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Mar 8, 2019

Kim Slocki (P029)  
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**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Residential Subdivision Development Within the East Part of the South Half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), Former County of Halton, Now the Town of Oakville Regional, Municipality of Halton, Ontario", Dated Jan 5, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P029-0970-2017, MTCS File Number 0008265**

Dear Ms. Slocki:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.<sup>1</sup>

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to [Archaeology@Ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@Ontario.ca)

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Katy Schofield, Redoak G&A Inc.  
Town of Oakville, Town of Oakville

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Proposed Residential Subdivision Development  
Within the East Part of the South Half of  
Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street  
In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South)  
Former County of Halton  
Now the Town of Oakville  
Regional Municipality of Halton  
Ontario**

**Project #: 032-OA202B-17  
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)  
PIF#: P029-0970-2017**

**Original Report**

**January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018**

**Presented to:**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential development located in the East Part of the South Half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, former County of Halton, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.”

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials for the entire subject lands.

Based on the findings within this Stage 1 AA study, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The entirety of the study area, having been identified as retaining archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director ..... Nimal Nithiyantham – MTCS licence P390

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

### 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located in the East Part of the South Half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). This property will herein be referred to as the "study area."

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, and under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Redoak G&A Inc.* on November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

### 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario highlighting the three main Periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and European Contact) and, where appropriate, the subperiods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland: Early Ontario Iroquois, Middle Ontario Iroquois, and Late Ontario Iroquois).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca.11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleoindian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR (SOUTH), TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saugeen point (Saugeen)</li> <li>- Vanport point (Couture)</li> <li>- Snyder Point</li> </ul> <p>(Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present. Artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points.</li> </ul> <p>(Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).</p>
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave points, with downward projecting corners or spurs.</li> </ul> <p>(Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).</p>
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</li> <li>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points.</li> </ul> <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>



**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR (SOUTH), TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	<p>Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouse; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe; pre-contact ancestral Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives; distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment and present in Halton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular.</li> <li>- Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched.</li> </ul> <p>(Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446-454; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Brown, 2009, p.26).</p>

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is dominated by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. The Contact Period has been greatly documented by those early explorers, religious missionaries, fur traders and colonial administrative records. **Table 2** includes a summary of some of the main historical events and developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	<p>The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Natives were clustered around the Niagara Peninsula; Credit River may have continued to function as a frontier boundary between groups; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French establish; referred as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.42-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245, 80).</p>

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR (SOUTH), TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

<b>Periods</b>	<b>Date Range</b>	<b>Overview</b>
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Haudenosaunee attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; attacked Neutrals ca.1650s and caused their dispersal; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, etc.) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; term 'Mississauga' was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; Métis groups form; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized First Nations land title; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	Large number of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military claimants, European immigrants, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrive to settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1805 a tract of land "reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)" was ceded by the Mississauga (Fix, 1967, p.13); one mile on either side of the Credit River and the 'flat lands' bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississauga; the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; this treaty included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806. (N.A., 1891, p.lv; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014)

### 1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada. In 1805, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of the British Crown, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario, in what is now known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.109). This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas” (Fix, 1967, p.13). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and retained their fishing sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar, within Home District, was surveyed by Mr. Samuel L. Wilmot in 1806 and included two concessions north and four concessions south of Dundas Street, with lots numbered from east to west (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Areas along Dundas Street — surveyed in 1793 and cleared in 1800 to serve as military link between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, as well as to encourage the settlement of Upper Canada — were among the first within the present-day boundaries of the Town of Oakville to be settled by Europeans, given that what are now downtown Oakville and Bronte were only ceded by the Mississaugas in 1820 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Most settlers were granted their patents between 1807 and 1810; soon after they proceeded in clearing and cultivating their lots (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Many grew wheat, which was shipped for export from the Port of Oakville (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Some parts of Trafalgar Township also produced excellent quality building stone (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.55). However, the Fourteen Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek and their tributaries proved to be a more successful source of wealth for settlers through the construction of multiple mills along the entire length of the creeks (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.59). By 1850, 4,513 individuals resided in Trafalgar; the township contained three grist mills and 19 saw mills (Smith, 1851, p.261). In the late 1800s the agricultural industry in Trafalgar consisted of mixed crop-, livestock- and dairy-farming, as well as fruit orchards (Town of Oakville, 2010, p. 23).

The study area is in close proximity to the historic community of Trafalgar, which lies less than a kilometre to the southwest. The pre-1851 name “Post’s Corners” derives from Ephraim Post, who operated a tavern at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Trafalgar Road (formerly Seventh Line) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21-23). The hamlet, also called Postville in the mid-19th century, once had a local store, steam saw mill, school, inn, drill shed for local militia and post office — the first in Halton County, and the only one between York (now Toronto) and Dundas (now part of Hamilton) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The hamlet thrived as a stagecoach stop along Dundas Street; old log cabins were gradually replaced by frame and brick houses (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The community started to decline in the late 1800s with the decrease in commerce and traffic along Dundas Street resulting from the rise in popularity of rail transport (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). Only a small number of Trafalgar hamlet’s historic buildings remain, as most were torn down in the 1960s (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The area

was annexed to the Town of Oakville in 1962, changing its primarily rural agricultural character and becoming more suburban (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

### 1.3.4 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

In the 1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (*see Map 2*) the southeast quarter of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street is occupied by Hartford Pickering, but no structures are depicted inside, or within a 300-metre radius of the study area. The Pickering family appears to have retained the property by the time the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* (*see Map 3*) was created; the map identifies Mrs. E. Pickering as the occupant. This time, however, a farmhouse is depicted within the study area's extreme southern portion.

It must also be noted that the study area is located along Dundas Street, an important military and settlement road; its segment within Trafalgar was the first road to be opened in the township, in 1800 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21).

In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

### 1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area is situated within a rural area of the Town of Oakville, located 400 metres east of Eighth Line, and north of Dundas Street East. Across the street, to the south, are suburban residential developments. The present land use of the study area, which lies within North Oakville development area, is primarily agricultural. However, since 2009 it has already been classified as "existing development" under Zoning By-law 2009-189 (Town of Oakville, 2017b).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in

relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

#### **1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources**

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, 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 are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in, or within 300 metres of, a designated or listed heritage property (Town of Oakville, 2017a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing archaeological potential in the study area.

#### **1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts**

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (MTCS, 2017a; Town of Oakville, 2017a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### **1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments**

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### **1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries**

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (OGS, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### **1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites**

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database there are 35 sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area limits (MTCS, 2017). In accordance with *Standard 1, Section 1.1* and *Standard 1, Section 7.5.8* of the *2011 S&G*, a list of these sites is provided as **Table 3**. Three of the sites are specifically located within 300 metres of the study area; per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, the close proximity of these previously registered archaeological sites help establish potential to encounter archaeological resources within the study area.

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR (SOUTH), TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Type</b>
<b>Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area</b>			
AiGw-376	Lane	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, midden
AiGw-413	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-522	Shieldbay 1	Aboriginal Pre-Contact)	Scatter
<b>Other registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area</b>			
AiGw-179	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-180	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-181	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-182	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AiGw-187	Iroquois Shoreline	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-416	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Aboriginal (Archaic)	Camp/campsite
AiGw-431	-	Aboriginal (Middle Woodland)	Findspot
AiGw-432	-	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-433	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-434	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-497	-	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Diffuse scatter
AiGw-498	-	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Diffuse scatter
AiGw-523	Shieldbay 2	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Farmstead, homestead, house
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, other building
AjGw-306	Albertson II	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-307	Albertson I	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-308	Raptor	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AjGw-387	-	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Scatter
AjGw-388	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-426	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-427	P3	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-428	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-483	P7	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AjGw-484	P8	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot

“-” denotes detail not provided in Past Port.

#### 1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, in order to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area, as documented by all available reports, was undertaken. Four previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company [Citation]	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
Archeoworks Inc. [2005; 2008]	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses the entire study area	Large portions of north Oakville (bounded by Highway 407/Burnhamthorpe Rd. to the north, Ninth Line to the east, Dundas St. to the south and Bronte Rd. to the west) were found to still contain archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended for undisturbed portions, including those within the current study area limits.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) [2017]	Stages 1 and 2 AA	Immediately N of the study area	Property with municipal address 1086 Burnhamthorpe Rd. E was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. Wooded S edge of this property, which lies within 50 metres of the current study area's N limits, was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) [2006]	Stages 1 and 2 AA	Immediately E of the study area	Adjacent property to the E was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. Wooded N section of the E edge which lies adjacent to the current study area was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals; no archaeological resources were found here. S section of the E edge was ploughed and subjected to pedestrian survey, also at five-metre intervals. The only archaeological resource found within the 50-metre wide strip adjacent to the current study area was a fragment of Onondaga chert shatter, for which no further work was recommended owing to its isolated context.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. [2011]	Stage 2 AA	Immediately S of the study area	Portions of the Dundas St. right-of-way assessed as part of road widening. Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals conducted within undisturbed parts of the ROW adjacent to current study area. No archaeological resources were encountered.

In addition to the above reports, the Regional Municipality of Halton's 2008 update to its *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

#### 1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is characterized by a smooth, faintly drumlinized, clay till plain that slopes gently towards Lake Ontario. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west, where the study area lies, are developed upon more clay-like than sandy

tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Early settlers in this area practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

The native soil type within the study area is Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained clay loam till, and the topography is simple (2 to 5% slope) and stone-free (Ontario Agricultural College, 1971). Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those with good drainage or are stone-free, have the potential for past settlement and can support greater population density; subsequently these characteristics contribute to elevated archaeological potential.

Additionally, hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Intermittent tributaries of Joshua Creek drain the study area, while a spring is known to exist in the adjoining parcel to the east of the study area, as documented in the *1877 Atlas (see Map 3)*. Elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these features can therefore be established.

