

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
3380 SIXTH LINE,
PART OF LOT 16, CONCESSION 1 NORTH OF DUNDAS STREET,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

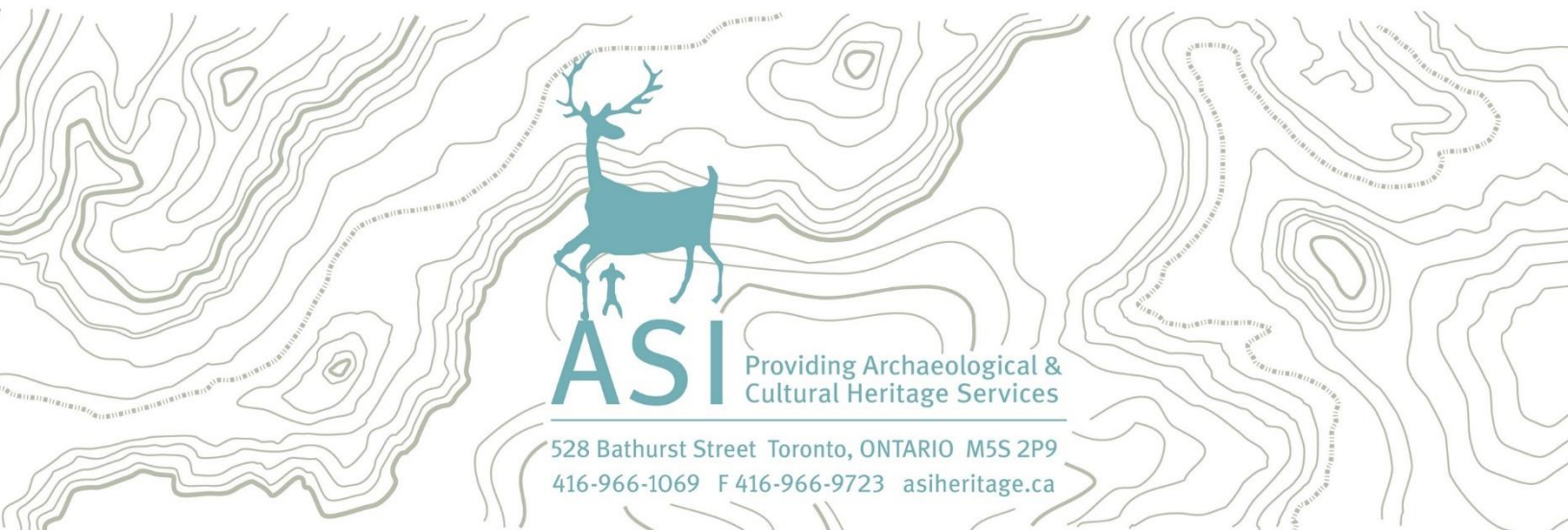
ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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MHSTCI PIF P449-0403-2019
ASI File: 19PL-271

22 January 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on November 7, 2019.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has determined that the majority of the subject property (approximately 97%) exhibits archaeological potential. Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required on all undisturbed lands in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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<i>Project Manager:</i>	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Associate Archaeologist Assistant Manager – Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Ms. Beverly Garner, the project management of Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) PIF P449-0403-2019. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision, as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (MMAH 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990, now administered by MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by MHSTCI).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on November 7, 2019.

1.2 Historical Context

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

The subject property is located within part of Lot 16, Concession 1 N.D.S., in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The eastern limit of the subject property is immediately adjacent to Sixth Line, a historic transportation route, and the property is fronted to the north, west, and south by ploughed agricultural fields. The majority of the subject property is an agricultural field. There is a residence in the northeast corner and a large barn structure in the yard west of the house. An approximately 20-metre wide corridor of scrub vegetation separates the agricultural field from Sixth Line to the east.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

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



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

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

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Trafalgar Township

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

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

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



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

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

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

1.2.3 Review of Historical Mapping

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

On the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Figure 2) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 3), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by Isaac Freeman. Freeman is recorded to be one of the early families to settle in Trafalgar Township. Present-day Sixth Line, a historical concession corridor, is situated immediately east of the property and on the 1877 map, a second concession road terminates southwest of the property limits. No structures are depicted on the subject property and a tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted traversing the property east-west.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 4 illustrates the subject property on the 1919 *NTS Burlington Sheet*, where land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated. No structures are depicted on the subject property, and the watercourse depicted in the nineteenth century mapping is shown just beyond the northeast limits of the property. The property is further shown as cleared of trees for agriculture.

