

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for
210 Burnhamthorpe Road West,
Part of Lot 17, Concession 1N,
(Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County),
Town of Oakville**



Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-0861-2017

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Original Report
Report Dated: March 4, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 210 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1N, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County), Town of Oakville. The development project was triggered by the Planning Act and the archaeological assessment report was conducted in advance of a submission of a proposed draft plan of development approval by the Town of Oakville.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic pedestrian survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. The Stage 2 property assessment did not identify any archaeological resources within the subject property. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. John Ellis Mr. Sam Felipe Mr. Misha Stecyk
Report Preparation:	Mrs. Susan Dyer
Graphics	Mrs. Karen Powers Mr. T. Keith Powers

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 210 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1N, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County), Town of Oakville. The development project was triggered by the Planning Act and the archaeological assessment report was conducted in advance of a submission of a proposed draft plan of development approval by the Town of Oakville.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 2

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 3

Permission to access the study area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part 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. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property;

- The near-by presence of 44 known archaeological sites within a 1- kilometre radius of the subject property.
- The 1877 Atlas illustrates a structure and orchard on the Lot, east of the subject property.
- The subject property is located on an historic transportation route (i.e. modern day Burnhamthorpe Road East).

Lot 17, Concession 1N

The subject property is located within part of Lot 17, Concession 1N, Township of Trafalgar South. According to the 1877 Historical Atlas of Trafalgar South, the Lot has three owners. The owners of the south 100 acres is William McWilliams. A structure and orchard are illustrated on his portion of the Lot. The northern 100 acres is divided in half; the southern 50 acres belongs to James Applebee, and the northern 50 acres, where our subject property is located, belongs to William Dent. A structure and orchard are illustrated within the north 50 acres, and are located to the east of our subject property. The subject property is located along a main concession road (i.e. modern day Burnhamthorpe Road East).

The Stage 1 background study indicates, that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed. There are areas within the subject property that have the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy of test pit survey, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This is the appropriate strategy based on Stage 1 background study and current field conditions. To our knowledge there are no other reports containing relevant background information related to this development project.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

Section 7.5.8, Standard 1

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of *The Archaeologists Inc.*

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport site database (Table 1). There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits. A total of 44 sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

TABLE 1: Archaeological Sites Within 1-kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Other-camp/campsite	Pihl 1980
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other	Other-findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-306	Samos	Pre-Contact	Scatter	1986
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact		Woodley 1998
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Findspot	Sutton 1998
AiGw-325		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Murray 1998
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Sutton 1998
AiGw-415		Woodland, Early Pre-Contact	Findspot Findspot	Austin, 2006

AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Scatter	Austin, 2005
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Other-camp/campsite	Austin, 2005
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Findspot	Austin, 2005
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Scatter	Austin, 2005
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Scatter	Austin, 2005
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Austin, 2006
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Austin 2006
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Austin 2007
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Austin 2007
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Findspot	Austin 2007
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Homestead	Austin 2007
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Homestead	Austin 2007
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Homestead	Austin 2007
AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Unknown	2007
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Homestead	2007
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Findspot	2007
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Unknown	2000
AiGw-496	Mosely Farm House	Post-Contact	Midden	2007
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Unknown	2007
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Unknown	2007
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Unknown	2007
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Findspot	2007
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			Sutton, 1985
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Unknown	Woodley, 2013
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			Sutton, 2014
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Homestead	Dickson, 2014
AiGw-987	Askin	Post-Contact	Homestead	Sutton, 2016
AjGw-500	Bigger	Post-Contact		Powers, 2012
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact		Powers, 2012
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Findspot	Steiss, 2008

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The subject property is located at municipal address 210 Burnhamthorpe Road West. It is bound on the northwest by Burnhamthorpe Road West, on the northeast by a residential property and on the other sides by agricultural fields. The subject property currently consists of an existing standing residential structure, an area of tarmac driveway, an small pond, and grassed and treed areas.