#### 1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

Majority of the study area is an open agricultural field dotted by several solitary trees; towards the rear half, the field is trisected by two tree rows running northwest-southeast. A woodlot comprises a significant part of the rear portion of the study area. The topography is gently rolling, with the elevation increasing from 178 metres above sea level in the south to 197 metres in the north.

#### 1.4.9 Date of Fieldwork

A desktop review of field conditions using historical aerial photographs, and the most recent high-quality satellite imagery obtained through the Google Earth application, was undertaken on December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

## 1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.



## 2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and an inspection of aerial photography and satellite imagery, an evaluation of the established archaeological potential was performed.

### 2.1 Historical Mapping and Imagery

To facilitate the evaluation of the established archaeological potential, a detailed review of historical maps, aerial photographs and satellite imagery from 1909 to 2016 (*see Maps 4-7*) was undertaken.

As of ca. 1907 a newer house had been constructed to east of the farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas*, as revealed in a topographic map published in 1909 (*see Map 4*). The 1909 topographic map also reveals that the north end of the study area was a woodlot, while the rest was cleared. By 1938, however, only one house — probably the original farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* — remained (*see Map 5*). It is difficult to confirm with certainty whether or not this structure appears in the 1954 aerial photograph of the study area due to the blurry image (*see Map 6*), but what is clear is that the house has not survived to this day.

The current conditions in the study area are described in *Section 1.4.8*, and is depicted in **Map 7**.

### 2.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the 2011 *S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

No areas of significant disturbance can be ascertained from reviewed maps and images of the study area.

### 2.3 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the 2011 *S&G*.

No physiographic features of no or low archaeological potential can be ascertained from maps and images of the study area.

## 2.4 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that neither exhibit extensively disturbed conditions nor contain physical features of low to no archaeological potential are considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include, but are not limited to, open fields and wooded areas and their surrounding grass margins (*see Map 8*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required.

Fields that have been actively or recently ploughed must be subjected to a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at five-metre transects in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. Where ploughing in advance of survey is not a viable option due to the presence of overgrown vegetation, woodlots, and existing infrastructure, a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

## 3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The entirety of the study area, having been identified as retaining archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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 *MTCS*, 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.
2. 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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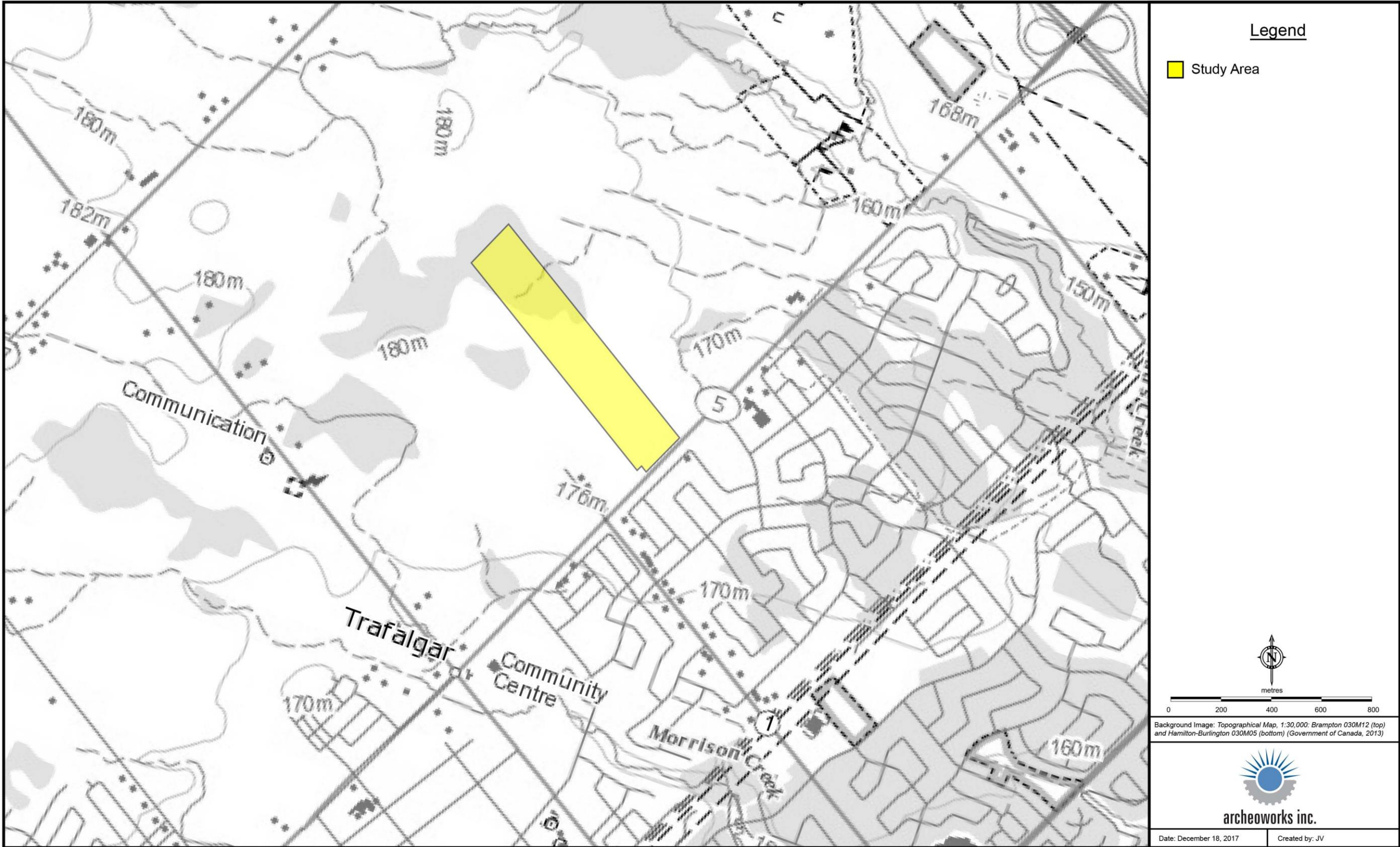


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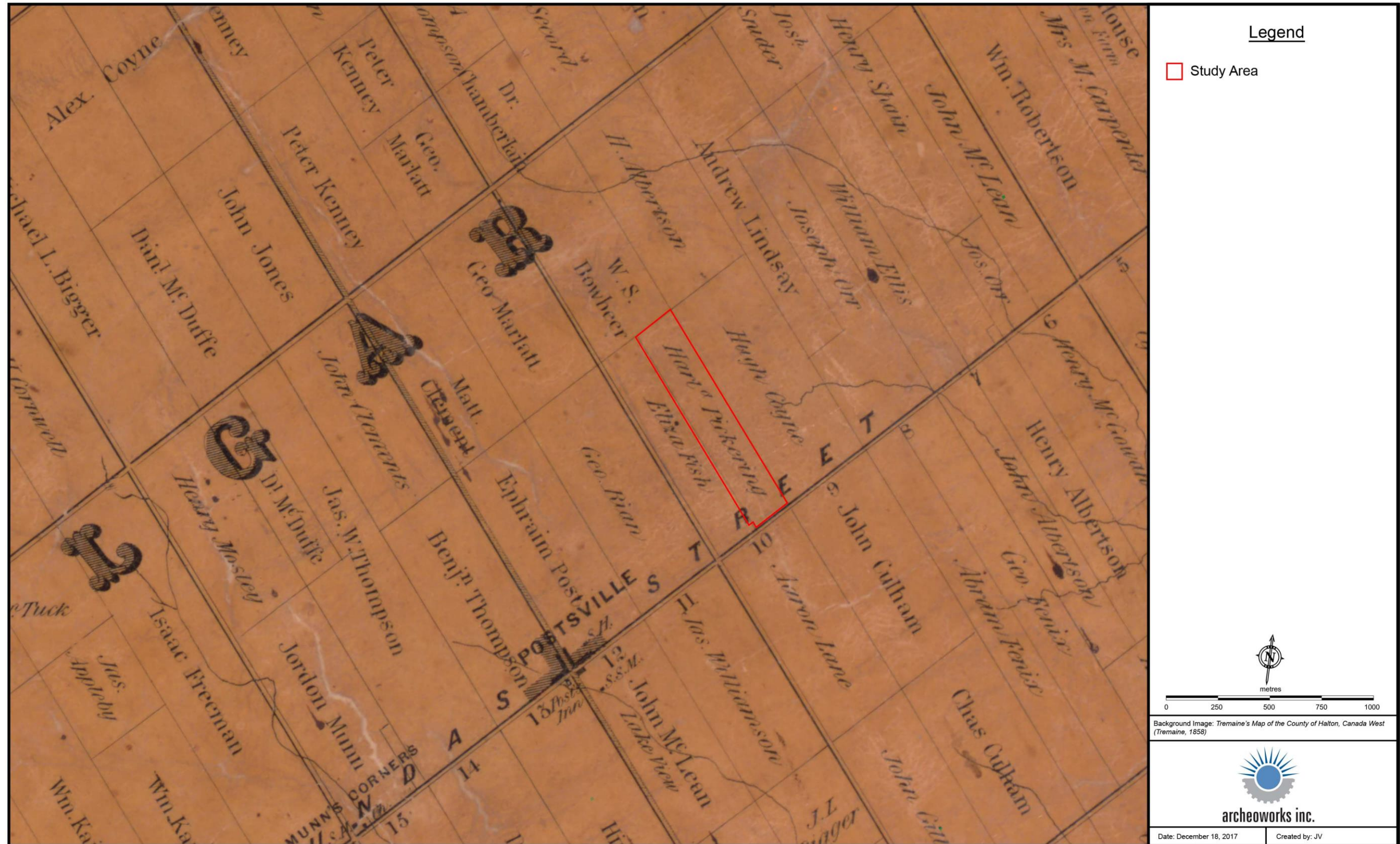
Wright, J.V. (1999). *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume II (1,000B.C. – A.D. 500)*. Hull, Quebec: Museum of Civilization.