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



1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the past land use and historical potential of the subject property, aerial imagery from 1954 was reviewed (University of Toronto 2020). Figure 5 depicts the majority of the subject property as agricultural. A small grassed or scrub area is located along the northeast corner fronting Sixth Line.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are also considered to have archaeological potential.

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

The subject property fronts the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Sixth Line, and tributary of Morrison Creek is depicted bisecting the subject property on both the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*. Therefore, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical Euro-Canadian resources within the property, dependant on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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



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

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the current subject property limits, 54 archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property. Two archaeological sites are located within 50 metres of the subject property. AiGw-492, located 45 metres northeast of the subject property, is a Euro-Canadian historical site. The Mosely Farm House site (AiGw-496), also located 45 metres northeast of the subject property, is a Euro-Canadian historical midden. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 1. A full table of nearby archaeological sites sourced from the OASD can be found in Appendix A.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Based on the background research, six archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (*i.e.*, within 50 metres) of the subject property.

In 2007, ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of parts of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1 N.D.S. on the parcel of land immediately adjacent to the western limits of the current subject property (ASI 2006; MHSTCI PIF# P117-090). Seven archaeological sites were registered in the OASD as a result of this assessment, including non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, AiGw-421, and AiGw-488, and historical sites AiGw-490, AiGw-491, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489). Of these, all but AiGw-488 were recommended for further assessment. Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were completed by ASI in 2007 (ASI 2007; MHSTCI PIF P047-290-2007). An incomplete Archaic point was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-414, though no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be ascertained. As a result of the assessment, each of sites AiGw-414, AiGw-420, and AiGw-421 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern (ASI 2007). The Phillips site (AiGw-489), AiGw-490, and AiGw-491 were subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment by ASI in 2008 (ASI 2008; MHSTCI PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008). As a result of this assessment, AiGw-490 and AiGw-491 were deemed clear of further archaeological concern, and the Phillips site (AiGw-489) was recommended for further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

ASI conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Property, part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. in 2007 on the parcel of land east of Sixth Line opposite the eastern limits of the current subject property (ASI 2008b; MHSTCI PIF P049-223-2007). As a result of this assessment, 11 archaeological sites were registered in the OASD, including pre-contact Indigenous sites AiGw-501 (Morrison Creek) and AiGw-504, as well as historical sites AiGw-492, AiGw-493 (Bourbee), AiGw-494, AiGw-495, AiGw-496 (Mosely Farm House), AiGw-497, AiGw-498, AiGw-499, and AiGw-500. Of these, three were recommended for further assessment, including the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501), the Bourbee site (AiGw-493), and the Mosely Farm House (AiGw-496). A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Morrison Creek site (AiGw-501) was conducted by ASI in 2009 (ASI 2009; MHSTCI PIF P117-144-2009). A probable Late Woodland projectile point was recovered during this assessment, although no further cultural or temporal affiliation could be discerned. As a result of the assessment, the Morrison Creek site was considered clear of further archaeological concern. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008 and the site was deemed to be



free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008). A Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bourbee site (AiGw-493) was completed in 2009 (ASI 2011).

In 2008, D.R. Poulton and Associates conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 16-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, approximately 600 metres south of the current subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2008). This assessment resulted in the identification of four pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

In 2017, AMICK Consultants Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an approximately 13-hectare subject property in the southern half of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, in the agricultural field adjacent to the southern border of the current subject property (AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2017). This assessment resulted in the identification of three pre-contact Indigenous findspots, though due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, none were registered as sites in the OASD.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is within the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario. This region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, the height of land dividing the drainages of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and the Trent River system. The South Slope region, which stretches from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, begins at the height of the moraine, approximately 250 to 300 metres above sea level, and descends to between 120 and 180 metres above sea level, where it meets the Iroquois Lake Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. Within the vicinity of the subject property, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

In general, the topography in the vicinity of the subject property comprises level to gently rolling terrain. The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek.