The subject property is in the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The physiography of the Peel Plain is best described as bevelled till plains that have originated from silty clay glacial till deposits derived principally from local-occurring brown shales, sandstones and fossiliferous limestone. The predominant soil types found within the subject properties are Brady sandy loam and Fox sandy loam. Both are stone-free and classed in the Grey-Brown Luvisol soil group. The former soil type is imperfectly drained and the latter is well-drained.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on December 6th, 2017 under favorable conditions for the assessment.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 4

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. is unaware of archaeological fieldwork conducted immediately adjacent (i.e. within 50m) of the subject property.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 5

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1

The entire project area was surveyed, although certain areas were not subject to a systematic survey due to disturbance noted above.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a, b and c. Standard 2d is not relevant.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a - The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – A portion of the property was not surveyed due to previous disturbances. These include the existing structure and tarmac drive.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – There is a small pond of water on the property that was assessed as having no or low potential and was not subject to survey.
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – A section of the property was not surveyed due to disturbance associated with the existing structure and tarmac driveway.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section *9.0 Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b -The subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property.

The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres and to within one metre of built structures, when present, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c - All areas of the subject property were surveyed at five metre intervals except for those areas identified as previously disturbed.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 3

Approximately 75% of the subject property was test pit surveyed at five metre intervals. The remaining approximately 25% was assessed as disturbed by an existing structure, area of tarmac driveway, and an area of standing water.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 2

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figures in this report represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 3

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.8.3, Standard 1

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.8.4, Standard 1

This standard is not applicable as no sites were identified.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 2

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 3

The Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 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 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 and Culture, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey
Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural
Resources.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County, Ontario.

1877 Toronto: Miles & Co.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.7.5, 7.8.6)



Plate 1 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 2 Shows conditions of subject property.



Plate 3 Shows area of tarmac driveway and existing standing structure.



Plate 4 Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Plate 5 Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Plate 6 Shows conditions for test pit survey.

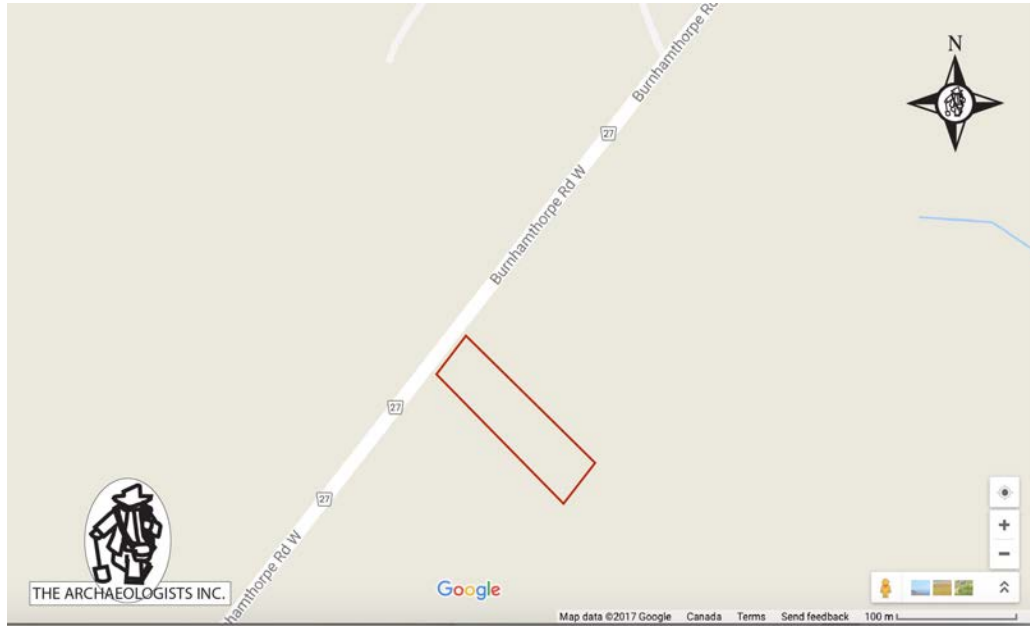


Plate 7 Shows conditions of subject property for test pit survey.