## APPENDICES

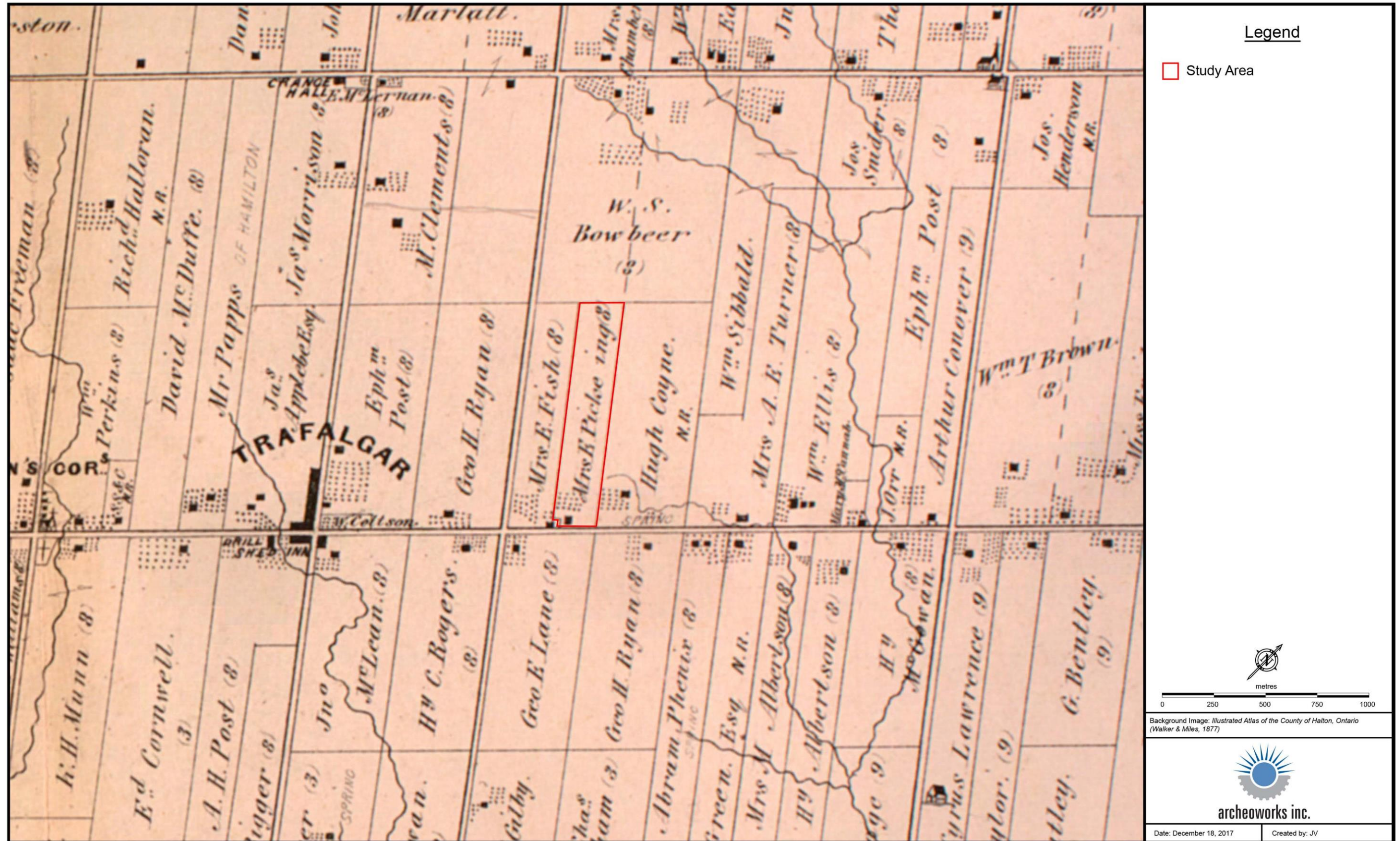
APPENDIX A: MAPS



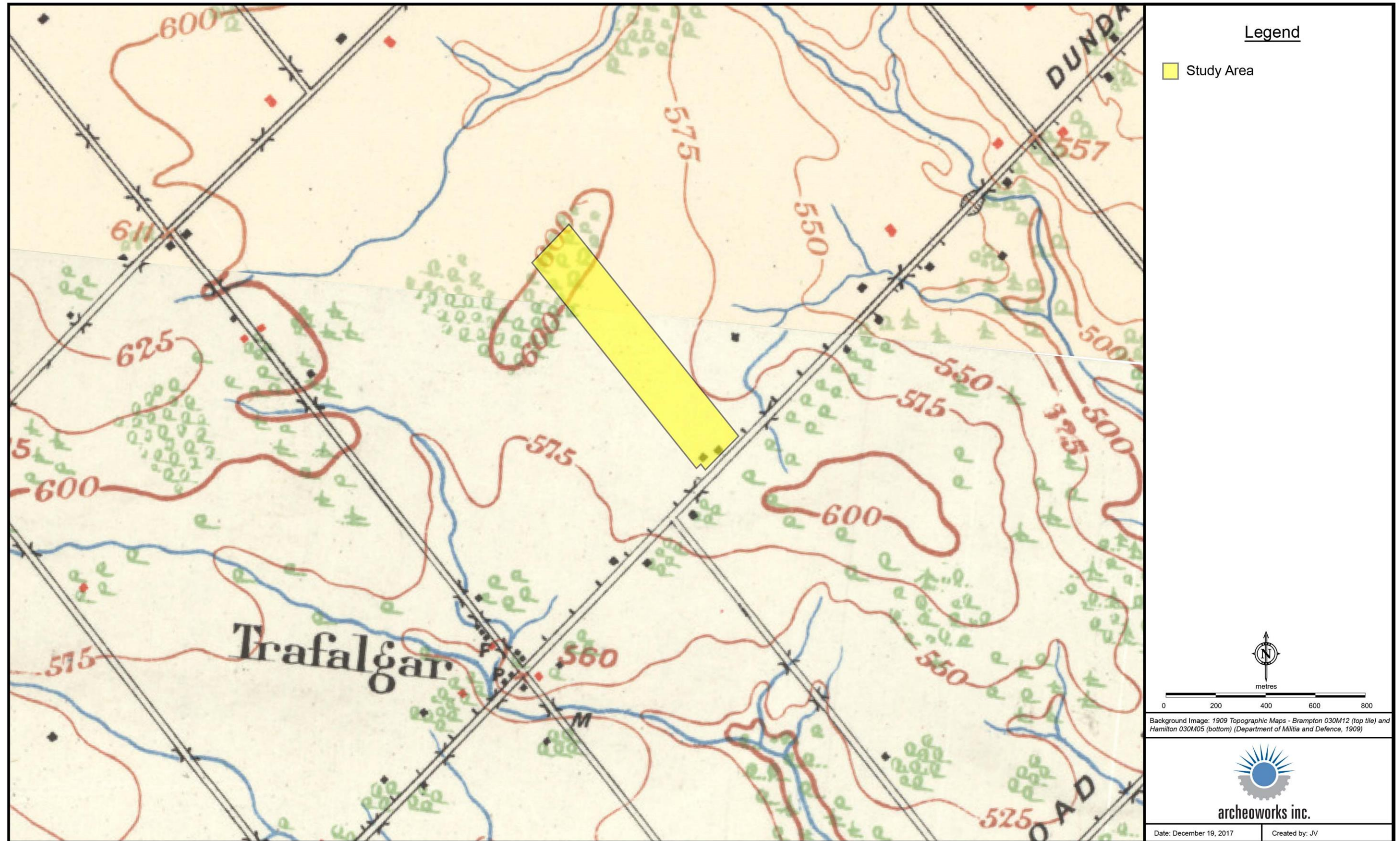
Map 1: Topographical map 1:30000, NTS 030M12 Brampton and 030M05 Hamilton (Government of Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