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

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

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

The subject property is located within the drainage of Sixteen Mile Creek. Historical mapping from 1858 and 1877 both depict a watercourse flowing through the subject property limits (Figures 2-3). The watercourse is depicted beyond the eastern limits of the subject property in the 1919 Burlington Sheet (Figure 4), and is not visible in the 1954 aerial image (Figure 5), indicating that human occupation of the landscape may have diverted or otherwise altered the path of the watercourse. Twenty-first-century



orthographic imagery (Figure 6) depicts a tributary of Morrison Creek flowing north-west to south-east in the eastern limit of the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Given the presence of a tributary of Morrison Creek and multiple registered archaeological sites within the vicinity of the subject property, there is potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological material, dependent on the degree of later developments or soil alteration.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 7.82 ha in size and comprises an agricultural field and house lot in a mixed-use rural-residential area within the Town of Oakville (Figure 7). The eastern boundary of the subject property is parallel to Sixth Line, and the north, south, and western limits abut ploughed agricultural fields. Vegetation within the subject property consists of a fallow field with low scrub and a former lawn with low scrub. The topography of the area is characterized as gently undulating. A tributary of Morrison Creek cuts through the eastern area of the subject property.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per Section 1.2 Property Survey (Optional) of the S & G. As such, in order to provide images to support the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this report, imagery from Google Earth Street View was reviewed. All Google Street View images are dated August 2018.

2.1 Findings

The subject property consists mainly of fallow agricultural fields with low scrub vegetation, as well as a house lot, gravel laneway in the northeast corner and a large barn structure to the west of the residence (Plates 1-2; Figure 8). With the exception of the extant buildings and the gravel laneway leading to Sixth Line (a footprint of approximately 0.25 ha), the majority of the subject property (approximately 97%) is considered to have potential for encountering archaeological resources (Figure 8).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 3380 Sixth Line, part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (N.D.S.), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 7.82 ha.



The Stage 1 background assessment determined that 54 archaeological sites within a one km radius of the subject property have been registered in the OASD. Two Euro-Canadian historical sites are within a 50-metre radius of the subject property and both are located on the opposite side of Sixth Line. The background research also indicated that a tributary of Morrison Creek, part of the greater Sixteen Mile Creek drainage, traverses the subject property. Sixth Line, an historical transportation corridor abuts the eastern limits of the subject property. As such, the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has resulted in the determination that approximately 97% of the subject property contains the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' 2011 S & G.
 - a) All former agricultural or open lands within the subject property must be assessed by means of a pedestrian survey. The fields/open areas must be ploughed in advance of survey and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall. Ploughing must be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The pedestrian survey should be completed at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the 2011 S & G.
 - b) Any lands that cannot be ploughed would be surveyed by means of a test pit survey. All test pits should be excavated at least five cm into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits should be at least 30 cm in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the 2011 S & G.

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

The documentation related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.



5.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AMICK Consultants Ltd.

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- 1985 *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology*. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

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7.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Eastern portion of subject property fronting Sixth Line (view west).



Plate 2: Eastern portion of subject property including house lot and gravel laneway (view southwest).

8.0 FIGURES

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

[illegible]

