



Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024: 3380
Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 26, Concession 1 North
of Dundas Street in the Geographic Township of
Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville,
Regional Municipality of Halton

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number: P243-0467-2021

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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024 located at 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. AiGw-1024 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020; it consisted of 43 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Lockport, and Onondaga chert (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is required by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. under the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan application (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 4 archaeological assessment are:

- ▶ To document the archaeological context, cultural features and artifacts of the archaeological site; and
- ▶ To document the removal of the archaeological site.

The Stage 4 mitigation of AiGw-1024 was performed over 11 days, September 28th, 29th, October 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 2021, began with the hand excavation around high yielding units identified during the State 3 archaeological assessment. A total of 68 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 10m east-west by 9m north-south in size. A total of 891 artifacts were recovered.

The mitigation of AiGw-1024 is complete and no further assessment is recommended.

The proponent, as well as Parslow Heritage Consultancy has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of First Nations engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

2. Personnel

Project Manager/Licensed Archaeologist: Carla Parslow, PhD, RPA 4803, CAHP (P243)

Field Director: Jordan Aitken, BA (Hons) (R1267)

Field Technicians:

Nicholas Berry, B.A.

Tyler Rice

James Saunders, B.A. (Hons)

Sean Thompson

Victoria Tait, B.A.

Daniel Nguyen, BSc

Report preparation: Jordan Aitken

Graphics and Editing: Carla Parslow

Acknowledgments:

Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh – Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

3. Project Context

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

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc (Digram) to conduct a Stage 4 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1024, a small pre-contact Indigenous site located at 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 (**Map 1**). AiGw-1024 was first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2020 and underwent Stage 3 site Specific Assessment by PHC in 2021. The site is located on the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area within an area of ploughed pastureland (**Map 2**).

AiGw-1024 consisted of 46 lithic artifacts made of Bois Blanc, Onondaga and Lockport cherts and was approximately 20 metres north-south by 50 metres east-west (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020). Due to the site's location being east of the Niagara Escarpment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2.1 Standard 1a.i.2 (MHSTCI, 2011). This archaeological assessment is Digram Developments Oakville Inc Ltd. under the *Planning Act* (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

PHC Inc. completed the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1024 in the summer of 2021. The assessment consisted of the excavation of consisted of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 33 1m² test units plus 3 infills across the site following the establishment of a 5m grid. Total artifact count from all units excavated was 65; with a concentration of 26 artifacts within one infill unit. Due to this high artifact count, Stage 4 mitigation through excavation was recommended.

PHC conducted the Stage 4 archaeological excavation of AiGw-1024 between August 26 and September 2, 2021, under the Professional license of Carla Parslow (P243) and field direction of Jordan Aitken (R1267). The objectives of the Stage 4 archaeological assessment are:

- ▶ To document the archaeological context, cultural features and artifacts of the archaeological site; and
- ▶ To document the removal of the archaeological site.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Ms. Wajeeha Shahrukh (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3)

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

3.2 Historical Context

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

3.2.1 Indigenous History

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

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

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

	Late	AD 1,400-1,650	Large longhouses (100m +) Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called “la nation neutre” as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

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

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

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

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 noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassaguas.” 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 sawmills. 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 sawmills (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.

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street

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 (**Map 3**), 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.

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Conditions

The property currently consists of an agricultural field with an extant dwelling and an outbuilding. This is consistent with the 1877 Atlas as well as the 1947 historical aerial image. (**Map 4**).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (**Map 5**) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. ...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174

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.

Table 2: Archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AjGw-500	Bigger	Post-Contact		
AiGw-986	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II			
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-548	Westerkirk			
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-504		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-500		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	, homestead

AiGw-492		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-491		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-490		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-489	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-488		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-454				
AiGw-433	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-429	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-421		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-420		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-419		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-418	Pendent	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-416		Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-415		Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-414		Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-325		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-307	Shagbark	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AiGw-179				
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Other		Other findspot_
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AiGw-1030	Munn's Corners			

AiGw-1027	*AiGw-1027	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early		scatter
AiGw-1026	*AiGw-1026	Pre-Contact		scatter
AiGw-1025	*AiGw-1025	Pre-Contact		scatter
AiGw-1024	*AiGw-1024	Pre-Contact		scatter
AiGw-1023	*AiGw-1023	Pre-Contact		scatter
AiGw-1021	*AiGw-1021	Pre-Contact		scatter
AiGw-1002		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AiGw-1001	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead

*Sites within 300 metres

3.3.2 Previous Assessments on/within 50 metres

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted on/or within 50 metres of the study area (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Lower Fourth Lands, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1 N.D.S., Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF# P117-090

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).

