Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals where ploughing is possible (e.g. agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility.

## 2. Project Personnel

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Project Manager/Licensee	Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243)
Report Preparation	Adam Long, MSc (R1153)
Graphics	Carla Parslow
Review	Carla Parslow

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kevin Singh, ARGO Development Corp

## 3. Project Context

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

### 3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment on behalf of EMGO III Corp. (ARGO) as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Subdivision Plan for Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton (Map 1). This archaeological assessment is required by EMGO III Corp. (ARGO) under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

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

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

The study area is approximately 6.5 hectares (16 acres) in size and consists of a residential dwelling and driveway surrounded by manicured lawn; naturalized land consisting of grasses, brush and trees; and, agricultural fields.

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

### 3.2 Historical Context

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

#### 3.2.1 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, which show continuity with past peoples, even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

**Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for southern Ontario.**

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000-6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000-4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000- 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000-1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800-1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100-950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC-AD 500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	Introduction of Corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called “la nation neutre” as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

According to Euro-Canadian documentation, the study area first enters the historic record when the Mississaugas First Nations entered Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

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

*Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.*

*This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797 (Morris 1943:22).*

### 3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

#### Halton County and Trafalgar Township

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

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

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

#### Part Lot 15, NDS

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario, as well as historical mapping were consulted. The original Crown Patent issued in 1807 for 200 acres of Lot 15, NDS was to John B. Robinson, the future Attorney General of Upper Canada. In 1812, Robinson sold 50 acres to Peter Dykineau, and another 50 acres to Lockwood Street. In 1816, Dykineau and Street sold their combined 100 acres to Daniel Munn, an early settler in the Township who is the namesake of Munn's Corners, a historic hamlet immediately to the south of the study area. Munn then promptly sold this "rear part" of 100 acres to Amelia Jones.

In 1818, Jones sold the land to D'Arcy Boulton Jr., a lawyer from Toronto, who held the property until 1835 when it was sold to William Bourbee. Assessment rolls from 1827 indicate that Bourbee was already present on the land at the time, having been assessed for 100 acres on the north part of Lot 15. 35 acres were listed as being under cultivation, however no house was included in the assessment value – suggesting that Bourbee may have been residing in a log cabin on the property at the time (Archaeological Services Inc., 2008). Bourbee's 100 acres were also in the 1846 and 1853 assessments, with the number of cultivated acres rising to 60 by 1846.



In 1855, the land was sold to Robert William Biggar, another prominent local farmer in the Township. Biggar sold a half-acre sized piece of the lot to Henry Mosely in 1857; in 1859 Biggar quit-claimed 100 acres in the North half of Lot 15 to Mr. Mosely. This is illustrated in the 1858 *Tremaine Map* (Map 2), however no structures are depicted on the property at that time. The 1861 Census enumerated Henry Mosely as a 56-year-old Canadian-born widower who lived with 12 children in a one-storey brick house, indicating that the lack of structures on the 1858 Tremaine Map is likely due to the fee-based nature of said map. Per the 1861 Census, three of Mosely’s children were farm labourers, who worked on the 80 acres of cultivated land on such crops as wheat, oats, corn, turnip, as well as livestock.

Examination of the 1878 *Historical Atlas of Halton County* shows that at this time the property was part of the homelot of Richard Halloran. Though a farmhouse and orchard are depicted within Lot 15, Concession 1 NDS (Map 3), their location is further south within the Lot than the current study area. Halloran himself is listed as being non-resident – suggesting that the farm was being rented out to tenant farmers. Assessment rolls indicate that Halloran purchased the 100-acre farmstead from Mosely in 1861, and that the property stayed within the Halloran family until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.3 Archaeological Context

#### 3.3.1 Archaeological Sites and Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block AiGw.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area are to be listed, a total of 30 archaeological sites were found in the OASD. These are listed below in Table 2.

**Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of study area.**

Borden Number	Site name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Further CHVI
AiGw-1000	Biggar Farm	Post-Contact; Pre-Contact	Aboriginal; Euro-Canadian	Farmstead; Findspot	No
AiGw-1001		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	No
AiGw-1002		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	No
AiGw-179					Unknown
AiGw-415*		Pre-Contact; Early Woodland	Aboriginal	Findspot	No
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	No

AiGw-488		Pre-Contact; Late Archaic	Aboriginal	Findspot	No
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Yes
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other	No
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Pre-Contact; Post-Contact	Aboriginal; Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No
AiGw-494*		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	No
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No
AiGw-496	Mosely Farm House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	No
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No
AiGw-500*		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No
AiGw-501*	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact; Late Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Unknown
AiGw-504*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	No
AiGw-545		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead; Homestead	No
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Yes
AjGw-227	Lernan	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Yes
AjGw-462		Paleo-Indian, Late Archaic	Aboriginal	Findspot	No
AjGw-463		Early Woodland	Aboriginal		No
AjGw-466		Early Woodland	Aboriginal	Findspot	No
AjGw-500	Biggar Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead; Other	Unknown
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead; Other	Unknown
AjGx-181		Early Archaic	Aboriginal	Findspot	Yes

\* Site within 300m of study area

Of these 30 sites, 5 are within 300 m of the study area:

#### AiGw-504

AiGw-504 is an isolated Indigenous findspot located during a Stage 2 Assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2008. It consists of a proximal biface fragment made of Onondaga chert, which was found on a small knoll adjacent to a seasonal tributary of Morrison Creek.

#### AiGw-501 Morrison Creek and AiGw-494

These two sites were located during the same Stage 2 assessment as AiGw-504; AiGw-501 represents the Indigenous lithic scatter while AiGw-494 is the overlapping historic artifact scatter.

AiGw-501 was approximately 50 m in diameter and consisted of 14 pieces of worked Onondaga chert, including: 4 secondary knapping flakes, one biface fragment, 8 pieces of shatter, and 1 core fragment. Several of these showed signs of thermal alteration. AiGw-494, the overlapping Historic scatter is smaller and more diffuse, with only 6 artifacts recovered from an area approximately 16 x 35 m in size. Of these 6 artifacts, 4 were sherds of refined white earthenware showing late 19<sup>th</sup> century motifs, 1 piece of glazed coarse red earthenware, and 1 incomplete machine cut nail. ASI (2008) determined this to be from an isolated, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century depositional event related to agricultural activities on the property.

#### AiGw-500

Also located during ASI's 2008 Stage 2 assessment, AiGw-500 was a scatter of 90 Historic-period artifacts found within an area approximately 121 m x 147 m in size. A representative sample of 32 artifacts was collected for analysis, with 90% of the sample being comprised of sherds of refined white earthenware with motifs suggesting a date of the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several pieces of unidentifiable clear and coloured glass, as well as a pipe bowl fragment were also recovered, suggesting this to be a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic deposition, likely associated with the farmhouse located on the property on the 1877 *Historical Atlas*.

#### AiGw-415

Located during a 2006 Stage 2 assessment by ASI of the Petgor Lands to the East of the current study area, AiGw-415 was an isolated Early Woodland Adena projectile point. Intensification for 30 m around it did not yield any additional artifacts, and it is considered to have no further CHVI.

#### AiGw-494

Also located during ASI's 2008 Stage 2 assessment, AiGw-494 is described as a findspot containing four fragments of refined white earthenware, with one hand-painted late motif, one glazed coarse red earthenware and one machine cut nail recovered through pedestrian survey. Despite intensification of pedestrian survey, no further artifacts were recovered, and it is considered to have no further CHVI.

### 3.3.2 Archaeological Assessments

A search on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4) found the following assessments had been completed within 50 m of the study area.

- ▶ Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Petgor Lands (404072 Ontario Limited), Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1, N.S.D., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF: P177-094; P141-017-2006
- ▶ Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Property, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 NDS, Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF: P049-223-2007

### 3.3.3 The Natural and Physical Environment

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region, which is described as:

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

*(Chapman and Putnam 1984:126-127)*

The soil of the Study Area consists primarily of Oneida Clay Loam (Gillespie et al. 1971), a well draining soil overlaying argillaceous tills (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175. With good drainage, the soils are highly productive, providing a suitable environment for Pre-Contact Indigenous agriculture (see Map 4).

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

## 4. Analysis and Conclusion

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### 4.1 Results of the Stage 1 Background Study

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

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
  - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ 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;
  - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

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

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

### Archaeological Integrity

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

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

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

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

### Potential Indigenous Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Indigenous archaeological potential, there are factors to be considered. There is a water source running through the study area, and the soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous agricultural practices. Additionally, there are several registered Pre-Contact Indigenous sites within 300 metres of the study area.

When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits archaeological potential for Indigenous sites.