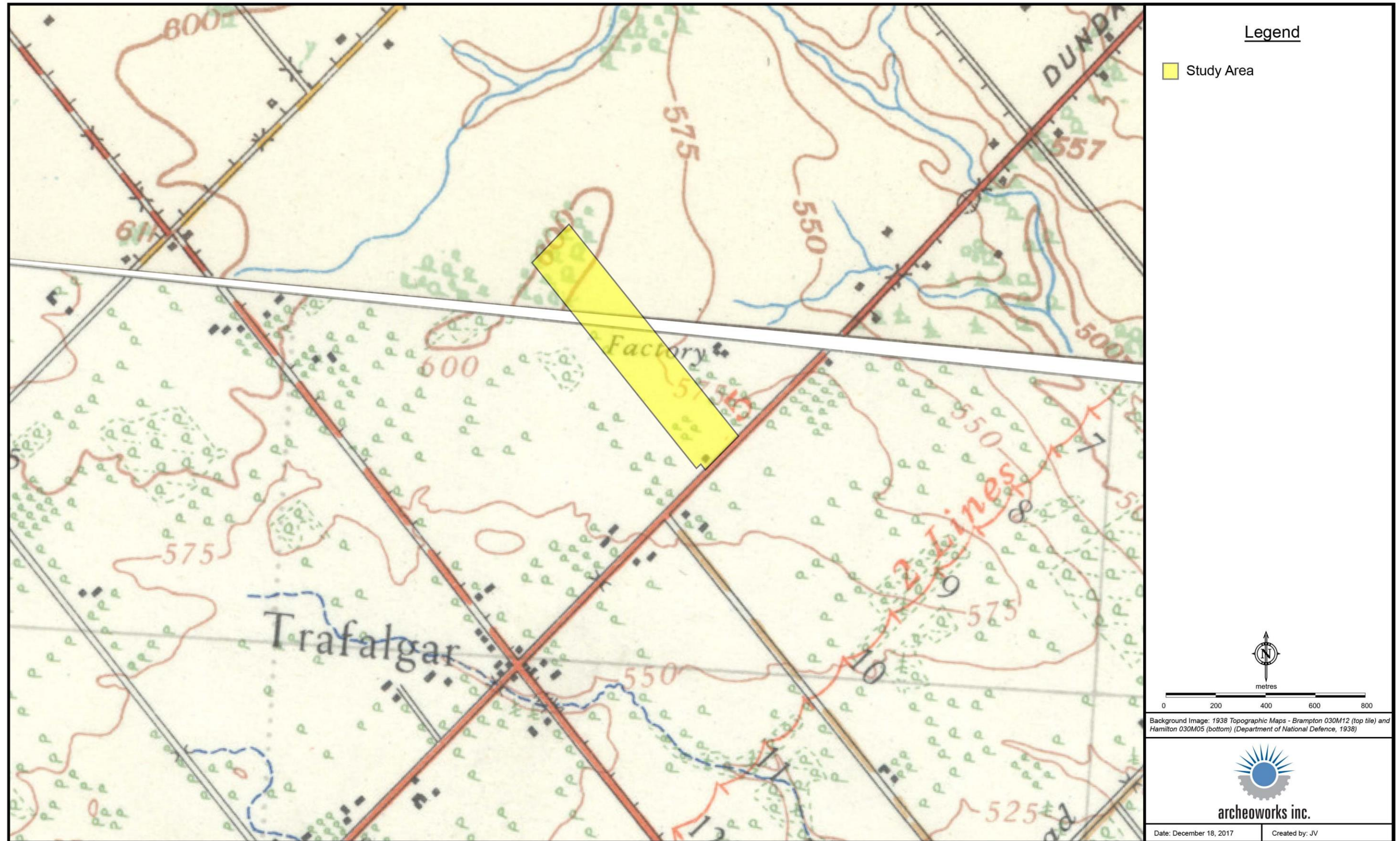
Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within Tremain's 1858 Map of the County of Halton (Tremain, 1858).



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Walker & Miles, 1877).



Map 4: Stage 1AA study area within the 1909 *Topographic Maps - Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33* (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909a; 1909b).



Map 5: Stage 1AA study area within the 1938 *Topographic Maps - Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33* (Department of National Defence, 1938a; 1938b).



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).





Map 7: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google, 2017).



Map 8: Stage 1 AA results.

## APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)		X		If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

## APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		032-OA202B-17		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Kim Slocki (P029)		
<b>MTCS PIF:</b>		P029-0970-2017		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/032-OA202B-17 - Redoak - Oakville	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”

**Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport**

Archaeology Programs Unit  
Programs and Services Branch  
Culture Division  
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700  
Toronto ON M7A 0A7  
Archaeology@ontario.ca

**Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport**

Unité des programmes d'archéologie  
Direction des programmes et des services  
Division de culture  
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700  
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Mar 22, 2019

Kassandra Aldridge (P439)  
Archeoworks Inc.  
1029 - 16715-12 Yonge Newmarket ON L3X 1X4

**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Residential Subdivision Development at 3053 Eighth Line Within Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South) Former County of Halton Now the Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton Ontario ", Dated Feb 6, 2019, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P439-0037-2018, MTCS File Number 0008266**

Dear Miss Aldridge:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.<sup>1</sup>

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to [Archaeology@Ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@Ontario.ca)

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Katy Schofield, Capoak Inc.  
Town of Oakville, Town of Oakville

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Proposed Residential Subdivision Development at  
3053 Eighth Line  
Within Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street  
In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South)  
Former County of Halton  
Now the Town of Oakville  
Regional Municipality of Halton  
Ontario**

**Project #: 032-OA203-17  
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)  
PIF#: P439-0037-2018**

**Original Report**

**February 6, 2019**

**Presented to:**

***Capoak Inc.***  
3751 Victoria Park Avenue  
Toronto, ON  
M1W 3Z4  
T: 416.449.1340

**Prepared by:**

***Archeoworks Inc.***  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was initially retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located at municipal address 3053 Eighth Line, within part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The Stage 1 AA found parts of the study area to retain archaeological potential, thereby necessitating a Stage 2 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a).

*Archeoworks Inc.* was subsequently retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 2 AA of the study area, which will be the subject of the report documented herein.

During the Stage 2 AA, areas of deep and extensive disturbances and an area of low-lying and wet terrain were identified within the study area. A systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification. The ploughed agricultural field was subjected to a pedestrian form of survey at five-metre intervals. The remainder of the study area, consisting of areas of manicured lawn, overgrown vegetation dotted with trees, wooded areas and their surrounding grassed margins, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. Due to encountered areas of disturbance resulting from previous grading and construction activities, test pit intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance. When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres. No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA.

Considering the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director.....Kassandra Aldridge – MTCS licence P439

Field Director..... Ian Boyce – MTCS licence P1059

Field Archaeologists ..... Lauren Duenas  
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Jay Allen Villapando

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Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454  
Jay Allen Villapando

Report Preparation .....Cassandra Lamoureux

Report Review.....Kim Slocki - MTCS licence P029

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

### 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was initially retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located at municipal address 3053 Eighth Line, within part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The Stage 1 AA found parts of the study area to retain archaeological potential, thereby necessitating a Stage 2 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a).

*Archeoworks Inc.* was subsequently retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 2 AA of the study area, which will be the subject of the report documented herein. This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. The Stage 2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Capoak Inc.* on August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018.

The Regional Municipality of Halton has a *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* which identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

### 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted the Stage 1 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a). This report included a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history and available historical mapping.

The results of this background research, as well as additional research conducted, are summarized below.

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the pre-contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario highlighting the three main periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and European Contact) and, where appropriate, the subperiods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland: Early Ontario Iroquois, Middle Ontario Iroquois, and Late Ontario Iroquois).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca. 11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleoindian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large "house" structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scalloped or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Period	Date Range	Overview
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saugeen point (Saugeen)</li> <li>- Vanport point (Couture)</li> <li>- Snyder Point</li> </ul> (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points</li> </ul> (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave points, with downward projecting corners or spurs</li> </ul> (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</li> <li>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points</li> </ul> (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Ontario Iroquoian sites describe two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east; "concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County" (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe; pre-contact ancestral Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives; distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment and present in Halton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have

Period	Date Range	Overview
		<p>functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular</li> <li>- Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched</li> </ul> <p>(Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446-454; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Brown, 2009, p.26).</p>

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is dominated by the European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. The Contact Period has been greatly documented by those early explorers, religious missionaries, fur traders and colonial administrative records. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Natives were clustered around the Niagara Peninsula; Credit River may have continued to function as a frontier boundary between groups; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French established; referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.42-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245, 80).
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Haudenosaunee attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; attacked Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, etc.) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; term ‘Mississauga’ was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were

Period	Date Range	Overview
		defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; Métis groups form; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized First Nations land title; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	Large numbers of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military claimants, European immigrants, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrived to settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1805 a tract of land “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” was ceded by the Mississauga (Fix, 1967, p.13); one mile on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississauga; the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; this treaty included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806. (N.A., 1891, p.lv; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014).

### **1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800s to present)**

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada. In 1805, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of the British Crown, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario, in what is now known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.109). This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas” (Fix, 1967, p.13). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and retained their fishing sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar, within Home District, was surveyed by Mr. Samuel L. Wilmot in 1806 and included two concessions north and four concessions south of

Dundas Street, with lots numbered from east to west (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Areas along Dundas Street — surveyed in 1793 and cleared in 1800 to serve as military link between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, as well as to encourage the settlement of Upper Canada — were among the first within the present-day boundaries of the Town of Oakville to be settled by Europeans, given that what are now downtown Oakville and Bronte were only ceded by the Mississauga in 1820 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Most settlers were granted their patents between 1807 and 1810; soon after they proceeded in clearing and cultivating their lots (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Many grew wheat, which was shipped for export from the Port of Oakville (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Some parts of Trafalgar Township also produced excellent quality building stone (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.55). However, Fourteen Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek and their tributaries proved to be a more successful source of wealth for settlers through the construction of multiple mills along their entire lengths (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.59). By 1850, 4,513 individuals resided in Trafalgar; the township contained three grist mills and 19 saw mills (Smith, 1851, p.261). In the late 1800s the agricultural industry in Trafalgar consisted of mixed crop-, livestock- and dairy-farming, as well as fruit orchards (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

The study area is in close proximity to the historic community of Trafalgar, which lies less than a kilometre to the southwest. The pre-1851 name “Post’s Corners” derives from Ephraim Post, who operated a tavern at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Trafalgar Road (formerly Seventh Line) (Town of Oakville, 2010, pp.21-23). The hamlet, also called Postville in the mid-19th century, once had a local store, steam saw mill, school, inn, drill shed for local militia and post office — the first in Halton County, and the only one between York (now Toronto) and Dundas (now part of Hamilton) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The hamlet thrived as a stagecoach stop along Dundas Street; old log cabins were gradually replaced by frame and brick houses (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The community started to decline in the late 1800s with the decrease in commerce and traffic along Dundas Street resulting from the rise in popularity of rail transport (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). Only a small number of Trafalgar hamlet’s historic buildings remain, as most were torn down in the 1960s (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The area was annexed to the Town of Oakville in 1962, changing its primarily rural agricultural character and becoming more suburban (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

### 1.3.4 Past Land Use

#### 1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

To further assess the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

In the 1858 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (**see Map 2**) depicts the southwest quarter of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street as occupied by Eliza Fish, but no structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* (**see Map 3**) still identifies Eliza Fish as the occupant. This time, however, a farmhouse is depicted in the study area’s

extreme southeast corner. Two additional structures are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

Additionally, the study area is located along present-day Dundas Street, an important military and settlement road; its segment within Trafalgar was the first road to be opened in the township in 1800 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21). In Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of historic structures and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area that are within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

#### *1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use*

A detailed review of topographic maps from 1909 and 1938 (*see Maps 4 and 5*), an aerial photograph from 1954 (*see Map 6*), and satellite images from 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2016 (*see Maps 7-10*) was undertaken.