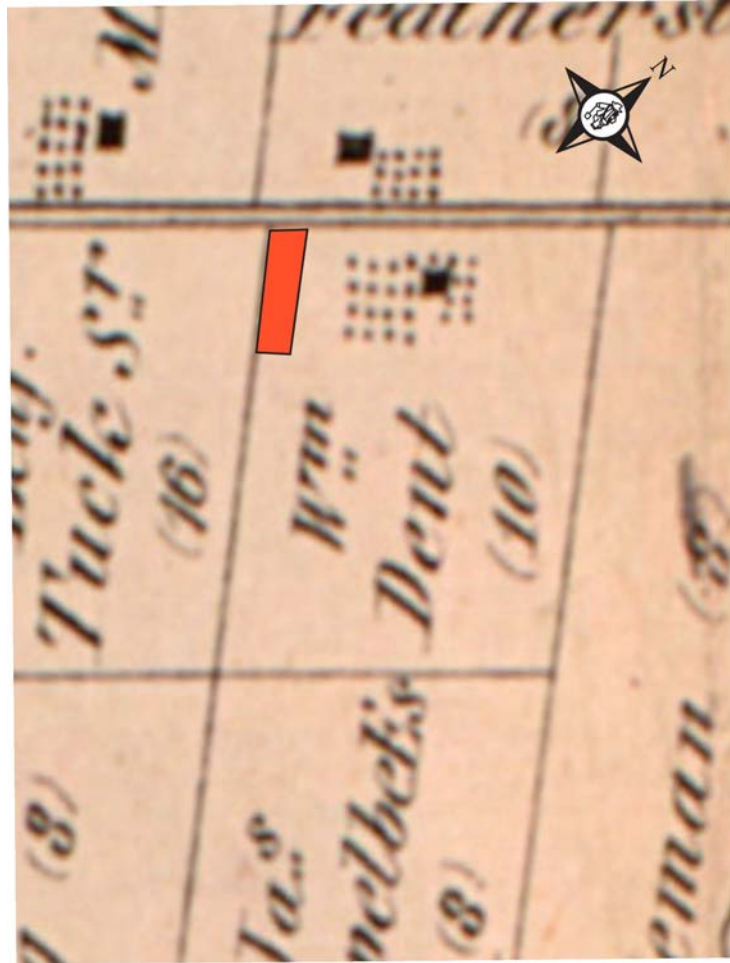


Plate 8 Shows conditions for test pit survey.

9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.7.6, 7.8.7)

