

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

118-132 Cross Avenue
Part of Lot 14, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street
Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

May 11, 2026
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
PIF#: P379-0859-2026
Related PIF#(s): NA
Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 0.27 Ha in size. The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the proposed construction of residential units.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed by ASI in 2024 covering the northern half of the current Study Area which indicated lacked archaeological potential. It was determined by Irvin Heritage Inc. that the balance of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and as such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, as such, no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	6
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	6
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	6
2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT	6
2.1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	6
3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES	10
3.1. MISSISSAUGA OF THE CREDIT FIRST NATION	10
3.2. NATION HURONNE-WENDAT	11
4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	11
4.1. TREATY HISTORY	11
4.2. COUNTY HISTORY	12
4.3. TOWNSHIP HISTORY	13
4.4. LOCAL OR COMMUNITY HISTORY	14
4.5. STUDY AREA HISTORY	14
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	15
5.1. REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	15
5.2. RELATED AND/OR ADJACENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS	16
5.3. CEMETERIES & BURIALS	18
5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT/MASTER PLAN	18
5.5. HISTORIC PLAQUES	18
5.6. STUDY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	18
6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	19
7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	19
8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY	19
8.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY	19
9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	20
10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	20
11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	21
12. IMAGES	22
13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	24
14. MAPS	25
14.1. MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	26
14.2. MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	27
14.3. MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	28

14.4.MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1858 MAP	29
14.5.MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1877 MAP	30
14.6.MAP 6: STUDY AREA ATOP 1964 MAP	31
14.7.MAP 7: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	32
15. REFERENCES	33

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of 118-132 Cross Avenue, Part of Lot 14, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for a residential development. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 0.27 Ha Study Area. Permission without limitation was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources if present of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is approximately 0.27 Ha in size, and is predominantly residential land comprised of extant, occupied and serviced residential structures with associated parking pads, manicured lawns (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed which drains into Sixteen Mile Creek and the Credit River (OMNRF 2026).

Sixteen Mile Creek is located within 300 m of the Study Area's southern extent.

The Study Area is situated within the Iroquois Plain (41) physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Study Area contains Paleozoic Bedrock with soils described as dominantly very fine textured soils formed on till or lacustrine sediments (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all registered Indigenous archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 57 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Generally the archaeological understanding of Ontario's history is broken down into 7 periods.

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

Common Period Name in Ontario	Time Period
Paleo Period	10,000 - 8,000 BCE
Early Archaic Period	8,000 - 6,000 BCE
Middle Archaic Period	6,000 - 2,500 BCE
Late Archaic Period	2,500 - 1,000 BCE
Early Woodland Period	1,000 - 200 BCE
Middle Woodland Period	200 BCE - 600 CE
Late Woodland Period	800 - 1650 CE

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of Indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. 27 sites of the 57 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 27 dated sites, 0% contained components dated to the Paleo period, 78% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and 22% contained components dated to the Woodland period.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, sites that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite amounted to (n=10). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown.

The sample demonstrates the overall landscape was utilized for occupation notably within the Archaic time periods; however, little specificity is given to many sites which leaves obvious biases in the ability to interpret the landscape's Indigenous archaeological footprint effectively.

Additionally, it is known that Indigenous Peoples were present in Southern Ontario from the Paleo and period and thus a lack of sites reflecting this reflect a lack testing and available archaeological information not a lack of existence. The information available within this sample adequately represents that Indigenous Peoples traversed, inhabited, and utilized this landscape through a wide range of time periods.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	26
Aboriginal	21
findspot	13
Other: camp/campsite	5
Unknown	2
camp / campsite	1
(blank)	5
scatter	5
Archaic, Middle	9
Aboriginal	9
findspot	7
camp / campsite	1
Other: camp/campsite	1
Archaic, Early	4
Aboriginal	4
findspot	4

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Archaic	3
Aboriginal	2
Unknown	2
(blank)	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact; Pre-Contact	3
Aboriginal, Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	3
findspot; findspot; homestead	2
Unknown; Unknown	1
Archaic, Late	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	2
Archaic, Late; Post-Contact	2
Aboriginal, Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	2
findspot; findspot; homestead	1
Other: camp/campsite; Other: camp/campsite; homestead	1
Woodland, Early	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	2
Woodland, Middle	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	2
Archaic, Early; Archaic, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
Other: camp/campsite	1
Pre-Contact; Pre-Contact	1
(blank)	1
scatter; scatter	1
Woodland	1
Aboriginal	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown	1
Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Mississauga of the Credit First Nation

The following Indigenous peoples history was written and provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

Prior to European contact, the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation occupied the lands north of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay. The Mississaugas lived lightly on the lands they occupied and purposefully moved about the landscape harvesting resources as they became available.

Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for

military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants. (MCFN 2023)

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous peoples history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The following Treaty No. 14 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

A day after the Toronto Purchase Treaty agreement was reached in 1805, the Mississaugas of the Credit were asked to sell lands immediately west of the lands they had ceded the day before. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70 784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase Treaty of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. In return for the land, the Mississaugas were to receive £1000 of trade goods and the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the possession of each creek's flats. In addition, the Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1 mile strip of land on each of its banks. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Treaty between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. Modern cities found within the lands of the Head of the Lake Treaty include Oakville, Mississauga, and parts of Burlington. (MCFN 2023)

The Study Area is located within the limits of the Head of the Lake Purchase, also known as Treaty #14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay outlet and Etobicoke Creek and extending north 6 miles to the Brampton area where it meets the Ajetance Purchase. Treaty 14 was signed September of 1806 by representative Chiefs, Warriors, and Peoples of the Mississauga Nation and a representative of the Crown (MIA 2023).

4.2. County History

The Regional Municipality of Halton, formerly Halton County, is located on the north western shore of lake Ontario. Halton Region originally belonged to the Nassua District before it was renamed the Home District in the 1792 Provincial Act. In 1816, when the districts were again redefined, Halton County became part of The Gore District alongside Wentworth County and was largely settled by United Empire Loyalists beginning in the 1780s boasting a fast growing economy. Shortly after the signing the Mississauga Tract Treaty in 1806 more lands in this area were surveyed and slated for settlement. Alongside this, the building of York Road or Highway 5 which connected Toronto and London, set the stage for fast settlement with 667 people calling Halton home by 1817(Mika & Mika 1982)(Walker & Miles 1877). Settlers from the British Isles and Ireland started flooding in, mainly in the lands to the north of the district. Halton, named for Major William Halton, was defined as a county within the district of Gore alongside Wentworth in 1816. During the 19th century, industry in Halton County centred around

agriculture and the milling potential of the rivers running through its land. Community centres were built around milling and rapidly grew with the introductions of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Hamilton and North Western, and Credit Valley Railways. These railways were paramount in bolstering Halton's thriving manufacturing industries as the roads were often difficult to navigate and this slowed trade previously (Mika & Mika 1982). The 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County admits that when it comes to travel in Halton, "...its roads are, as a general thing, only fit for travel in summer or when covered with snow. At other times the mud is something to be remembered with anything but pleasure by the unfortunate traveller." (Walker & Miles 1877). In 1853, Gore was disbanded and Halton and Wentworth counties were separated. Halton retained the townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassawaweya (Walker & Miles 1877). Overtime townships were pulled in and pushed out but by its ascension to Region Municipality in 1974 Halton contained the City of Burlington, townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya and the towns of Georgetown, Halton Hills, Milton, and Oakville (Mika & Mika 1982)(Rayburn 1997).