The topographic map published in 1909 reveals the farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* was no longer standing. The northern end of the study area was a woodlot while the rest was cleared of vegetation (*see Map 4*). Three structures are depicted within 300 metres of the study area. The 1938 topographic map (*see Map 5*) depicts for the first time the low-lying wet area in the west-central portion of the study area and also depicts more trees in the southern portion, whilst confirming the absence of structures. A similar situation can be seen in the 1954 aerial photograph of the study area (*see Map 6*). The extant house in the study area was therefore built after 1954.

By 2005, the study area had been subjected to numerous disturbances including the construction of a residential structure and asphalt driveway, gravel roads, pathways and areas of gravel fill (*see Map 7*). By 2006, the central portion of the study area had been graded and the southeastern portion had been further subject to grading and the construction of soil mounds. The balance of the study area remained in agricultural fields and woodlots (*see Map 8*). Graded and filled portions had mostly returned to vegetation by 2009 while an access path can be seen along the eastern extent of the cleared field (*see Map 9*). Construction of the new residential subdivision immediately west of the study area had begun by 2016 while the study area itself remained largely unchanged (*see Map 10*).

#### **1.3.5 Present Land Use**

The study area is situated within a rural area of the Town of Oakville, lying immediately east of Eighth Line, and north of Dundas Street East. Across these roads, to the west and south, are suburban residential developments. The present land use of the study area, which lies within the



North Oakville development area, is primarily agricultural, although the western and northern margins remain wooded, and the uncultivated southern portion is currently used partly for residential purposes and partly kept as open space. However, since 2009 lands within the study areas have already been classified as “existing development” under Zoning By-law 2009-189 (Town of Oakville, 2019b).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously completed a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research with updated information are summarized below.

### 1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, 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 are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed heritage property (Town of Oakville, 2019a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (MTCS, 2019a; Town of Oakville, 2019a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (OHT, 2019; Ontario Historical Plaques, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within

300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (OGS, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, 27 archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area; five are located within 300 metres of the study area (MTCS, 2019b) (*see Table 3*). Therefore, this feature does contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
<b>Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area</b>			
AiGw-376	Lane	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, midden
AiGw-413	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-522	Shieldbay 1 site	Aboriginal Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AiGw-523	Shieldbay site 2	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AiGw-1003	Redoak H1 (in database – pending completion)	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
<b>Registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area</b>			
AiGw-180	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-181	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-182	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Aboriginal (Archaic)	Camp/campsite
AiGw-432	-	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-433	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-998	H1 (in database - pending completion)	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, other building
AjGw-308	Raptor	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AjGw-387	-	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Scatter
AjGw-388	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-426	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-427	P3	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-428	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-483	P7	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AjGw-484	P8	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot

### 1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Twelve previous AAs reports were identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
<b>Previous assessment tied to current development project</b>			
Archeoworks Inc., 2018a (Draft)	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Stage 2 AA recommended.
<b>Previous assessments tied to other development projects</b>			
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), 2017	Stage 1-2 AA	Immediately northeast of the study area	Property with municipal address 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. Southwest wooded part of this property, which lies within 50 metres of the current study area's northeast corner, was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered.
Archeoworks Inc., 2005, 2008	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses the entire study area	Large portions of North Oakville (bounded by Highway 407/Burnhamthorpe Road to the north, Ninth Line to the east, Dundas Street to the south and Bronte Road to the west) were found to still contain archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended for undisturbed portions, including those within the current study area limits.
Archeoworks Inc., 2018b (Draft)	Stage 1 AA	Immediately east of the study area	Adjacent property to the east was assessed to have archaeological potential. Areas identified as having low archaeological potential or archaeological potential removed need to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA. Areas identified as retaining archaeological potential recommended to be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey.
Archeoworks Inc., 2019 (Draft)	Stage 2 AA	Immediately east of the study area	Stage 2 of the above-mentioned property. Two Euro-Canadian sites were found: Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) and Redoak H2. No further work is recommended for Redoak H2 and Stage 3 is recommended for Redoak H1.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2011	Stage 2 AA	Immediately south of the study area	Portions of the Dundas Street right-of-way (ROW) assessed as part of road widening. Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals conducted within undisturbed parts of the ROW adjacent to current study area. No archaeological resources were encountered.

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI), 2016	Stage 1 AA	Immediately southwest of the study area	Portions of the parcels with municipal addresses 1005 Dundas Street East and 3033 Eighth Line which lie within 50 metres of the current study area limits were assessed to have archaeological potential; Stage 2 AA, consisting of test pit survey at five-metre intervals where ploughing and pedestrian survey is not possible, was recommended.
The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI), 2018	Stage 2 AA	Immediately southwest of the study area	Associated with the development at 1005 Dundas Street East and 3033 Eighth Line. Stage 2 test pit survey did not result in the identification of archaeological resources; no further assessment is required.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., 2009	Stages 1-3 AA	Immediately west of the study area	Associated with the Shieldbay residential development. Lands surveyed were limited to arable portions of the property; areas not surveyed include uncultivated land, specifically a woodlot designated as Natural Heritage System lands in the northeast corner. Nine of the 11 confirmed sites (Tribaden 3 through 11) are isolated Aboriginal findspots, all but one (a Late Archaic Genesee Point) of unknown age and cultural affiliation; no further assessment is recommended for these sites. The remaining two sites are Aboriginal lithic scatters (Tribaden 1 and Tribaden 2) of unknown age and cultural affiliation; further Stage 3 recommended. *Note: Tribaden 1 and Tribaden 2 were originally misidentified and are now known as the Shieldbay 1 and Shieldbay 2 sites.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., 2013a	Stage 1-2 AA	Immediately northwest of the study area	Associated with the Tribaden property development. Background research indicated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. Stage 2 survey covered the entire property with the exception of the 7.9 hectares of Natural Heritage System lands in the southeast portion of the property (this portion is within 50 metres of the current study area). No archaeological resources were encountered; a survey of the Natural Heritage System lands is still required. The remaining balance of the subject area was recommended to be cleared of further archaeological concern.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., 2013b	Stage 2-3 AA	Immediately west of the study area	Associated with the Shieldbay residential development; assessment of remaining unsurveyed lands. One additional site discovered (Shieldbay 12 site); this site does not considered a significant archaeological resource and no further work is recommended. Stage 3 AA for the Shieldbay 1 (AiGw-522) and

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
			Shieldbay 2 (AiGw-523) sites was also carried out. The north locus of the Shieldbay 1 site and the east and west loci of the Shieldbay 2 site are recommended for Stage 4 salvage excavations.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., 2014	Stage 4 Excavation	Immediately west of the study area	Salvage excavation of the Shieldbay 1 site (AiGw-522), associated with the Shieldbay residential development. The site was classified as a lithic scatter of unknown age and cultural affiliation; it is likely a temporary hunting camp occupied by a small group of people. No further archaeological investigations are required.

In addition to the above reports, the Regional Municipality of Halton’s 2008 update to its *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

**1.4.7 Physical Features**

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is characterized by a smooth, faintly drumlinized, clay till plain that slopes gently towards Lake Ontario. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west, where the study area lies, are developed upon more clay-like than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Early settlers in this area practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

The native soil type within the study area is Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained clay loam till, and the topography is simple (2 to 5% slope) and stone-free (Ontario Agricultural College, 1971). Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those with good drainage or stone-free, have the potential for past settlement and can support greater population density; subsequently these characteristics contribute to elevated archaeological potential.

Additionally, hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Intermittent tributaries of Morrison Creek drain the study area, and a seasonal wetland can be found in its west-central portion. Elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these features can therefore be established.

#### 1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study area mostly encompasses open agricultural fields and wooded margins. However, in the southwest portion is a residential lot, and the southern portion is an open grassed area. The topography within the study area is gently rolling, with the elevation increasing from 178 metres above sea level in the south to 190 metres in the north.

#### 1.4.9 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on October 3<sup>rd</sup> and November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was overcast, with a temperature average of 5° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

#### 1.4.10 Stage 2 Fieldwork Strategy

The Stage 1 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2018a) recommended the following fieldwork strategies, all of which were followed in the Stage 2 AA:

“Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., areas of identified deep and extensive disturbance) need to be confirmed and documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as having low archaeological potential (i.e., permanently wet areas) need to be confirmed and documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
3. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&G.*”

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 11**. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix B** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 12**.

## 2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Obvious visible disturbances include the extant residential structure and associated outbuildings (sheds), existing asphalt driveway and gravel roads, concrete and paving stone walkways and patio, inground pool, and the built-up soil piles now covered with vegetation (*see Maps 11-12; Images 1-5*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints.

The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 1.49 hectares or 7.48% of the study area.

## 2.2 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of low or no archaeological potential include areas of low-lying and wet terrain (*see Maps 11-12; Image 6*). The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential amounted to approximately 1.11 hectares or 5.57% of the study area.

## 2.3 Pedestrian Survey

The study area consists of one ploughed field which was subjected to a pedestrian survey (*see Maps 11-12; Images 7 and 8*) as per *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. This form of survey involves systematically walking ploughed areas, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found on the ground surface. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing and was subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements (*see Image 8*). Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed areas were tested at survey transects spaced at five-metre intervals (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 11.22 hectares or 56.29% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre transects.