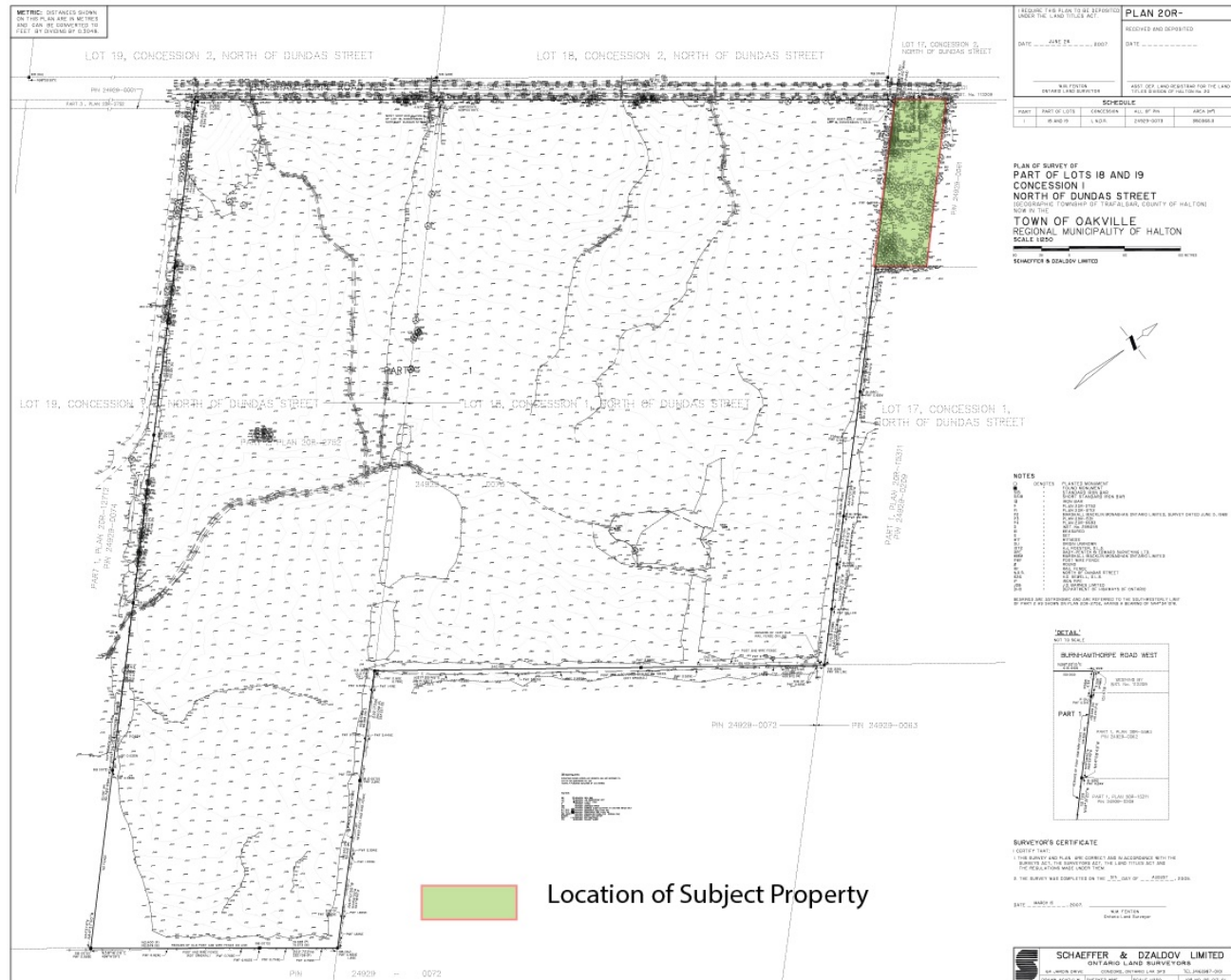


Map 1 General location of subject property on Google map imagery.



Map 2 Approximate location of subject property, overlaid in red, on 1877 Atlas.