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phillips (AiGw-489), H2 (AiGw-490), and H3 (AiGw-491) Sites, Part of Lot 17, Concession 1, N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Draft Plan of Subdivision 24T-0512, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton. PIFs P128-025-2007; P128-026-2008; P128-027-2008

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.

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Morrison Creek Site (AiGw-501), Argo Development, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. PIF P117-144-2009

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.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm Site (AiGw-496), Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 N.D.S. Geographic Township of Trafalgar Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. PIF P128-031-2008

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mosely Farm site (AiGw-496) was conducted in 2008. Over 1,100 artifacts were recovered, close to 40% constitutes building components such as machine cut and wire nails, 25% kitchen-food class, 20% faunal bone and small amounts of tools, furnishings, and personal items. The material culture dates widely between 1850 and 1950 and the site was deemed to be free of further archaeological concern (ASI 2008c; MHSTCI PIF P128-031-2008).

Stage 1&2 A.A. of the Argo Property, Part of Lots 15 Concession 1, N.D.S. Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, March 2008.

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.

3.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 3380 Sixth Line

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Digram Developments Oakville Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 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 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey at 3-metre and a test pit survey at 5-metre and 10-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites (Map 6).

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property: 61 sites were registered within 1 kilometre of the study area. These are listed below in Table 2.

4. Field Methods

The Stage 4 Site Specific Assessment of AiGw-1024 was conducted by Parslow Heritage Consultancy under the archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-0467-2021). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Jordan Aitken (R1267). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Fieldwork was conducted over 11 days, September 28th, 29th, October 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 2021. For the 11 days the weather conditions were a mixture of sun and clouds, with temperatures ranging from 15 to 35 degrees Celsius. The unit placement was based off of the high-count units during the stage 3. One infill was found to contain 26 artifacts while two Stage 3 units had counts of seven and 9. Units were placed at the cardinals around those three units and extended outward until units had below 10 artifacts.

A total of 68 1m² units were excavated across an area roughly 10m east-west by 9m north-south in size. During stage 3, infill unit 498N-202E contained soil staining along the southern edge which was recorded and excavated as a feature. This unit yielded a total of 26 artifacts with 14 of them coming from the stain. Unit 497N-202E was excavated during the stage 4 and revealed a continuation of that stain and contained 60 artifacts. Unit 498N-203E also contained a continuation of the stain and yielded 54 artifacts. Each unit was excavated down to subsoil, troweled to expose any potential cultural features, and then the first 5cm of subsoil in each unit was also excavated.

All soils were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Stratigraphy across the site remained uniform: ploughzone consisted of a brown sandy clay loam ranging in depth from 22cm to 44cm in depth, while subsoil was light yellowish brown clay loam.

No features were observed other than the stain detected in the Stage 3. This

Table 3: Days of Fieldwork and Conditions

Date	Temperature	Visibility
Tuesday September 28 th , 2021	15°C	80-100%
Wednesday September 29 th , 2021	21°C	80-100%
Friday October 1 st , 2021	35°C	80-100%
Tuesday October 5 th , 2021	17°C	80-100%
Wednesday October 6 th , 2021	15°C	80-100%
Thursday October 7 th , 2021	18°C	80-100%
Friday October 8 th , 2021	18°C	80-100%
Tuesday October 12 th , 2021	18°C	80-100%
Wednesday October 13 th , 2021	17°C	80-100%
Thursday October 14 th , 2021	17°C	80-100%
Friday October 15 th , 2021	18°	80-100%