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

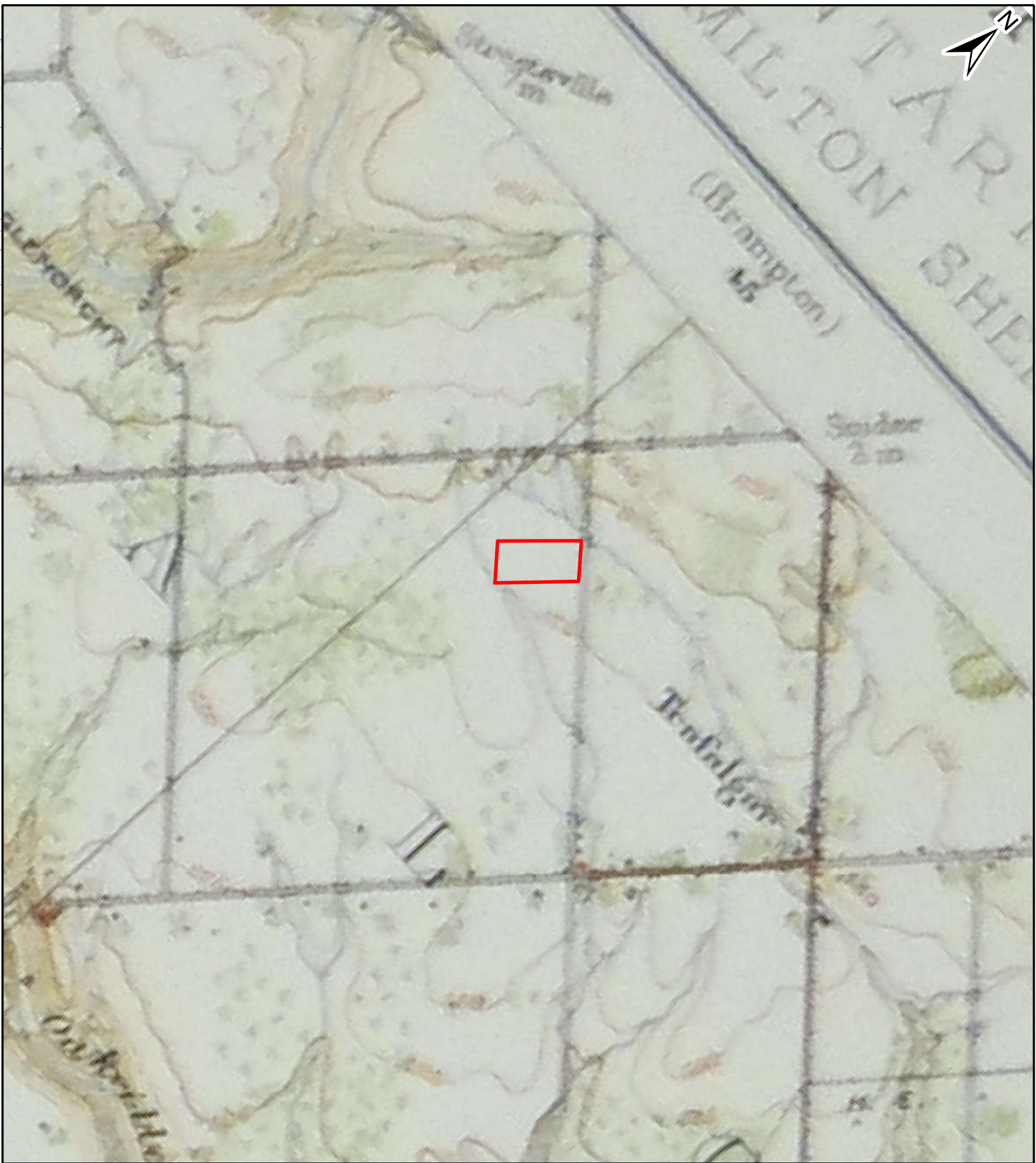


SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Fig. 2: Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, 1858; Fig. 4: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, 1877.

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:20,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL_271 DRAWN BY: ESB
DATE: 2019-12-13 FILE: 19PL_271_Historic





	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: National Topographic Survey, Burlington Sheet, 1919.	0 750 Metres
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:25,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL_271 DATE: 2019-12-16 DRAWN BY: ESB FILE: 19PL_271_Historic_Single

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1919 Burlington Sheet



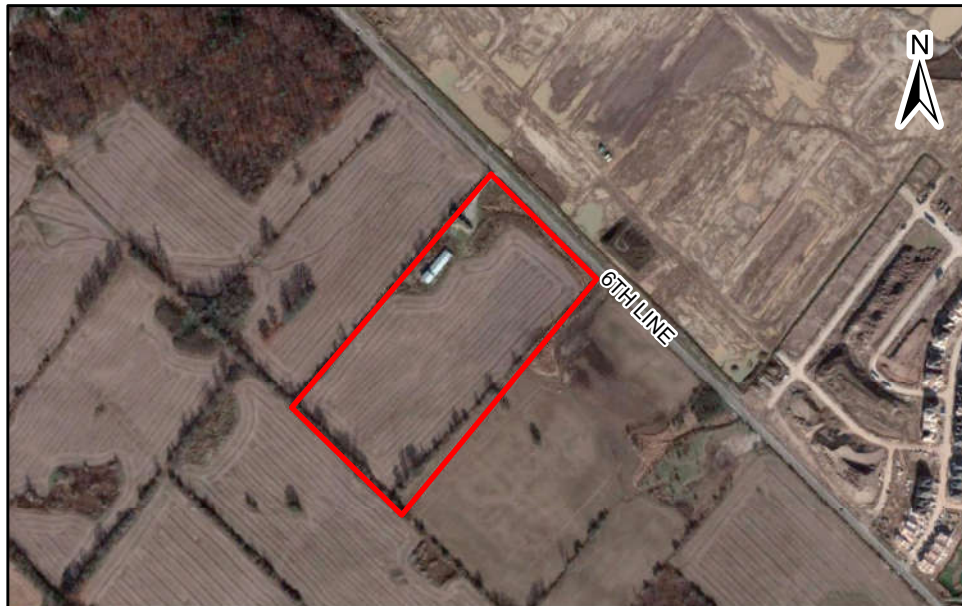
Figure 5: Subject Property l ocated on 1954 Aerial Image