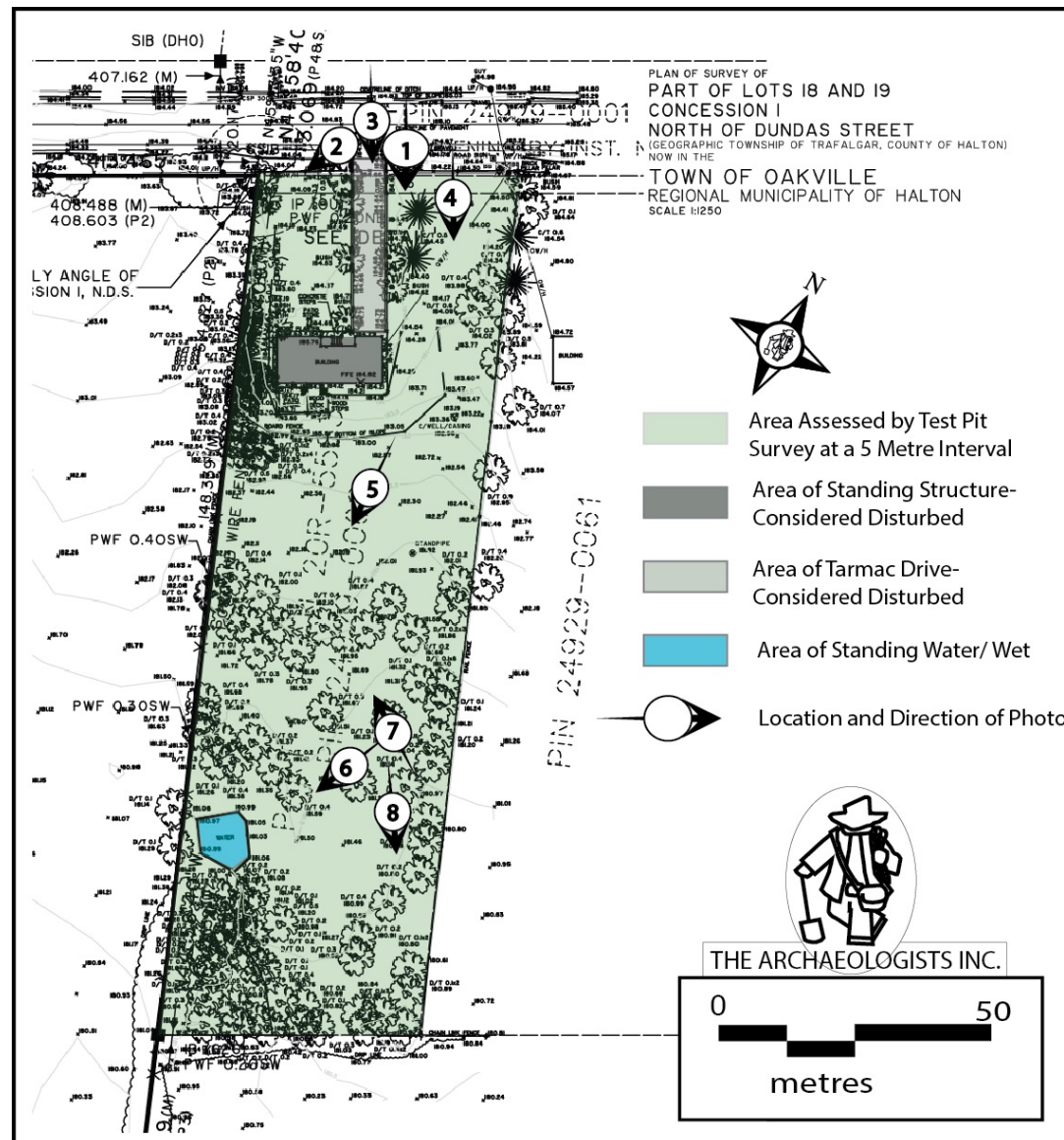
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 210 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1N, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County), Town of Oakville



Map 3 Clear copy of mapping provided by proponent.



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 210 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1N, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, Halton County), Town of Oakville



Map 4 Results of Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



**Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe Road
West, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street
(Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville, Regional
Municipality of Halton, Ontario**



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April 2009

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Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

1 INTRODUCTION

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted by The Remmington Group Inc., to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe road West, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property, which comprised approximately 38 hectares, is located at 374 Burnhamthorpe Road W., which is located between 6th line to the east and Neyagawa Blvd. to the west.

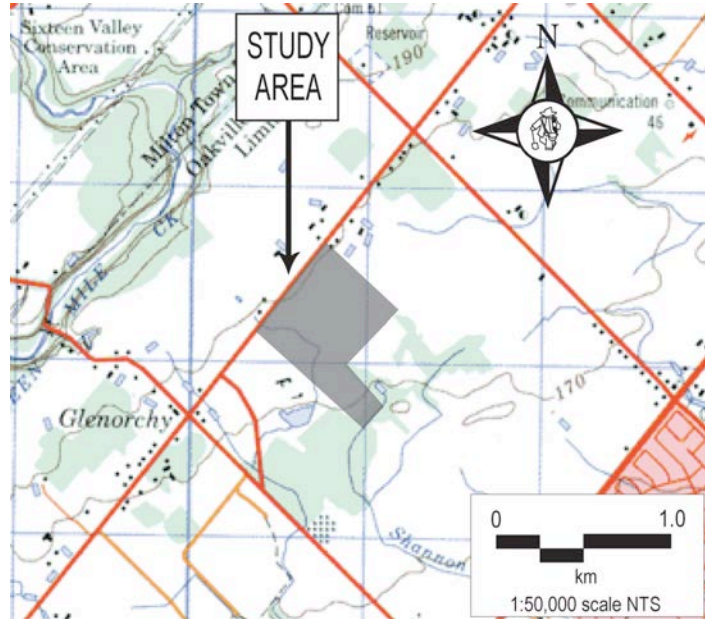


Figure 1: The location of the study area as depicted on 1:50,000 NTS map 30M/5 1983 Edition 10