4.3. Township History

The Regional Municipality of Halton came into existence in 1974 when Halton County was abolished and the former townships that comprised it were dissolved. Of these townships, Trafalgar Township was located along the shore of Lake Ontario north to Halton County's midway point which is roughly the location of modern Highway 401. Trafalgar Township was bordered by Esquesing Township to the north, Nelson Township to the west, and Peel County to the east. Trafalgar Township's settlement began formally around 1807 attracting United Empire Loyalists as well as European immigrants of largely British and Irish descent. Trafalgar Townships rich soils and well watered rolling landscape provided ample fodder for fast paced population growth; achieving a population of 548 people within ten years (Walker & Miles 1877). The first post office, "Trafalgar", was established in 1820 and served as the only Post Office between Dundas and Toronto for a number of years (Walker & Miles 1877). The streams lent themselves well to milling and agriculture quickly became a mainstay industry of the Township. The primary towns were Oakville and Milton which both became independent during the 1850s (Walker & Miles 1877). Other prominent communities included Palermo, Omaha, Drumquin, Auburn, Boyne, Bronte, and Trafalgar or Postville (Walker & Miles 1877). Early industry was propelled by a prosperous harbour on the shore of Lake Ontario in Oakville. There, shipbuilding, trade, and travel set a foundation for a multitude of industries to take root along the shoreline and extend further inland into Trafalgar Township. The lumber industry was the primary industry in the early years of the Township which eventually switched to agriculture and manufacturing

as the timber trade dried up. Oakville harbour also brought the need for the railway which opened in 1855 (Mika & Mika 1977)(Mika & Mika 1983). By the 1870s, Trafalgar contained the Great Western Railway running east-west in the south and the Hamilton North-Western Railway running diagonally through Trafalgar's western extent (Walker & Miles 1877). When Halton County and its townships were disbanded in 1974, Trafalgar Township was split between the largest community centres of Oakville and Milton (Mika & Mika 1977). Modernly, Milton and Oakville are thriving towns functioning as not only rapidly growing residential suburbs of Toronto and Mississauga but also logistics and manufacturing centres in their own right.

4.4. Local or Community History

The lands that are now Oakville were first surveyed in 1793 and settlement began by predominantly English immigrants in 1806. In 1827, William Chisholm bought 960 acres at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile River with the intent to build a functional trade port that would feed a thriving town (Buxton 2020). The port Chisholm builds become so successful that in 1834 it was declared a Port of Entry into Canada. Some of Oakville's primary industries at this time were shipbuilding, agriculture, and oak-stave manufacture from which Oakville got its name (Francis 2015). As transportation evolved so did the industries of Oakville. The building of the Grand Trunk Railway diminished the shipping and milling industries but brought new industries such as widespread strawberry cultivation followed closely by a very prosperous basket making industry (Buxton 2020)(Oakville 2020a). Following World War II, large scale industrial manufacturing came to Oakville with rail car building, electronic manufacturing, and most notably Ford Motors (Francis 2015). Oakville is modernly a thriving town within the Greater Toronto Area.

4.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West (Tremaine 1958)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 14, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Robert K Chisholm. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area is depicted within 100 m of an unnamed roadway.

Sixteen Mile Creek is noted within 300 m of the Study Area's southern extent.

Map 5: “Southern Part of the Township of Trafalgar” (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 14, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is noted within the Town Block of Oakville. There are no specific structures noted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area; however, as part of the Town Block there is an implication that the Study Area may be developed.

The Study Area is depicted within 100 m of an unnamed roadway.

Sixteen Mile Creek is noted within 300 m of the Study Area’s southern extent.

Map 6: Oakville, Ontario. 1:25,000. Map Sheet 030M05G,B,H, ed. 1, 1964 (SMB 1964)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 14, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There are five buildings noted within the Study Area. It should be noted that previous Maps (1909-1938) in the 1:63,360 series were consulted and depicted the Study Area as a treed area with no structures.

The Study Area is depicted within 100 m of two unnamed roadways.

Sixteen Mile Creek is noted within 300 m of the Study Area’s southern extent.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped
- Numerous additional historic maps were consulted however were not included in this report due to lack of relevant information or low quality

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 606327 N 4812092 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. No registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: P392-0030-2013

Consultant Firm: Archaeological Services Inc.

Report Title: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Study and Property Inspection)
Midtown Oakville Transportation Network and Municipal Storm water Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study Former Township of Trafalgar Halton County Town of Oakville, Ontario

Executive Summary:

Archaeological Services Inc (ASI) was contracted by Cole Engineering Group Ltd. to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection as part of the Midtown Oakville Transportation Network and Municipal Storm Water Class Environmental Assessment (EA) in the Town of Oakville. The purpose of the study is to further develop the details for the transportation and storm drainage network infrastructure components necessary to support the Midtown Oakville planning area. The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area. A review of the geography and history of the study area suggested that the study area has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The Stage 1 property inspection determined that the majority of the study area has been disturbed by previous construction activity of the urban development surrounding the study area or of the existing ROWs. However, sections of the study area do possess archaeological potential.