2009



2016



2017



2018



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Google Earth Pro, 2019.
Retrieved: 2019/12/16

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 250
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL_271
DATE: 2019-12-16

DRAWN BY: ESB
FILE: 19PL_271_Ortho

Figure 6: Subject Property located on Modern Orthographic Imagery






	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Google Earth Pro, 2019. Retrieved: 2019/12/16	 Metres
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:2,500 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

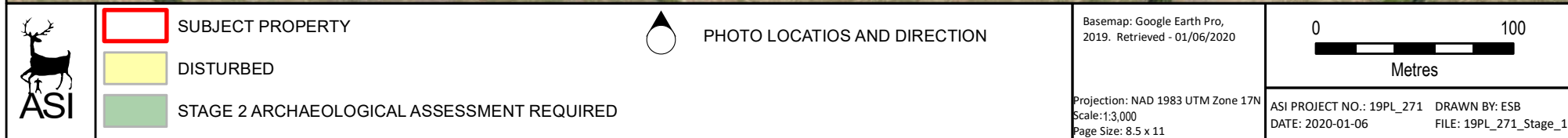


Figure 8: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

APPENDIX A: Sites Registered within 1 km of the Subject Property

A list of the 54 archaeological sites registered within one kilometre of the subject property from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, uploaded from Past Portal on January 6, 2020.

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher and Date
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Early Archaic	Camp/campsite	Pihl 1980
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-168	81-403-40	n/a	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Pihl 1981
AiGw-179	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MOA ¹ 1984
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	AMAA ² 1998
AiGw-324	n/a	Late Woodland	Findspot	AA ³ 1998
AiGw-325	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	AMAA 1998
AiGw-326	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	AA 1998
AiGw-414	n/a	Archaic	Camp/campsite	ASI ⁴ 2007
AiGw-415	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2006
AiGw-416	n/a	Other	Findspot	ASI 2006
AiGw-417	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2005
AiGw-418	Pendent	Middle Archaic	Camp/campsite	ASI 2005
AiGw-419	n/a	Early Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2005
AiGw-420	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2005, 2007
AiGw-421	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2005, 2007
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Camp/campsite	Archeoworks 2004
AiGw-429	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Archeoworks 2004
AiGw-433	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Archeoworks 2004
AiGw-454	n/a	n/a	n/a	ASI 2005, 2008
AiGw-455	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2006
AiGw-456	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2006
AiGw-467	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2007
AiGw-468	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2007
AiGw-488	n/a	Late Archaic; Early Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2007
AiGw-489	Phillips	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008
AiGw-490	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008
AiGw-491	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008
AiGw-492	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Undetermined	ASI 2007
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-contact; Pre-contact	Homestead; n/a	ASI 2007, 2009
AiGw-494	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	ASI 2007
AiGw-495	n/a	Post-contact	n/a	n/a 2000
AiGw-496	Mosely Farm House	Euro-Canadian	Midden	ASI 2007
AiGw-497	n/a	Euro-Canadian	n/a	ASI 2007
AiGw-498	n/a	Euro-Canadian	n/a	ASI 2007
AiGw-499	n/a	Euro-Canadian	n/a	ASI 2007
AiGw-500	n/a	Euro-Canadian	n/a	ASI 2007



Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher and Date
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Late Woodland	n/a	ASI 2009
AiGw-504	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2007
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Farmstead/ homestead	TAI 2015
AiGw-548	Westerkirk	n/a	n/a	AA 1985, 2012
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	n/a	NDA ⁵ 2013
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II	n/a	n/a	AA 2014
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Homestead	Stantec 2014, 2016
AiGw-1001	n/a	Post-Contact	Farmstead	Golder 2018
AiGw-1002	n/a	Post-Contact	farmstead	Golder 2018
AjGw-500	Bigger	n/a	n/a	TAI ⁶ 2012
AjGw-501	McDuffe	n/a	n/a	TAI 2012
AkGx-181	n/a	Early Archaic	Findspot	n/a

¹MOA = Museum of Ontario Archaeology

²AMAA = A.M. Archaeological Associates

³AA = Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

⁴ASI = Archaeological Services Inc.

⁵NDA = New Directions Archaeology Ltd.

⁶TAI = The Archaeologists Inc.