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under the project direction of Mr. T. Keith Powers. Fieldwork was performed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (1990) under an archaeological consulting license (P052-149-2006) issued to Mr. Powers of *The Archaeologists Inc.* Permission to access the study area, and undertake all activities required to complete this archaeological assessment, was granted to *The Archaeologists Inc.* by The Remmington Group Inc. Mr. Powers conducted fieldwork of the subject property December 17th, 2006.

2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of *The Archaeologists Inc.*

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ministry of Culture. 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. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometers east west by 18.5 kilometers north south. Sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within borden block AjGw.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Culture sites database (Table 1). Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 2. While no previously registered archaeological site were listed within the study area limits, 16 archaeological sites were registered within a 2- kilometre radius of the subject property.

TABLE 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 2 kilometres of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher(s)
AjGw-179		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Pearce, 1984
AjGw-180		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Pearce, 1984
AjGw-181		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Pearce, 1984
AjGw-182		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Pearce, 1984
AjGw-42		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Pearce, 1984
AjGw-415		Early Woodland	Findspot	ASI, 2006
AjGw-416		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	ASI, 2006
AjGw-386		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI, 2006
AjGw-387		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	ASI, 2006
AjGw-388		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	ASI, 2006
AjGw-428		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	ASI, 2006
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI, 1992
AjGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Campsite	Slocki, 2004
AjGw-433		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Slocki, 2004
AjGw-434		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Slocki, 2004
AjGw-28		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	Phil; 1980

TABLE 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	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	Transitional to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed points)
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

2.2 Historical Land Use Summary

The 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* was reviewed to determine the potential for finding historical archaeological remains within the study area (Figure 2).

The *Atlas* indicates that the study area, which is located in part of Lot 18 & 19, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street. Lot 18 was owned by “Benj Tuck sr.” and lot 19 was owned by “Geo Bowbeer”. A Structure is listed on the 1877 Historical Atlas in the northwest portion of the study area within lot 19.

It must be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered within the scope of the *Atlas* at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the *Atlas* is considered one source for the assessment of archaeological potential. It can therefore be concluded that the study area has potential for the identification of historic archaeological remains.

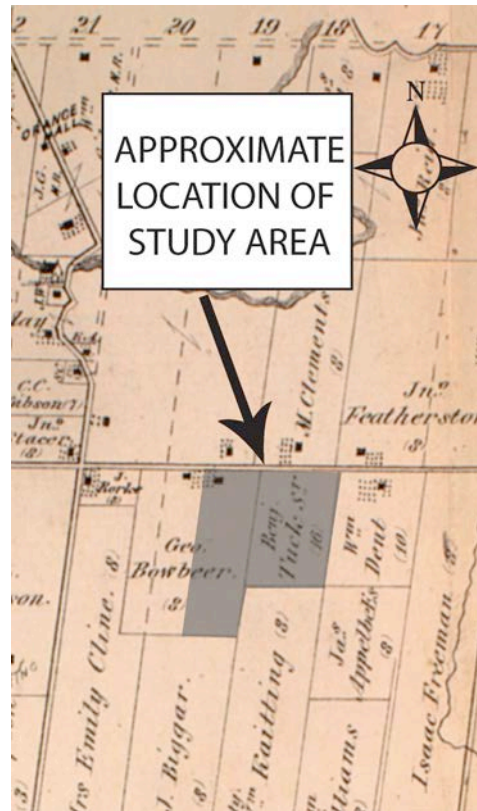


Figure 2: The subject property as depicted in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County.