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations: 1. Archaeological potential exists in parts of the study area. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by a combination of test-pit survey at 5 m intervals. This should be completed prior to any land disturbance and may be done so as part of the detailed design process; 2. Due to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any potential archaeological resources, the remainder of the study area does not retain archaeological potential and does not require further archaeological assessment; 3. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current study area then further Stage 1 assessment must be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

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 Archaeology Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified. The above recommendations are subject to MCM approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MCM

concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MCM approval has been received.” (ASI 2014).

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment with Site Inspection covers the northern portion of the Study Area which was deemed to be disturbed and of low archaeological potential.

PIF/CIF#: P383-0460-2024

Consultant Firm: Archaeological Services Inc.

Report Title: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Oakville GO Station (Lot 13 to 15, Concession 3, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton) Town of Oakville

Executive Summary:

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited, on behalf Metrolinx to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Regional Express Rail – Existing Stations Renovation Project. This project involves renovations to the existing Oakville GO Station. The Stage 1 Project Area is bound by Cross Avenue, Trafalgar Road and Cornwall Road and is intersected by Lyons Lane/Old Mill Road and the GO Train and Canadian National Railway tracks. The Stage 1 background research determined there are no previously registered archaeological sites located within one kilometre of the Project Area. The property inspection determined that the Project Area does not exhibit archaeological potential and will not require further archaeological assessment.

The following recommendations are made:

- 1) The Project Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance and being previously assessed (P392-0030-2013, P057-0834-2016, P383-0185-2019). These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,*
- 2) Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Project Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.*

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 Archaeology Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to MCM approval and it is an offence

to alter any archaeological site without MCM concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MCM approval has been received.”

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment with Site Inspection was completed on lands directly south of the current Study Area and determined these lands were of no archaeological potential.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the *MASTER PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON 2008 UPDATE* (ASI 2008). The associated archaeological potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential.

5.5. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

5.6. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area: Sixteen Mile Creek
- Historic transportation routes within 100 m of the Study Area: Unnamed Road (modernly Lyons Lane)
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overlay on a GPS system accurate to 1 m.

TABLE 5: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Apr-22-2026	11°C, light cloud cover	Keenan (R1424)	Bhagowtee, Kelly, Morningstar (R1133), Andrews (R1400)

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to contain a series of extant, serviced and occupied home with associated driveways and manicured lawns which were subject to a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey (Images 1-6). The Test Pit survey identified minor examples of disturbance but not enough to warrant altering survey transects. The topsoil was found to be a well drained organic loam atop a distinct grey subsoil (Image 7).

The completed Test Pit Survey resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources:

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records.

TABLE 6: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0859-2026	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0859-2026	Digital Files	-	IHI Server

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 0.27 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.17	63.0%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	0.10	37.0%
Total		0.27	100

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, as such, no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area showing manicured lawn. subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 5: Study Area showing manicured lawn margin and parking area.



Image 6: Study Area showing example of extant home and parking area.



Image 7: Sample Test Pit showing subsoil.

13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 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.