### Potential for Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, it is understood that the property is close several important historical routes of transportation – Dundas Street, and Burnhamthorpe Road. It is also within close proximity of the historical hamlets of Munn’s Corners and Trafalgar. The abundance of already registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area further emphasizes the strong archaeological potential for the study area.

When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits archaeological potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites (see Map 5).

## 5. Recommendations

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Based on the findings of this Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, it is determined that the study area should undergo Stage 2 archaeological assessment via pedestrian survey and test-pit survey.

As per Section 7.7.4, Standard 2, all areas where ploughing is viable are recommended for Stage 2 pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. All remaining areas that cannot be ploughed will undergo test pit archaeological survey as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 through 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

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

## 6. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

**STUDY LIMITATIONS:** All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.



## 7. References

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### Archaeological Services Inc

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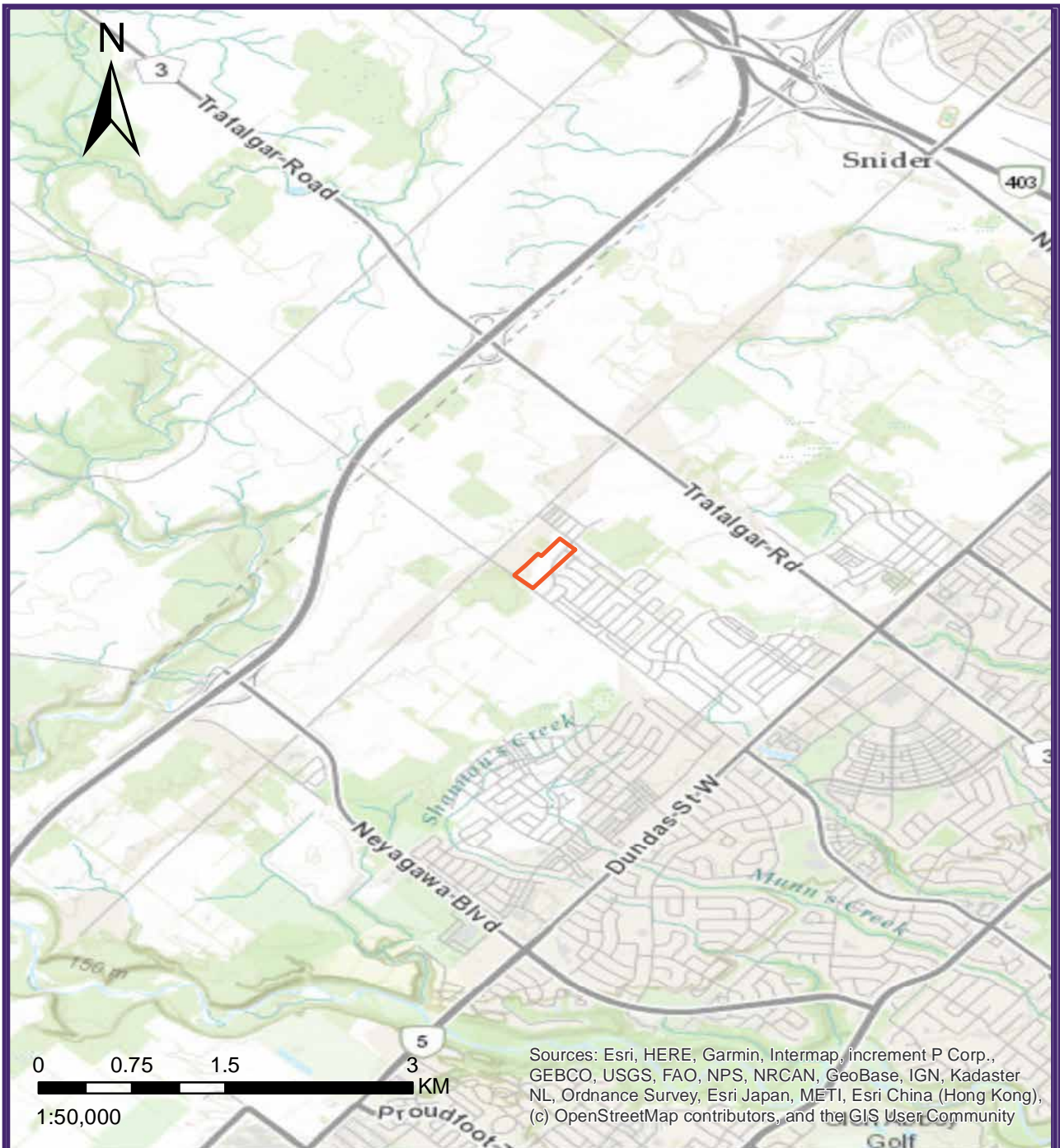
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## 8. Maps