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 3 (MHSTCI Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 4: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Field notes, observation and photo log	4 Pages, typed
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	27

891 artifacts were recovered during Stage 4 assessment of AiGw-1024. All artifacts are identified as chipping detritus, with one piece of glass, two pieces of refined white earthenware and five pieces of faunal. The lithic material identified is either Flint Ridge, Collingwood or Onondaga chert. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Table 5: Total Artifact Assemblage

Artifact Types	Frequency	%
Pre-Contact Indigenous Artifacts	883	99.1
Historic Artifacts	3	.3
Faunal	5	.6
Total	891	100.00

Excavation of AiGw-1024 resulted in the recovery of pre-Contact Indigenous lithic artifacts and Historic artifacts. Lithic chert types identified in the assemblage include:

Onondaga Chert is a high-quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie near the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009).

Collingwood, or Fossil Hill Chert is a relatively high-quality Middle Silurian material that outcrops in the southern Georgian Bay area and can be found in glacial deposits near the chert outcrops. Although Collingwood chert seldom appears in till in the southwestern part of the province, it was used extensively in fluted point industries during the Early Paleo-Indian Period.

Flint Ridge Chert, a high-quality raw material occurring in the Vanport Limestone Member of the Allegheny Group of the Pennsylvanian System that outcrops in central to central-eastern Ohio. This material ranges in colour and is frequently banded or mottled with red, white, blue and/or grey. Flint Ridge is often referred to as ‘chalcedony’ and is a homogeneous, glossy and glass-like chert. It is often translucent and has been called “vitreous, smooth, and porcelainous”.

All chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in PHC's Toronto office and published source material referenced in this regard includes: DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998; Eley and von Bitter 1989; and Fox 2009. Also, the complete flake assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox et al. (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997).

Material culture recovered from the Stage 4 mitigation of AiGw-1024 has been washed, catalogued, and analyzed and will be temporarily stored in banker boxes, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25.0 cm until formal arrangements are made for their transfer to a MTCS collections facility. A sample of artifacts are photo-documented in Images 8 through 10.

5.1 Chipped Lithic Tools

Two broken projectile points make part of the artifact collection. One, the base of a point, made of Onondaga chert (cat#96) and one identified as a Crawford Knoll point dating to the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000 to 4,000 years ago) made of Flint Ridge chert (#8), were recovered from AiGw-1024 (Image 7). Table 6 provide the tool type, material type, metrics, and measurements for each lithic tool found.

Table 6: Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat #	Tool Type	Material	Complete		Incomplete		Broken		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
8	Projectile Point	Crawford Knoll (Flint Ridge)	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	100
96	Biface	Onondaga	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	100
TOTAL			0	0	0	0	2	100	2	100

5.1.1 Chipping Detritus

The sample produced a total of 890 pieces of chipping detritus, all of which was composed of Onondaga and Collingwood chert. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most commonly recovered artifact on pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Tertiary flakes (Onondaga and Collingwood) were the most common type of chipping detritus, comprising approximately 60% and 18% of the sample (689 pieces in total). Secondary flakes (Onondaga and Collingwood) were the second most common type, making up 15.3% and 5.8% of the recovered chipping detritus (186 pieces in total), micro flakes comprised .56% of the sample (5 pieces in total), biface thinning flakes and shatter each comprised of .1% of the sample (2 pieces in total). Unaltered chipping detritus accounts for 99.77% of the total sample recovered from AiGw-1024 and .23% of the chipping detritus was thermally altered. Table 7 provides a breakdown of chipping detritus by morphology. All raw materials were Onondaga and Collingwood chert. A sample of the chipping detritus found at AiGw-1024 can be viewed in Image 9 and 9.

Image 8 provides a sample of the chipping detritus recovered from AiGw-1024.