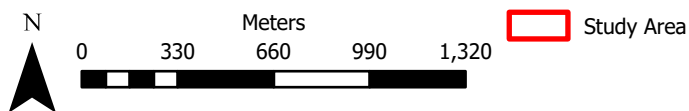
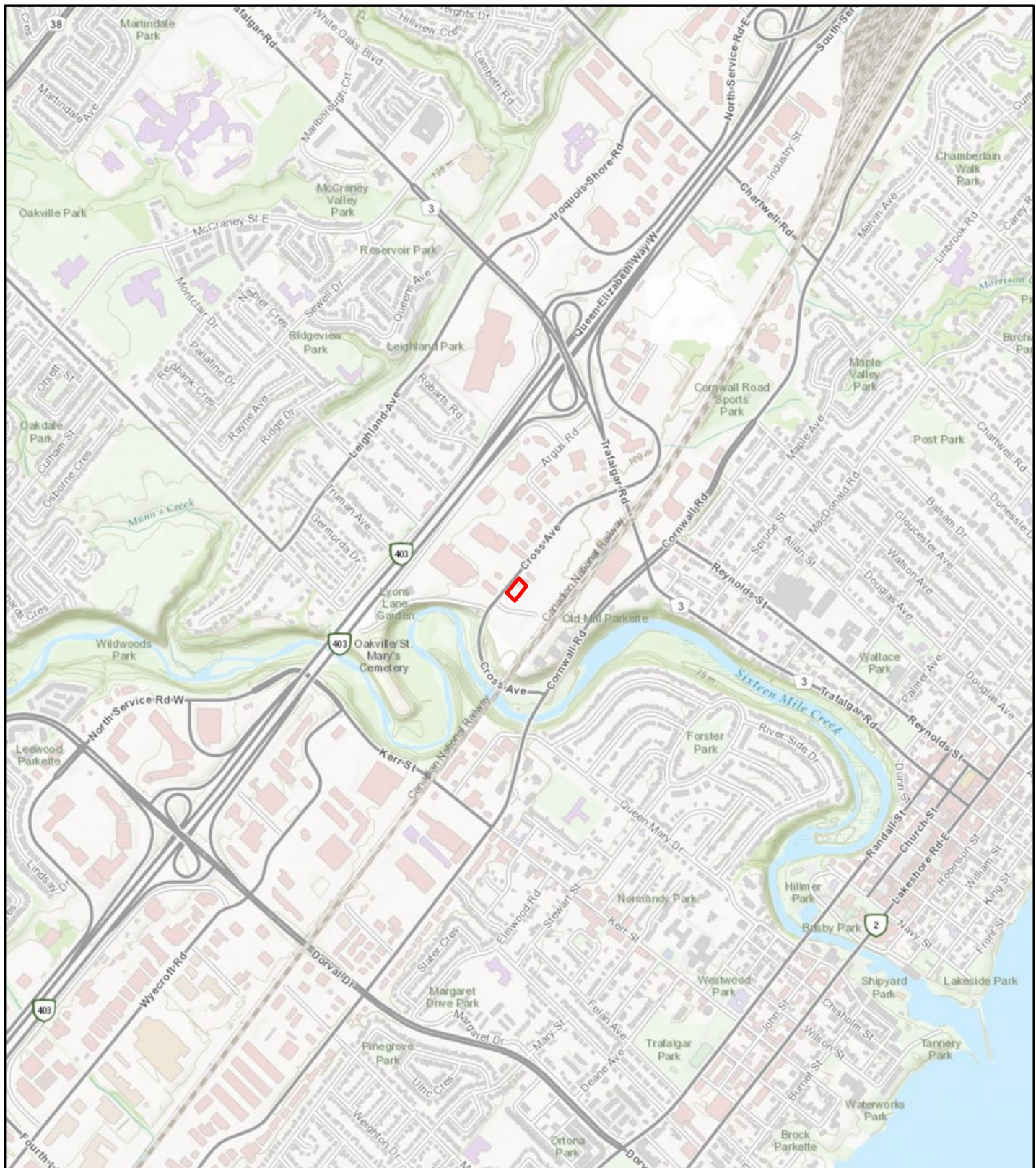
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