## 2.4 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of areas of manicured lawn, overgrown vegetation dotted with trees, more heavily wooded areas in the northern and western portions and their surrounding grassed margins (*see Maps 11-12*). Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the presence of overgrown vegetation and existing landscaping and infrastructure, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Maps 11-12; Images 9-12*). A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill (*see Image 9*) and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered (*see Image 10*). All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

Disturbed ground conditions consisting of gravel in-fill were encountered within portions of the study area from previous grading and construction activities. In these areas, test pit survey intervals were increased to 10-metre intervals to confirm the extent of disturbance (*see Maps 11-12; Images 11 and 12*). This activity confirmed the entirety of these areas to have been subjected to deep and extensive disturbances. When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres.

Approximately 3.92 hectares or 19.67% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Within this approximately 1,600 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 10 to 40 centimetres in sandy loam soil. Approximately 2.19 hectares or 10.99% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at 10 metre intervals. Within this approximately 219 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 40 centimetres in gravel-filled sandy loam soil.



### 3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA. An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix C**.

### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA. The study area is considered free of further archaeological concern.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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 *MTCS*, 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.
2. 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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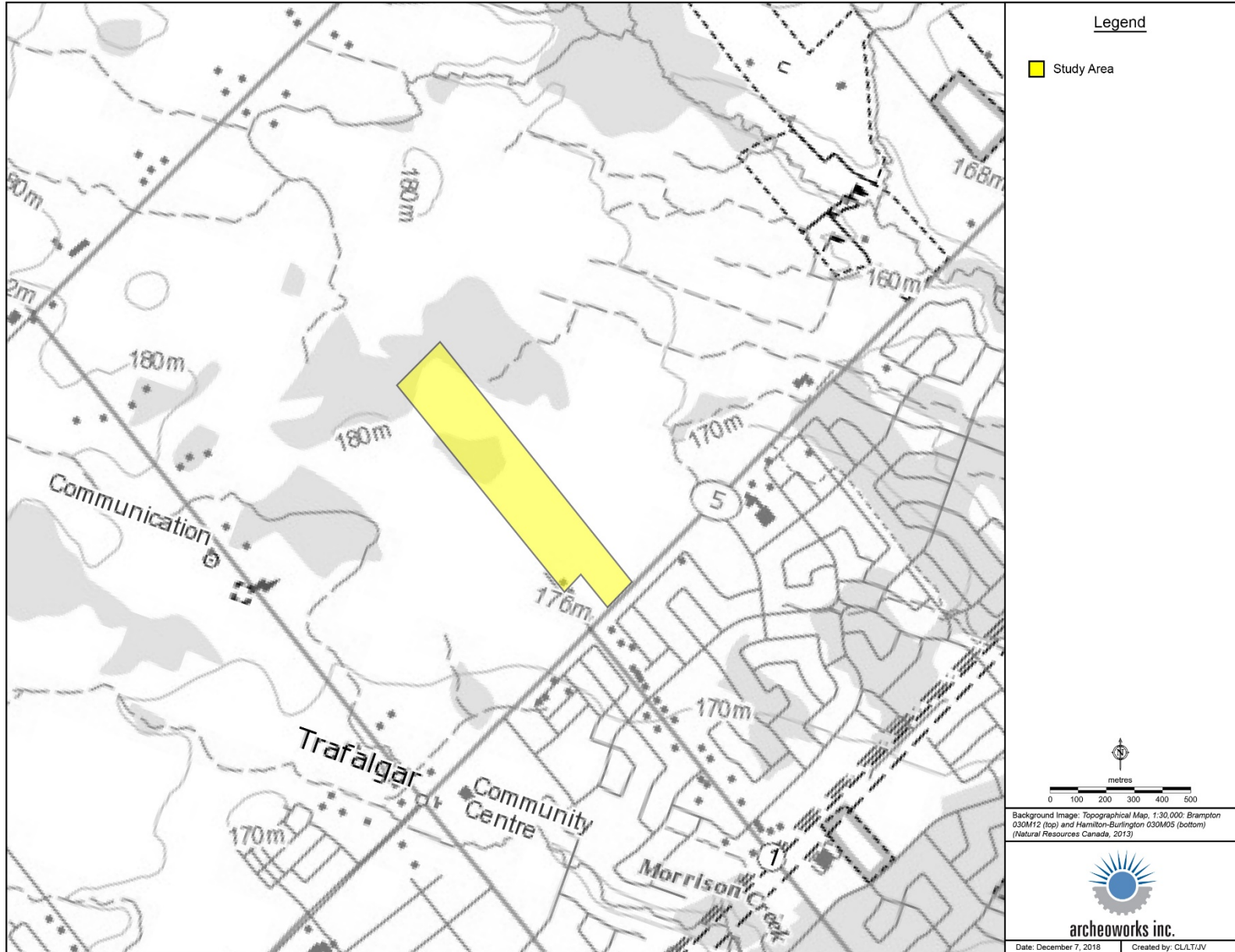
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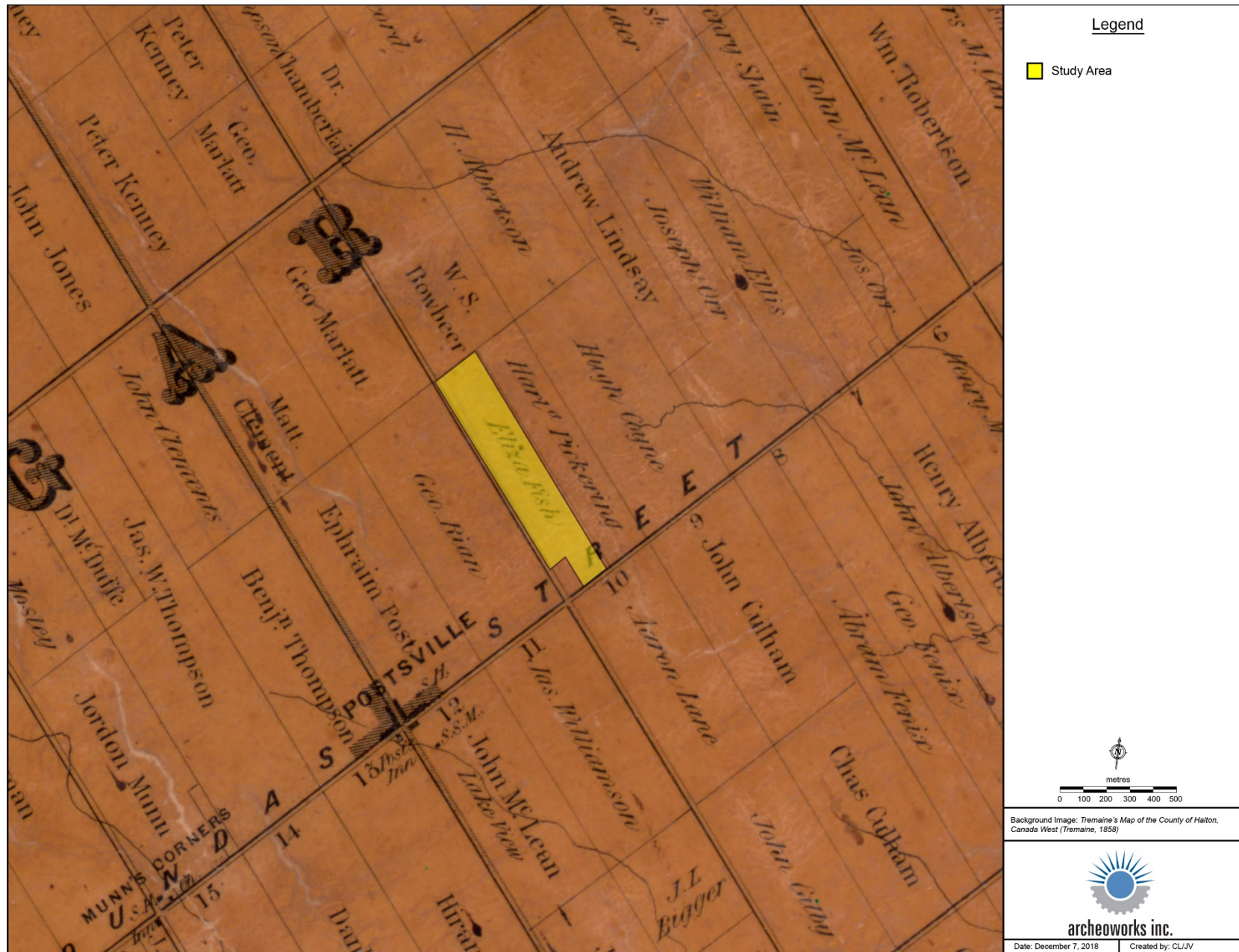
## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