Table 7: Flake Morphology and Chert Type

Flake Type	Material	Unaltered		Thermally Altered		Retouched		Utilized		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Biface Thinning Flake	Onondaga	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.1
Tertiary Flake	Onondaga	529	60.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	60
Micro Flake	Onondaga	5	.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.56
Secondary Flake	Onondaga	133	15.11	2	100	0	0	0	0	135	15.3
Shatter	Collingwood	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.1
Tertiary Flake	Collingwood	160	18.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	18.14
Secondary Flake	Collingwood	51	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	5.8
Total										882	100

5.2 Historical Artifacts

5.2.1 Refined Ceramics

Refined white earthenware

Refined white earthenware represents approximately 100% of all refined ceramics found at AiGw-1024, with a total of 2 pieces recovered. Refined white earthenware (RWE) is a lead-glazed, slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware that became the dominant ceramic type after 1830. Decorative features such as painted or transfer printed designs were applied before the application of the lead glaze.

Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Of the 2 pieces of refined white earthenware finds collected, both were black transfer printed (100%).

5.2.2 Household

Glass

The one piece of glass fragment recovered from AiGw-1024 was window glass. Window glass is easily identifiable as it is much thicker than the bottle glass. The thickness of windowpanes increased throughout the 19th century as larger windows were preferred in house construction. Window glass accounted for 100% of the total amount of glass recovered from the site. The highest count of window glass found on site was the clear type.

5.2.3 Faunal

A total of 5 faunal fragments were recovered and analyzed from AiGw-1024. Of this assemblage, three are identified as small mammal (rodent) and the remaining two fragments are long bone fragments from a large mammal (cow). It is determined that none of the faunal recovered is associated with the Indigenous occupation of archaeological site AiGw-1024. Image 9 illustrates the faunal assemblage

6. Analysis and Conclusions

6.1 Analysis

The Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, completed by ASI in 2019, included a pedestrian survey at 3m and a test pit survey at 5m and 10m intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of seven Indigenous findspots and seven Indigenous sites; AiGw-1024 is one of these sites. A total of 43 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 and it was determined that AiGw-1024 had cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 field work was performed at AiGw-1024 consisting of a controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the site, as well as hand excavation of 36 one-metre units across the site. Total artifact count from all units excavated was 65; with a concentration of 26 artifacts within one infill unit. It is determined that this site may represent an indigenous campsite.

The Stage 4 excavation of AiGw-1024 completed by PHC Inc. resulted in the recovery of 891 artifacts from 68 one-metre square units. The assemblage consisted of mostly lithic material. Of the 891 lithic artifacts one biface made of Onondaga chert and one broken Nettling point, Flint Ridge. Based on the Stage 4 findings, it would appear that this site was most likely an Indigenous campsite for a hunting party.

No cultural features were uncovered during the Stage 4 excavation. The potential feature that was found consisted of a single burned piece of wood based on the shape and inclusion of charcoal. Nothing about the stain that was uncovered was indicative of an intentional cultural feature. The loose soil surrounding the feature most likely allowed the lithic materials that were discovered in the stain to settle deeper in the soil.

6.2 Conclusions

The high count of lithic artifacts contained in such a small area is indicative of what could be described as a tool making station for a very small group that were most likely engaged in hunting. The lack of pottery or any post molds negate the possibility of a long-term settlement area and the lack of any pottery or hearth leads one to believe that this was not a long term stop. Based on the findings of this Stage 4 mitigation, it is determined that the entirety of site AiGw-1024 has been mitigated and can be considered free of any further cultural heritage value or interest.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Stage 4 mitigation, it is determined that the entirety of site AiGw-1024 has been mitigated and can be considered free of any further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is recommended.

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

8. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

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

9. Bibliography and Sources

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10. Images



Image 1: Beginning of excavation of units for the stage 4. Facing North



Image 2: Profile view of typical clay subsoil on west side of site. Facing West



Image 3: Top plan view of unit 497N – 202E showing stain. Facing North



Image 4: Top plan view of unit 498N – 203E showing stain. Facing North



Image 5: Excavation of site AiGw-1024. Facing Northeast



Image 6: Profile of North limit wall after site completion. Facing North



Image 7: View of entire site after completion. Facing Northeast



Image 8: Artifact sampling of tertiary Onondaga and Collingwood lithics



Image 9: Crawford Knoll Point and base of point.