2.3 Physiography

The study area is situated in the South Slope physiographic region in close proximity to the Peel Plain physiographic region, (located south of the study area). The South Slope physiographic region is characterized by gently rolling till plains at a height of approximately 245 metres above sea level, descending southward toward Lake Ontario and ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous rivers and streams descend the Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175).

The Peel Plain consists of a fairly level clay plain spread across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment.

The terrain in the vicinity of the study area is slightly undulating. A seasonally wet tributary of Shannon's Creek runs approximately north-south in the western portion of the property.

The Ministry of Culture (former Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation) Primer on Archaeology, Land Use Planning and Development in Ontario (1997: 12-13) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 metres of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), and undisturbed land within 200 metres of a secondary water source (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 metres of an ancient water source, are considered to have archaeological potential.

3 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

The Stage 2 archaeological field assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lot 18 & 19, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario, was completed under the field direction of Mr. T. Keith Powers on November 17th, 2006. Weather conditions were overcast with sunny periods with a high of 7°C. The subject property, which comprised approximately 38 hectares, is located at 374 Burnhamthorpe Road W., which is located between 6th line to the east and Neyagawa Blvd. to the west.

Approximately 31 hectares of the subject property consisted of previously cultivated lands (Figure 3). This area was ploughed and allowed to weather through several rainfalls. Visibility was excellent (Plate 1). The area was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny no archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

The remaining 7 hectares consisted of treed areas and areas of pasture that could not be ploughed (Figure 3). These areas were assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals (Plate 2). Test pits were excavated approximately 30 centimetres in diameter to a depth of subsoil (i.e., B-Horizon where soil colour changes from a dark brown or black organic to a light yellowish color). Soils were screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The soils were clayey in nature. Test pit depths averaged 25 cm. According to the *Atlas*, a structure was located in the area in the northwest corner of the property (ca. 4.5 ha). Visual inspection of this area indicated the presence of the remains of a modern barn with cement foundations (Plate 3). Test pit survey of this area resulted in the recovery of a number of modern materials (e.g. wire nails, pop cans, modern bottle glass) from 8 positive test pits. None of the modern materials were retained. Due to the presence of a structure in this location according to the historic atlas, we intensified the test pit interval to 2.5 metre intervals. We had hoped to recover artefacts related to the 19th century occupation of the subject property. Test pits were also excavated within one metre of the barn foundation exterior, and two test pits were excavated in the interior of the foundation. Despite the intensified test pit survey no artifacts dating to the mid to late nineteenth century were recovered. This indicated that the construction of the modern barn resulted in the complete disturbance of any prior existing structure. All test pits were backfilled to near original condition. Despite careful scrutiny no archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the course of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe road West, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street (Geographic Township of Trafalgar) Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1), it was determined that the physiographic setting of the property demonstrates a potential for the recovery of cultural resources. Background research revealed that while no archaeological sites had been registered previously within the study area however, 16 sites were located within a two-kilometre radius of the study area. One structure was depicted on the illustrated Historical Atlas of the area. Given this information, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted.

The Stage 2 field assessment of the subject property was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey over ploughed lands and a test pit survey over lands that could not be ploughed at five-metre intervals. Test pit survey was intensified to 2.5 metre intervals where appropriate. Despite careful scrutiny no archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

In light of these results, it is recommended that:

1. The study area as depicted in Figure 3 should be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture (MoC) should be notified immediately.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (416) 326-8404.

The documentation related to the Archaeological Assessment of the subject property shall be curated by *The Archaeologists Inc.* 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 landowner, the Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5 REFERENCES CITED

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey
Special Volume 2,* Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural
Resources.