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All maps on follow pages


# Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

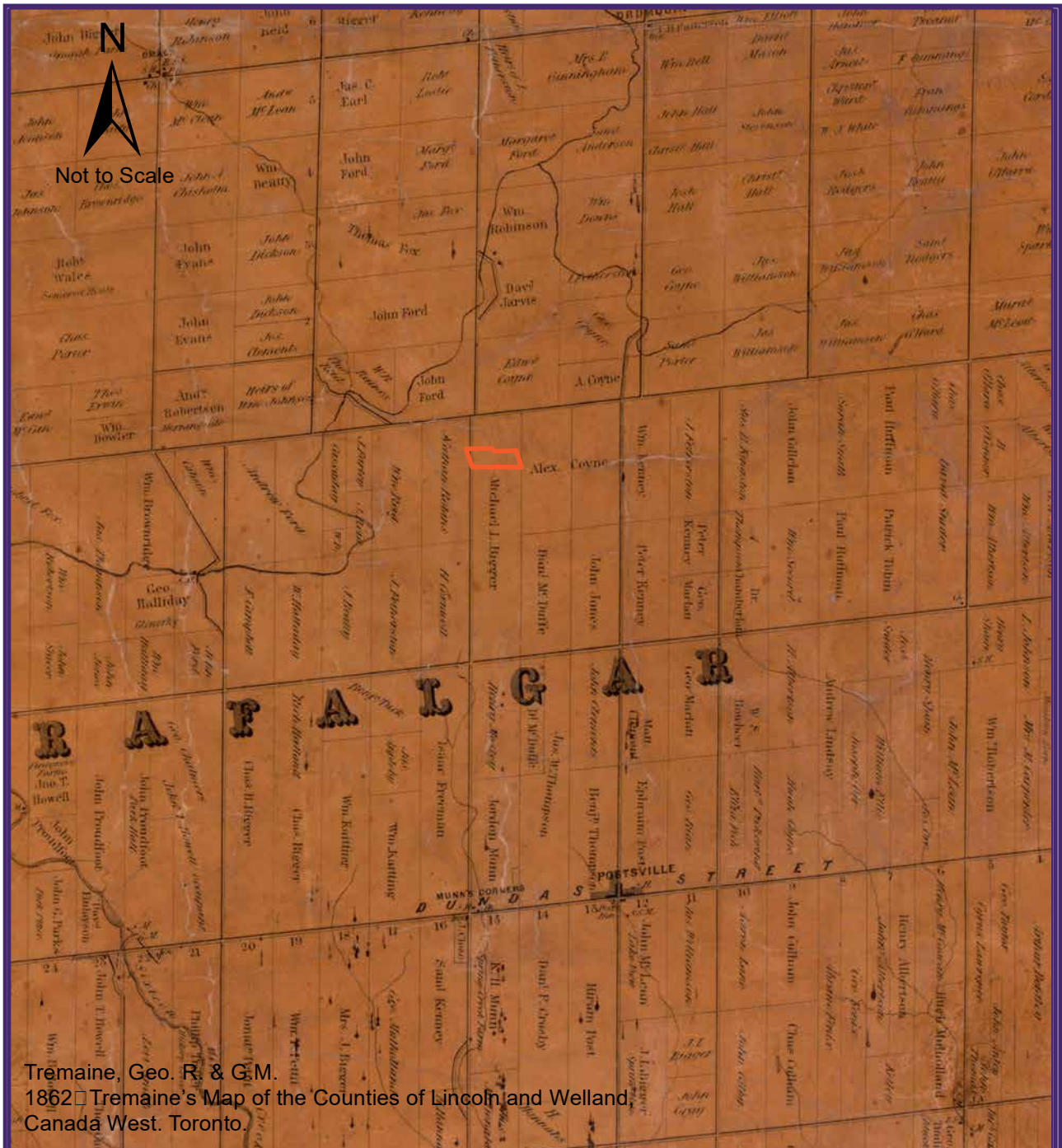
### Legend

 Study Area

Date: 2020-01-21




# Map 2 - Study Area on 1862 Historical Atlas



Tremaine, Geo. R. & G.M.  
 1862 Tremaine's Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland  
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## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