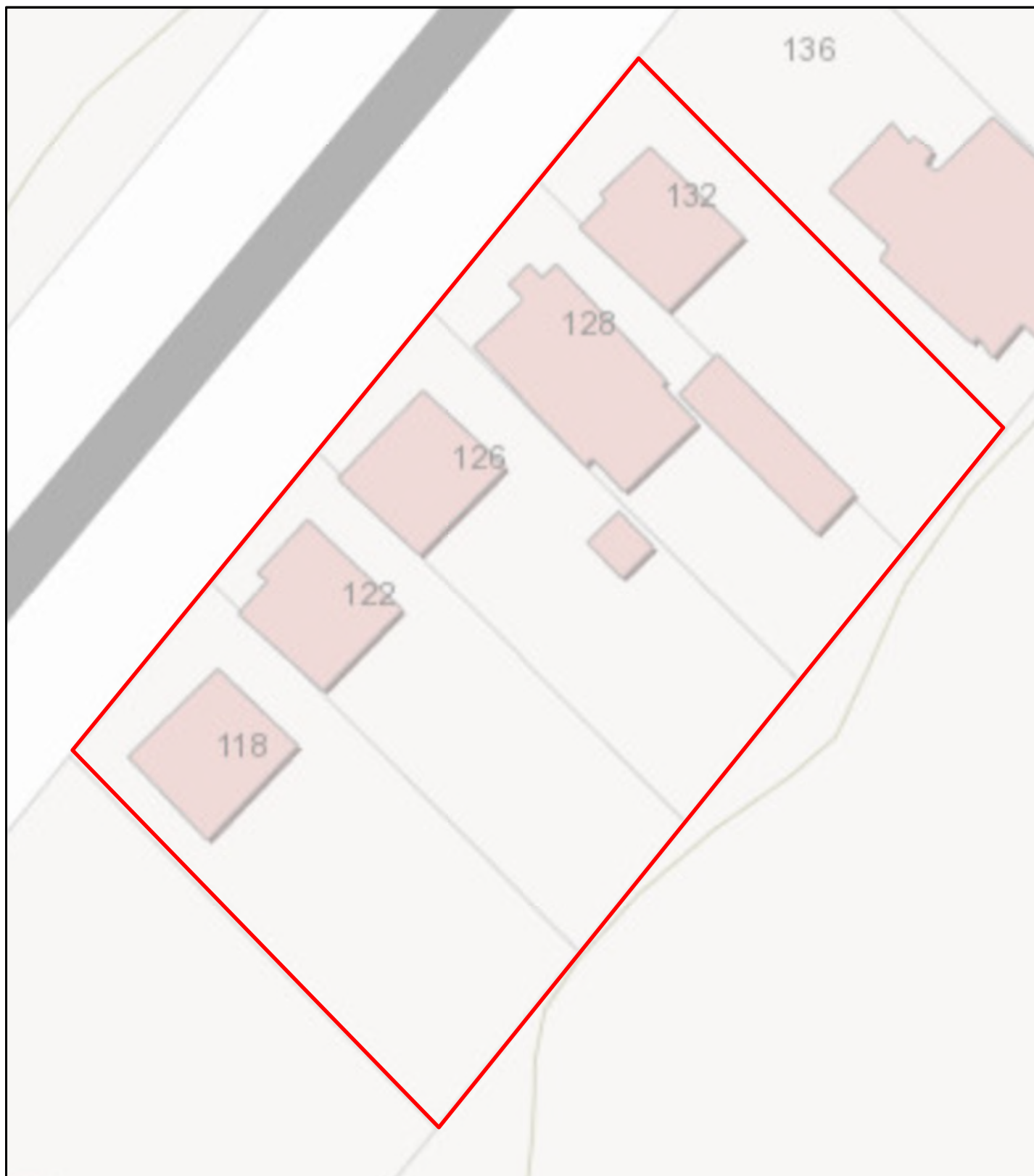
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

14. MAPS



Source: City of Hamilton, City of Toronto, Town of Oakville, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 7 14 21 28

 Study Area

Source: City of Hamilton, City of Toronto, Town of Oakville,
Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin,
INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