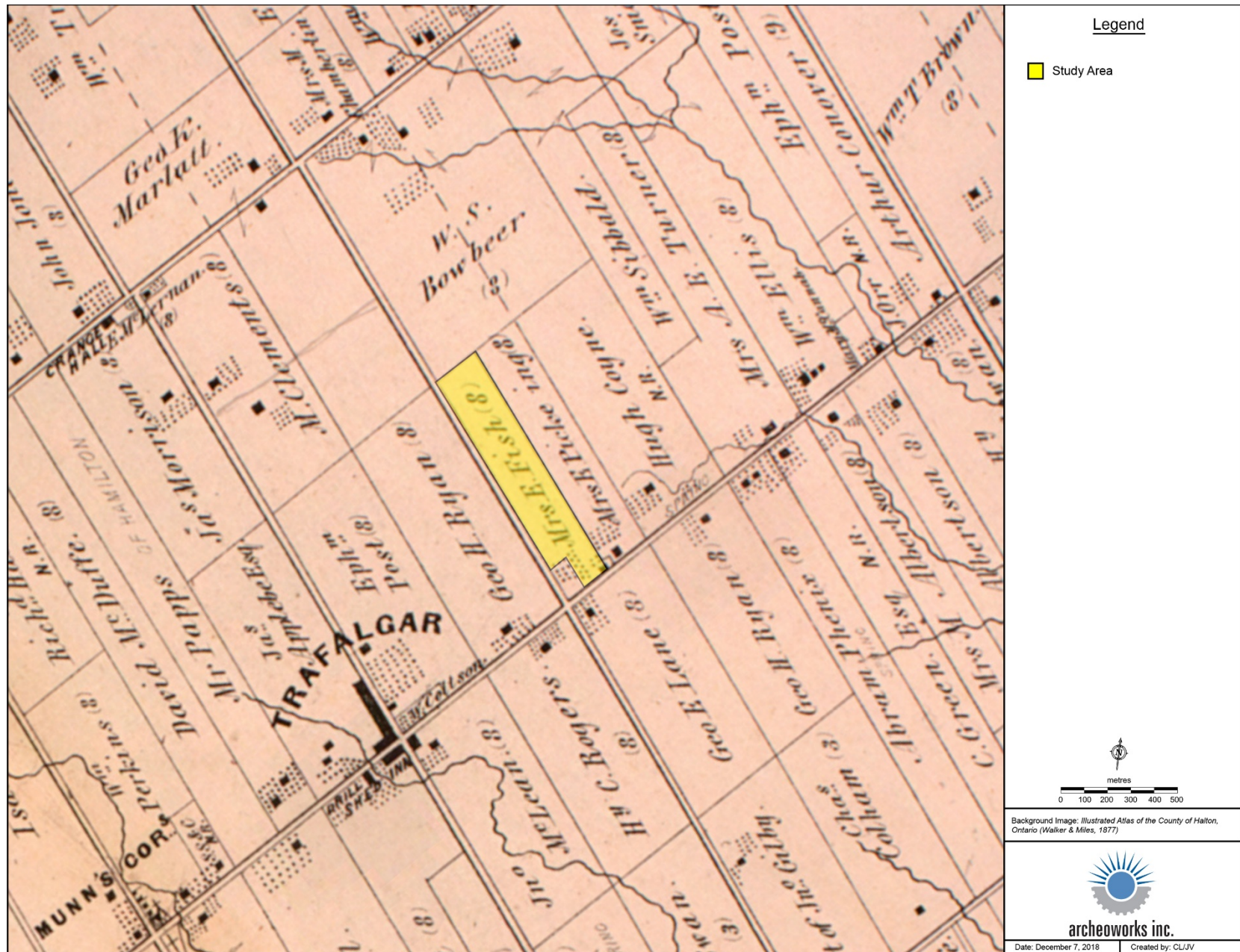


Map 1: National Topographic Maps 1:30,000, NTS Brampton 030M12 and Hamilton-Burlington 030M05 (Natural Resources Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 2 AA study area.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO

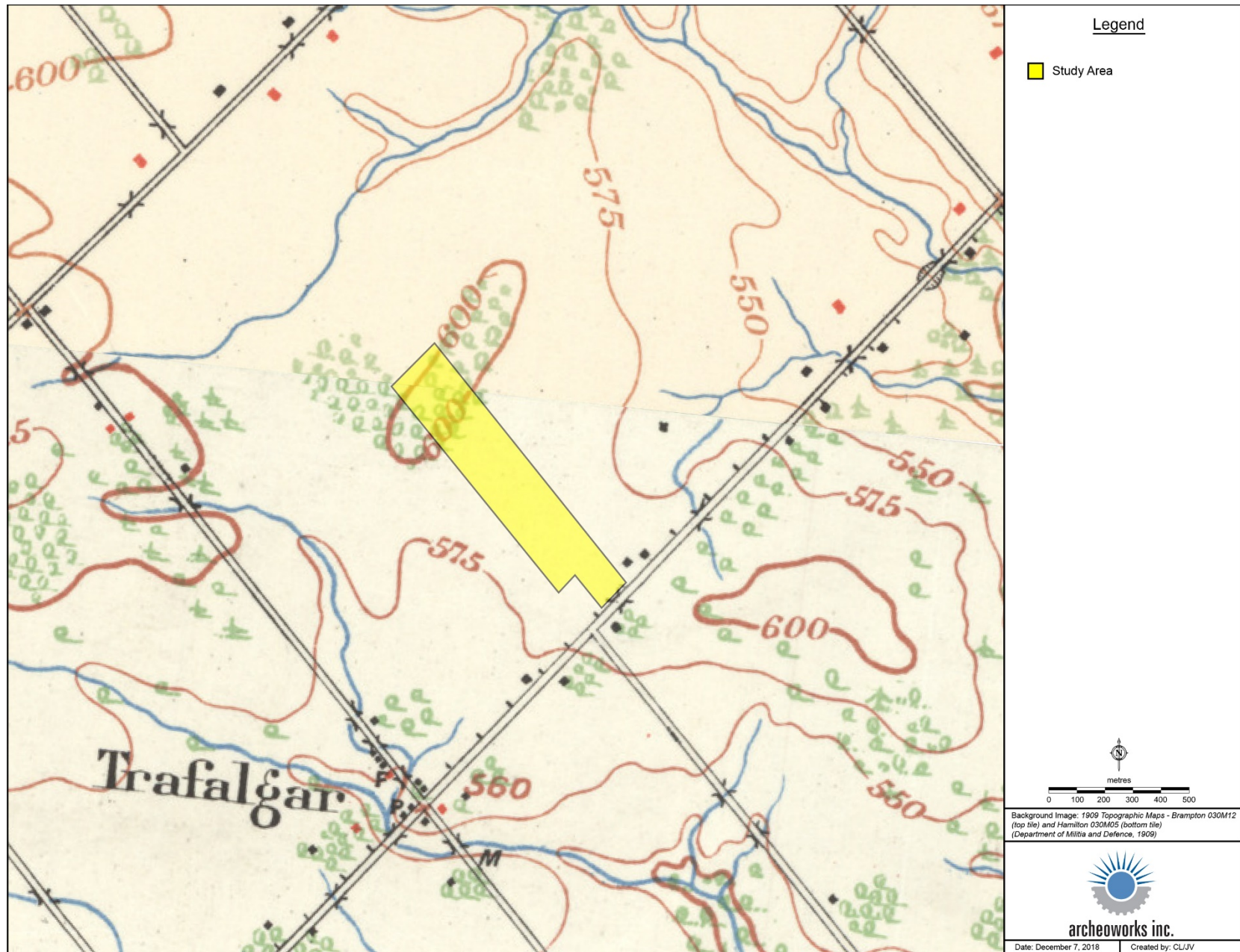


Map 2: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton – Geographic Township of Trafalgar (Tremaine, 1858).



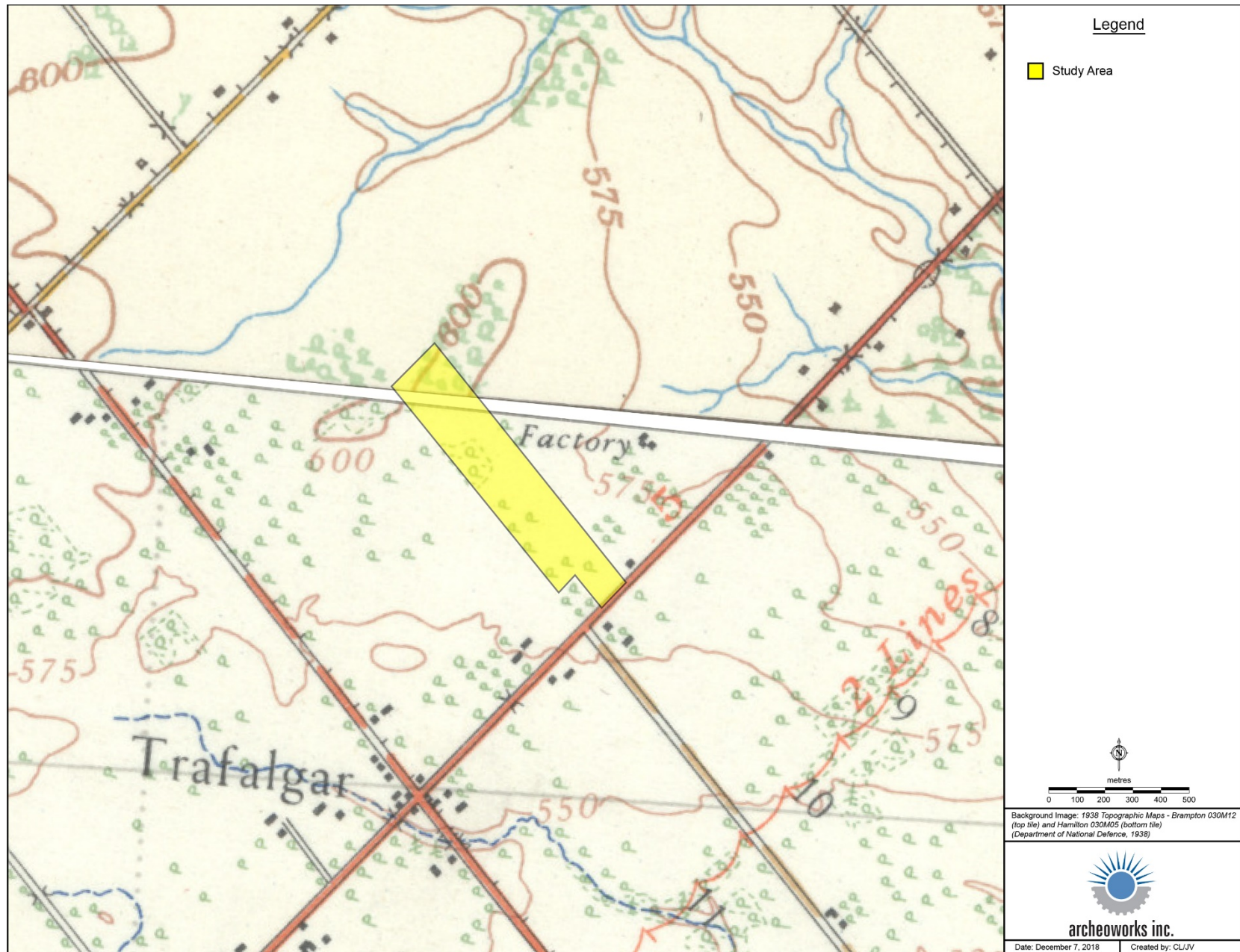
Map 3: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton – Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South) (Walker & Miles, 1877).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 4: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1909 Topographic Maps – Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909a; 1909b).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 5: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1938 Topographic Maps – Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of National Defence, 1938a; 1938b).