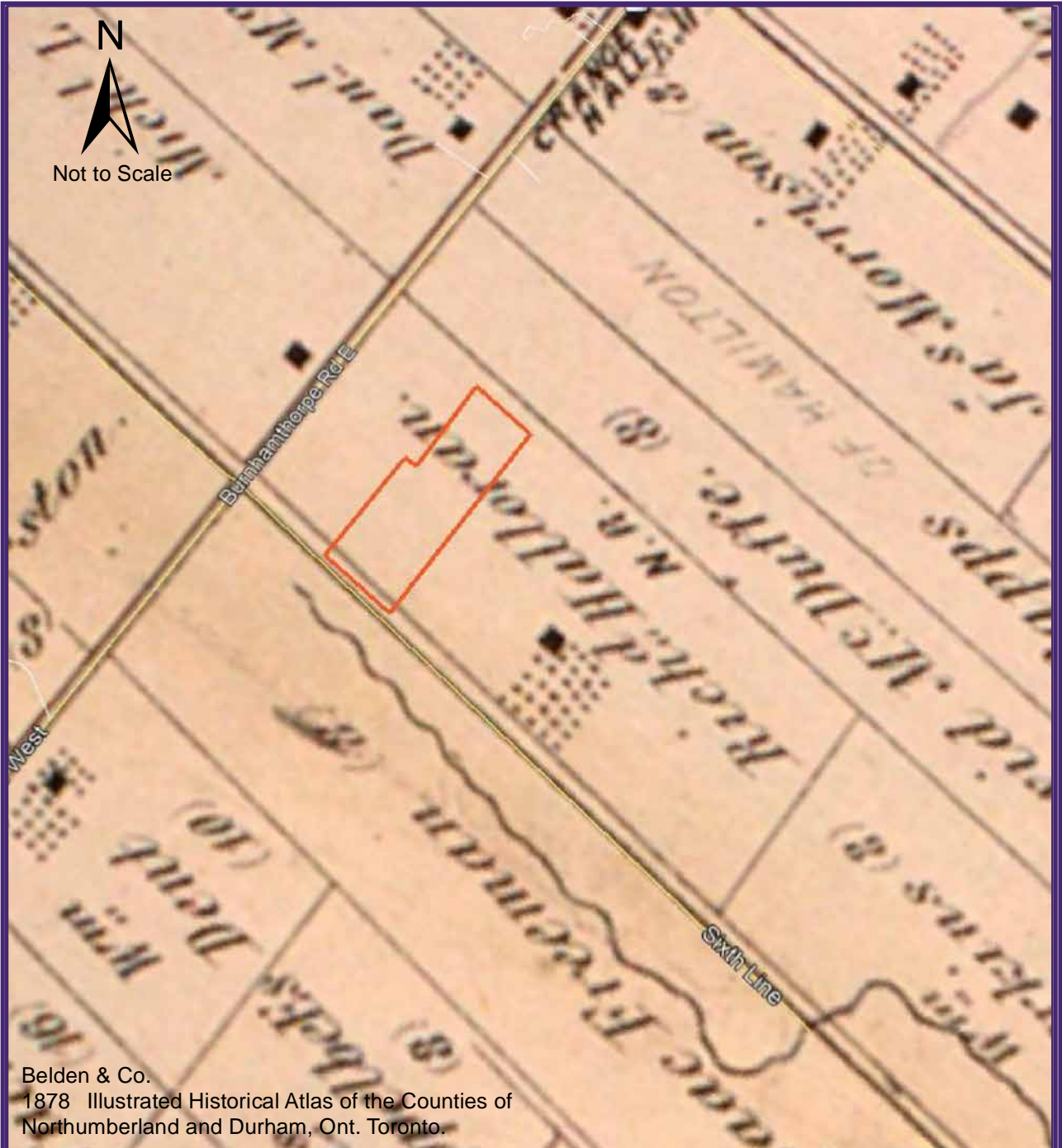
### Legend

 Study Area

Date: 2020-01-21




# Map 3 - Study Area on 1878 Historical Atlas



Belden & Co.  
1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of  
Northumberland and Durham, Ont. Toronto.

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

### Legend

 Study Area

Date: 2020-01-21




# Map 4 - Study Area on Aerial Image



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

### Legend

 Study Area

Date: 2020-01-21







# Map 5 - Results of Stage 1 Background Assessment



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Town of Oakville, Former Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Region of Halton

### Legend

-  Study Area
-  Archaeological\_Potential - Property Survey Recommended

Date: 2020-01-21



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