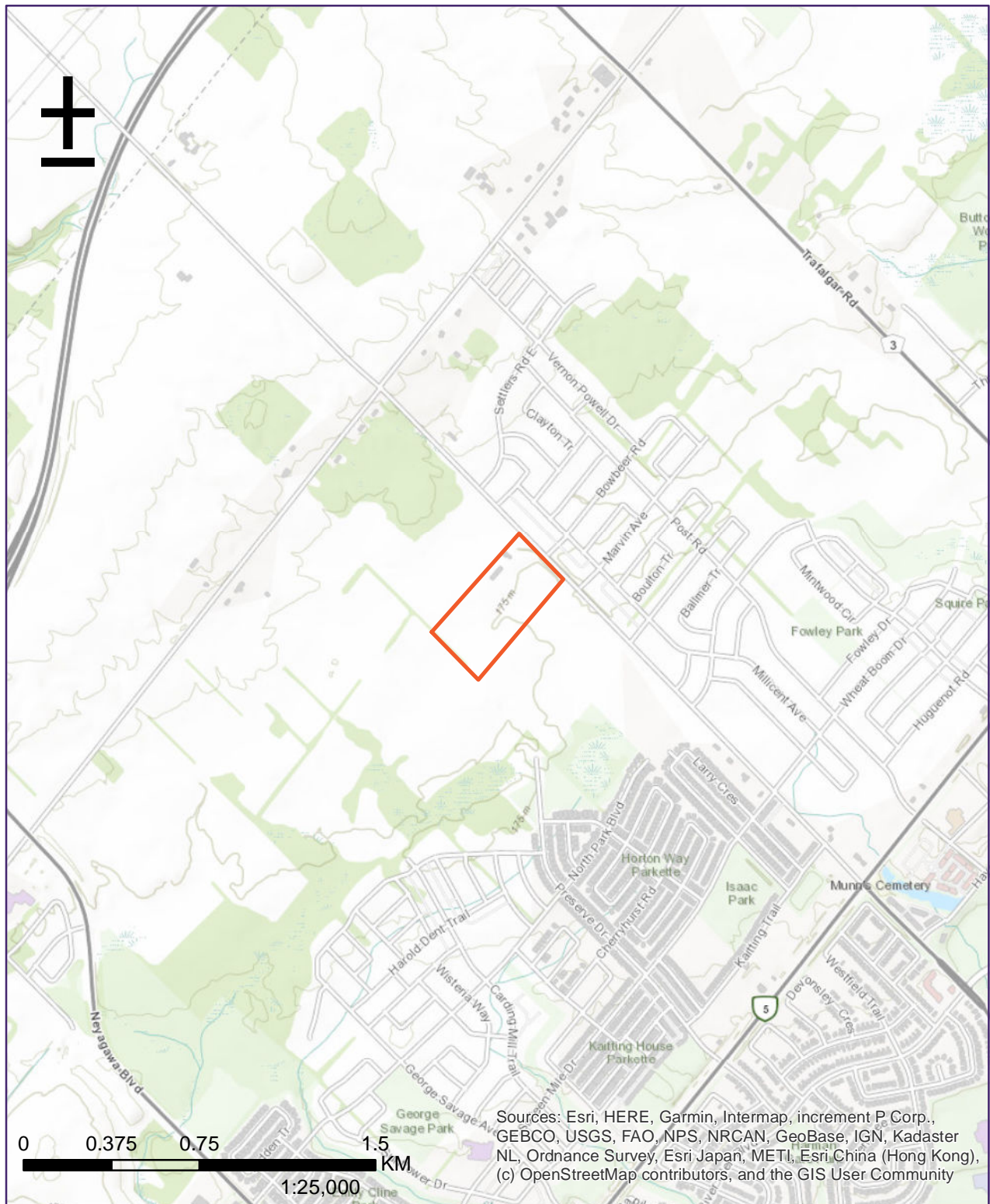


Image 10: Artifact sampling of faunal long bone and teeth.