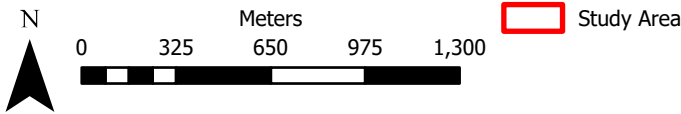
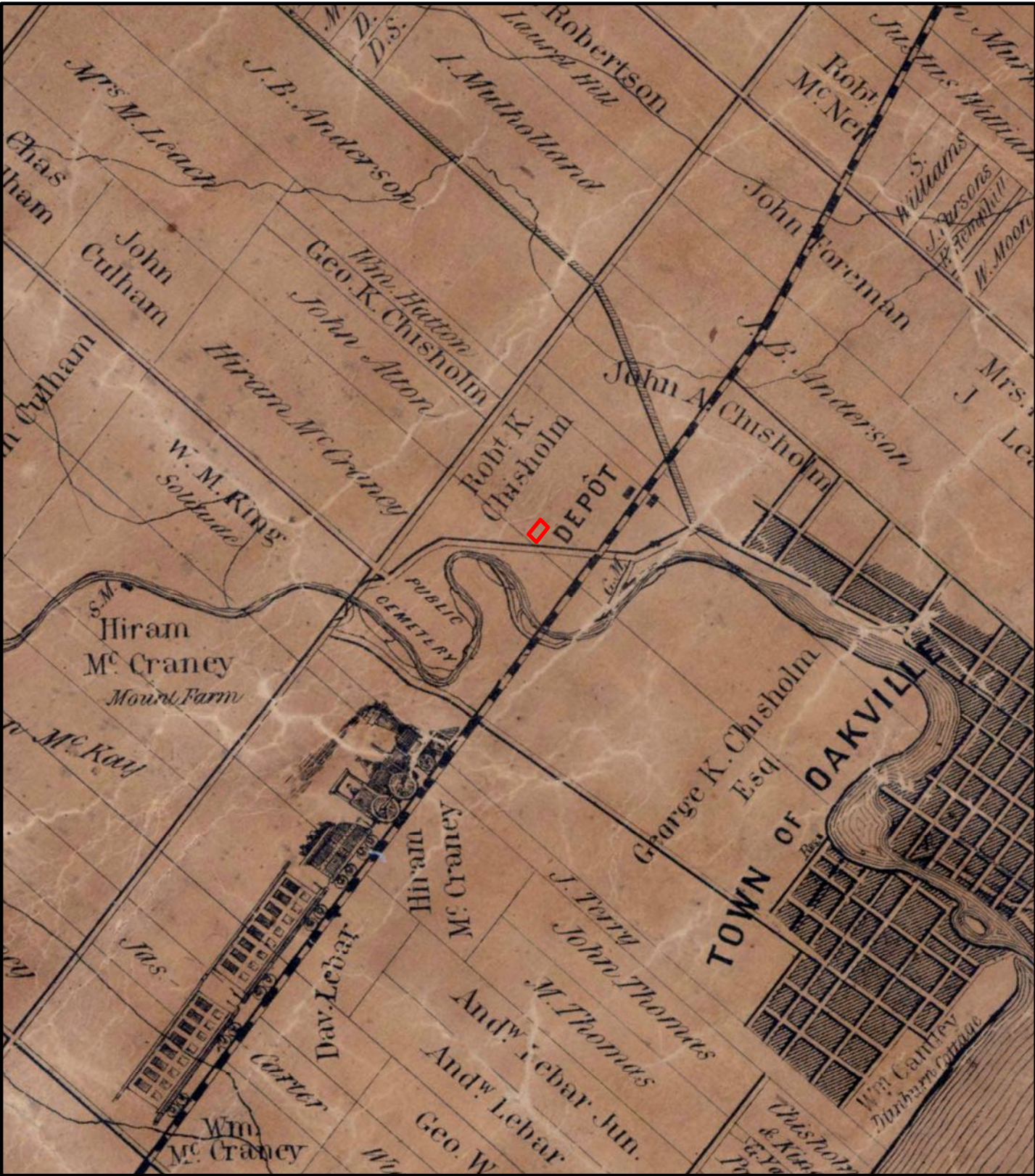