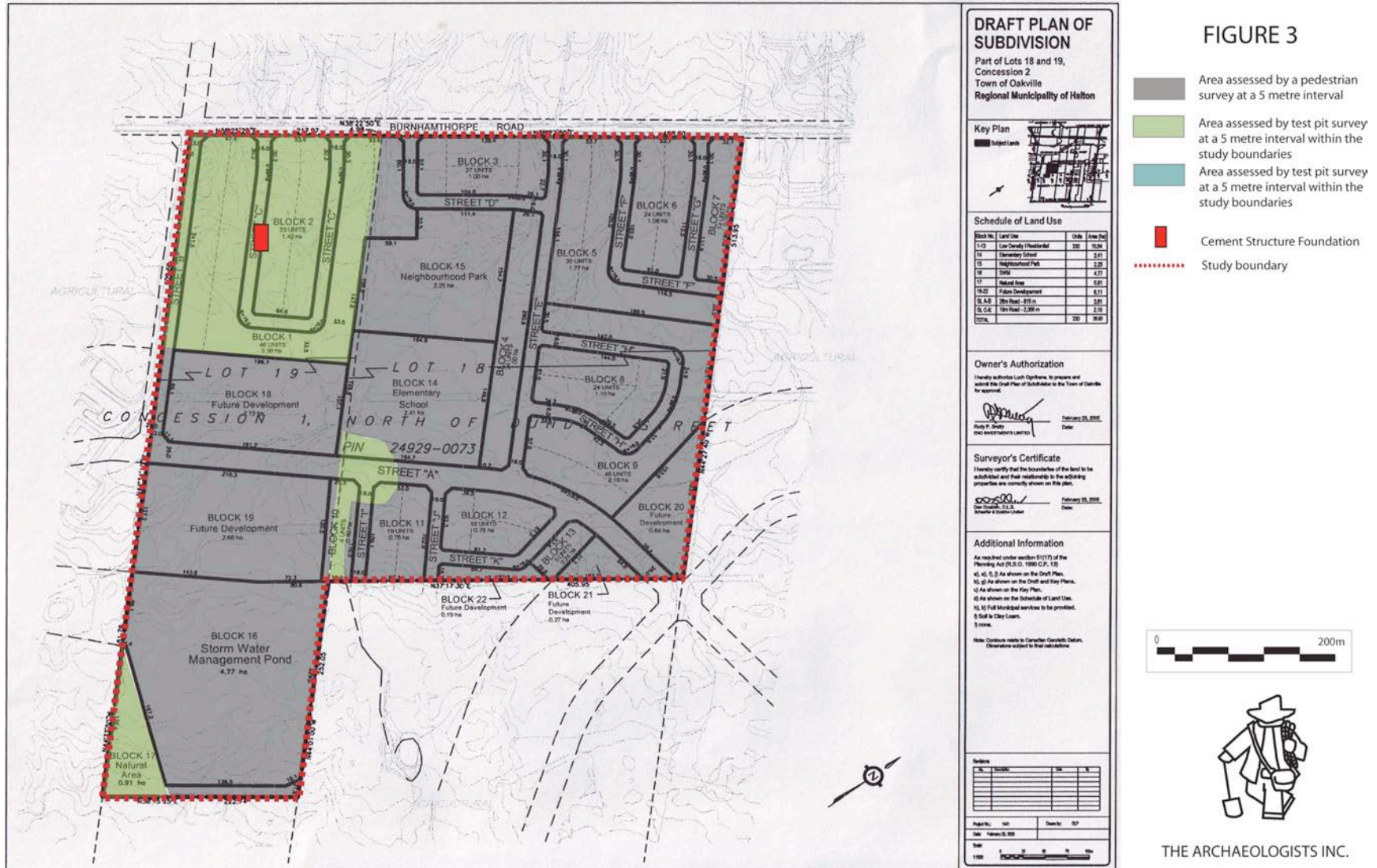
Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ontario.

1877 Toronto: Miles & Co.

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1997 *Conserving A Future For Our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning &
Development in Ontario.* Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology &
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Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for 374 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton



PLATES



Plate 1; The subject property being subject to pedestrian survey—note the excellent visibility



Plate 2; Test pitting areas of the subject property covered by tree growth



Plate 3; looking east at cider and cement foundations of a structure