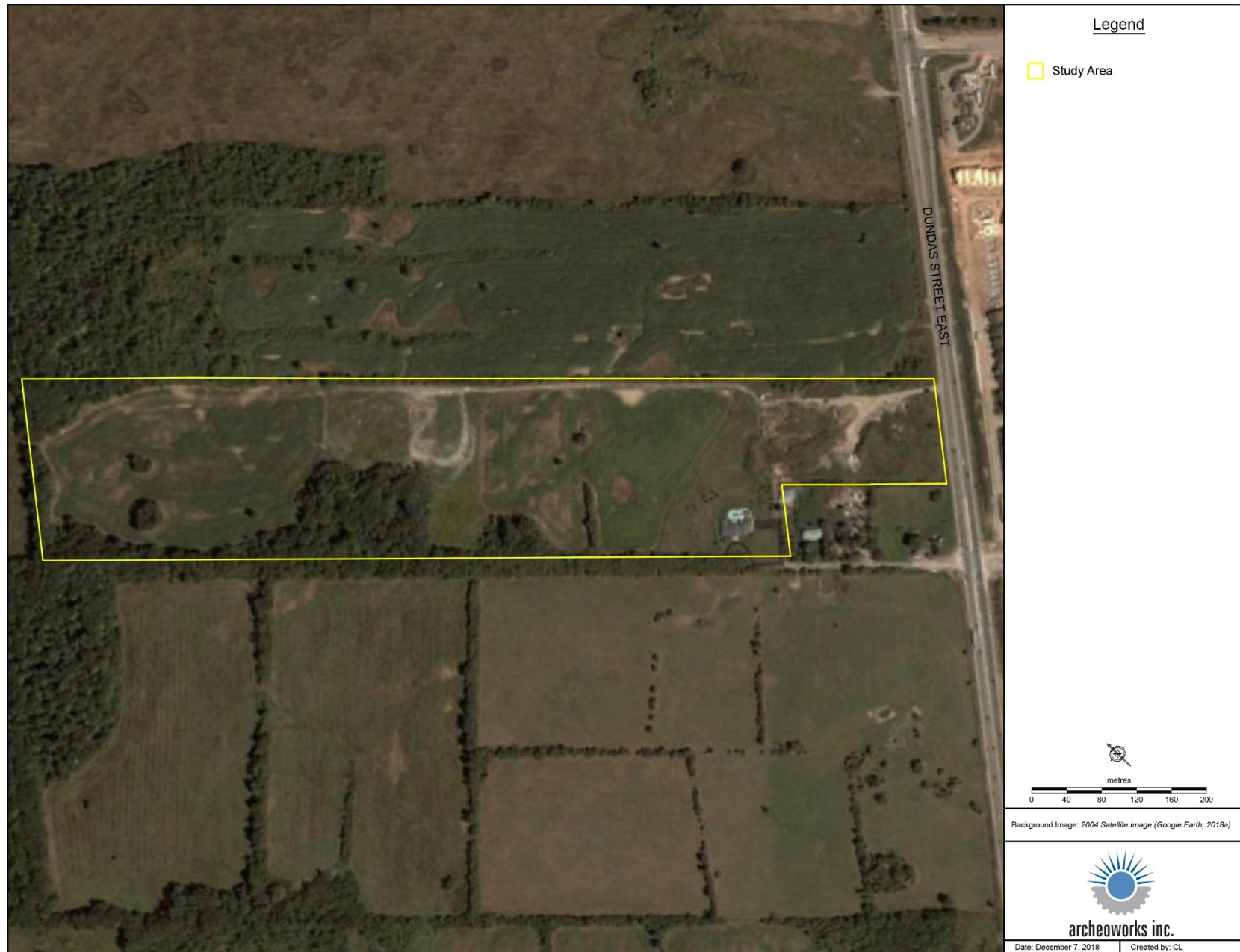


STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 6: Stage 2 AA study area within 1954 aerial photographs (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 7: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2004 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018a).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



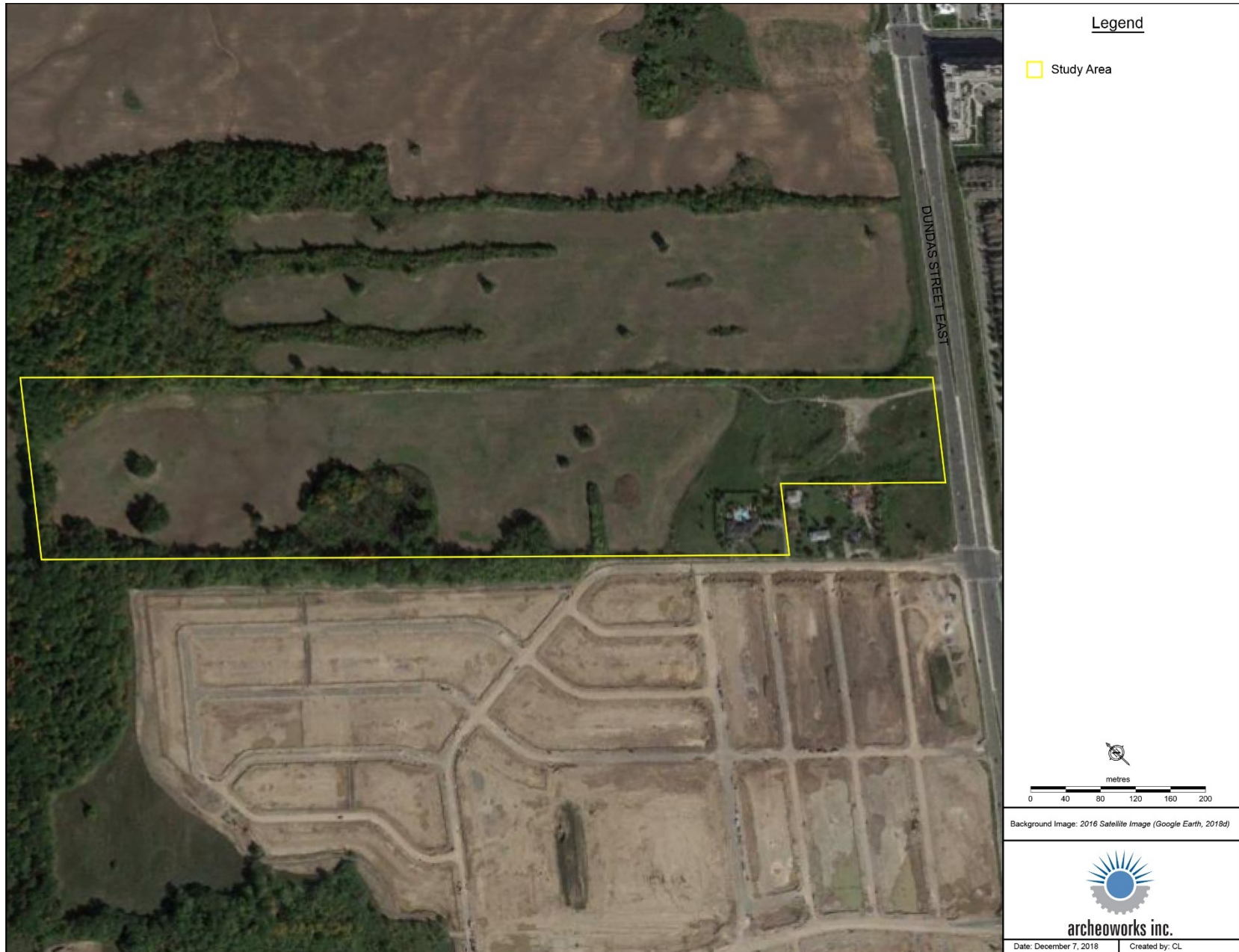
Map 8: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2006 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018b).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 9: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2009 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018c).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 10: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018d).

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 11: Stage 2 AA results.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Map 12: Stage 2 AA results with photo locations.

**APPENDIX B: IMAGES**



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with a built structure (house) and asphalt driveway.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with a built structure (shed).



Image 3: View of disturbances associated with a gravel road.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with a gravel road.





Image 5: View of disturbances associated with built-up piles and gravel fill.



Image 6: View of area of low-lying and wet terrain.



Image 7: View of pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 8: View of excellent ground conditions during pedestrian survey.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Image 9: View of stratigraphy of test pit during survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 10: View of test pit survey conducted to within 1-metre of built structures.



Image 11: View of test pit survey conducted at 10-metre intervals.



Image 12: View of test pit survey conducted at 10-metre intervals.

## APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		032-OA203-17		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
<b>MTCS PIF:</b>		P439-0037-2018		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/032-OA203B-17 - Capoak - Oakville/Stage 2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Digital Images: 254 digital photos Field Note(s): Three (3) pages Field Map(s): Two (2) maps	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”