N
Meters
0 7 14 21 28

 Study Area

Source: New York State, Town of Oakville, Microsoft, Vantor

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



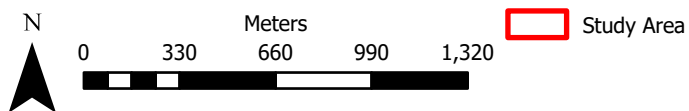
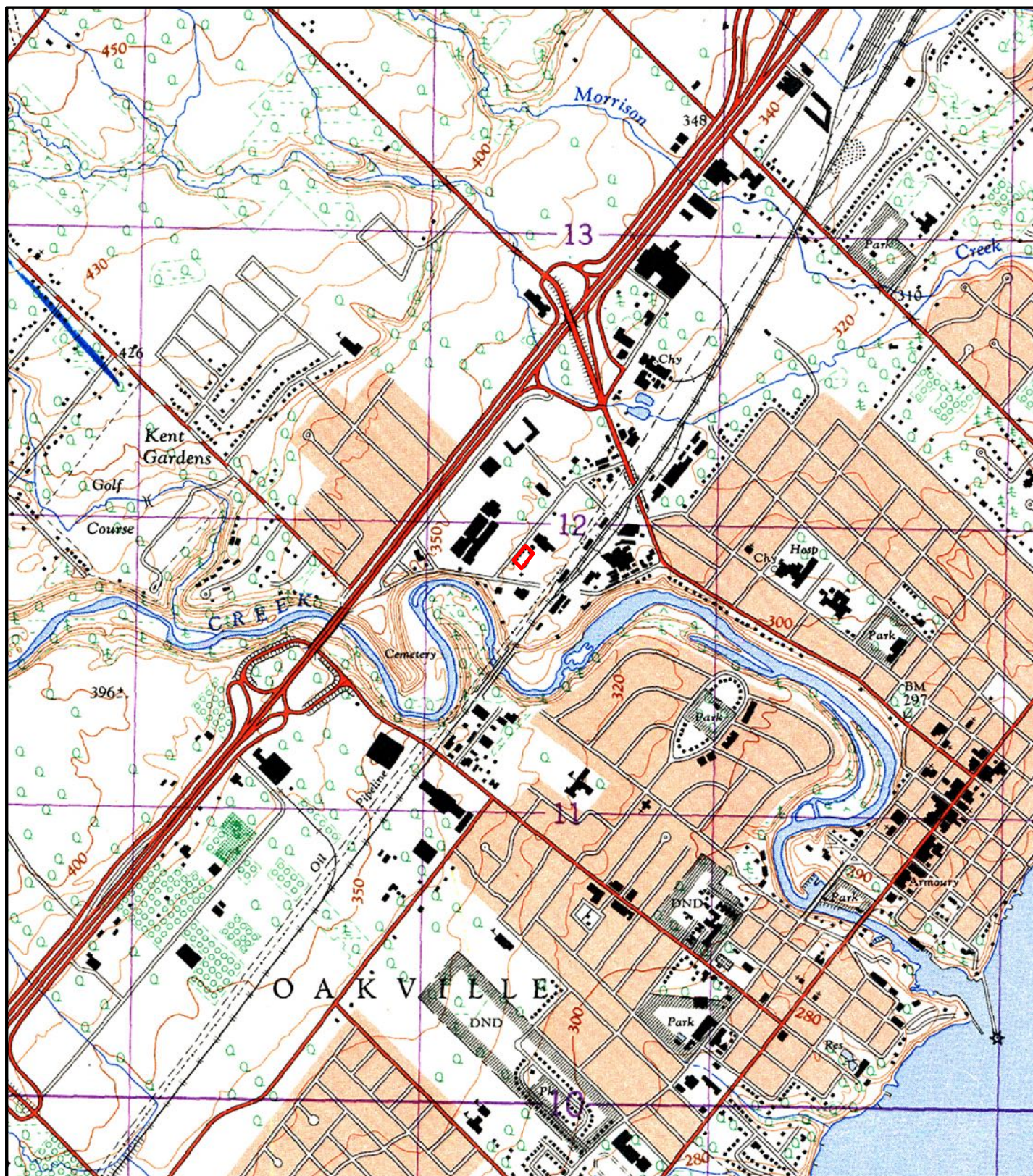
Source: Tremaine, 1858

Map 4: Study Area Atop 1858 Map



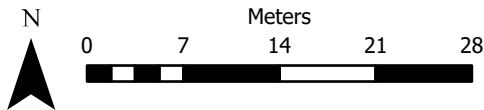
Source: Walker & Miles, 1877

Map 5: Study Area Atop 1877 Map



Source: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1964

Map 6: Study Area Atop 1964 Map



- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways etc.
- Previously Assessed - No Potential Disturbed: P392-0030-2013
- Photo Direction # & Direction

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA,
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©
OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User
Community, Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA,
NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA,

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

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