Appendix A



Map 1 - Topographic Map

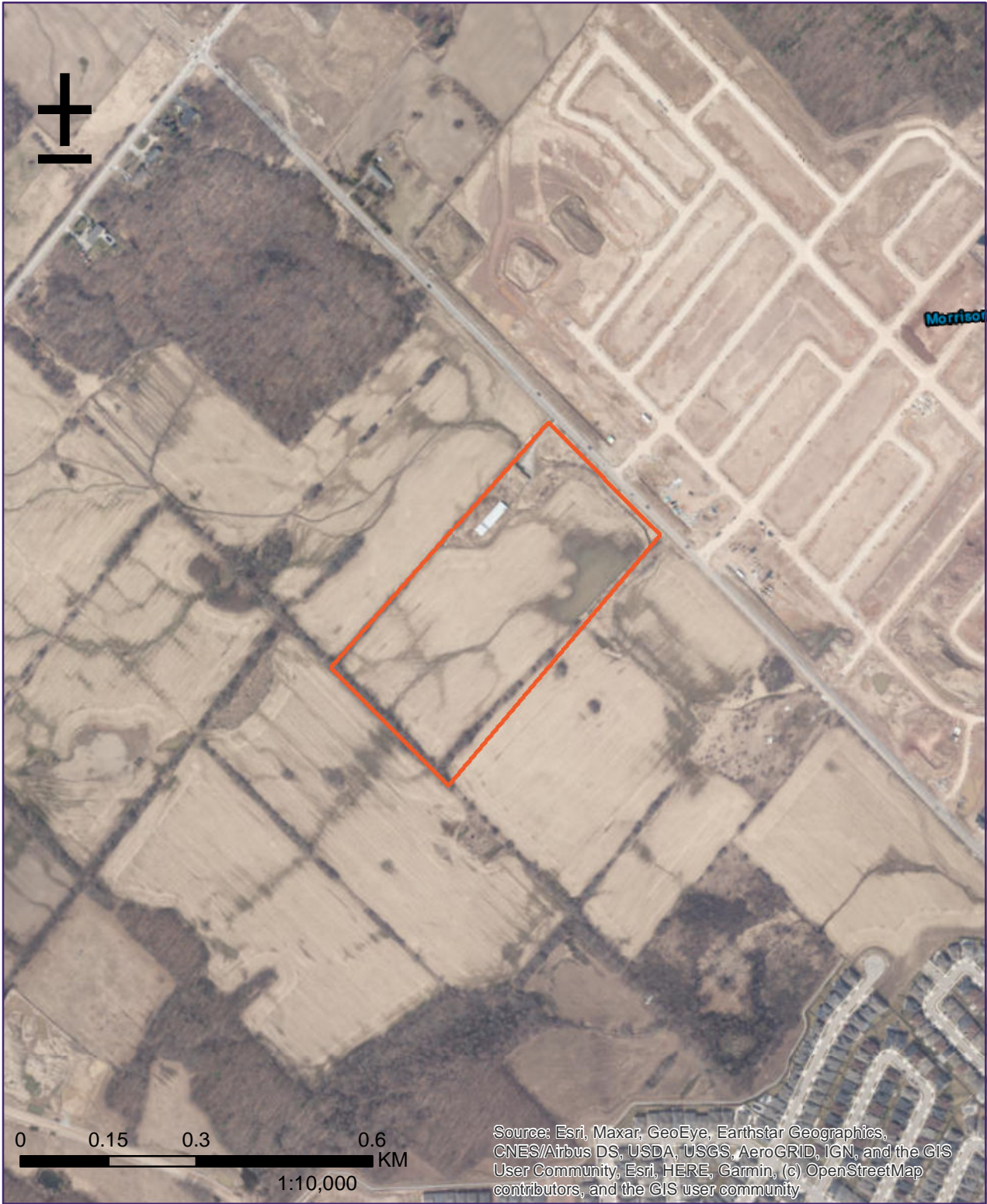


Legend


 3380 Sixth Line

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON

Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image



Legend

 3380 Sixth Line

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON



NOT TO SCALE

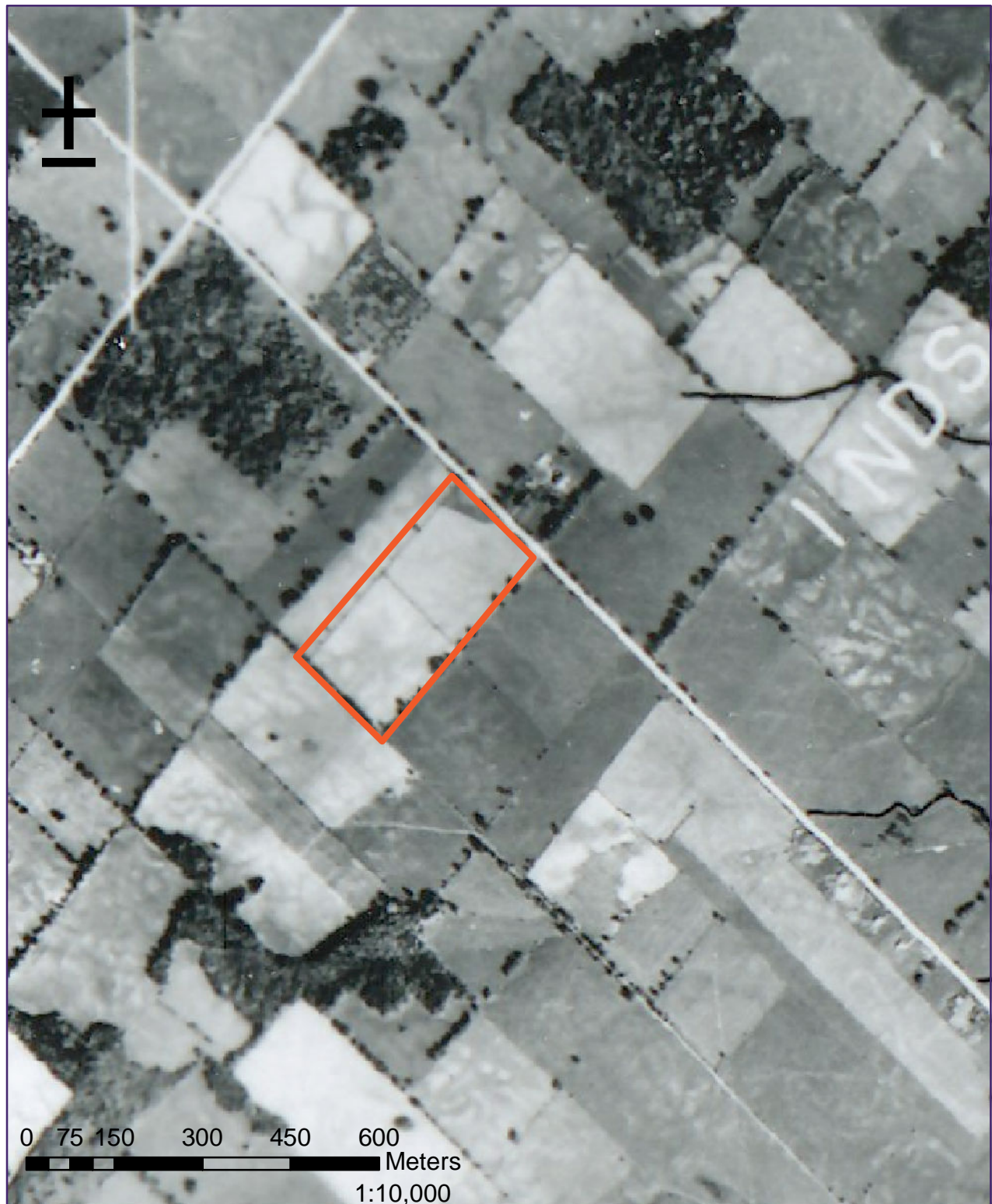
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3380 Sixth Line




Map 4 - 1954 Aerial Image



Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON

Legend

 3380 Sixth Line



Map 5 - Physiography



Legend

-  3380 Sixth Line
-  Bevelled Till Plains
-  Till Moraines
-  Till Plains (Drumlinized)

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON




Map 6 - Stage 2 Results



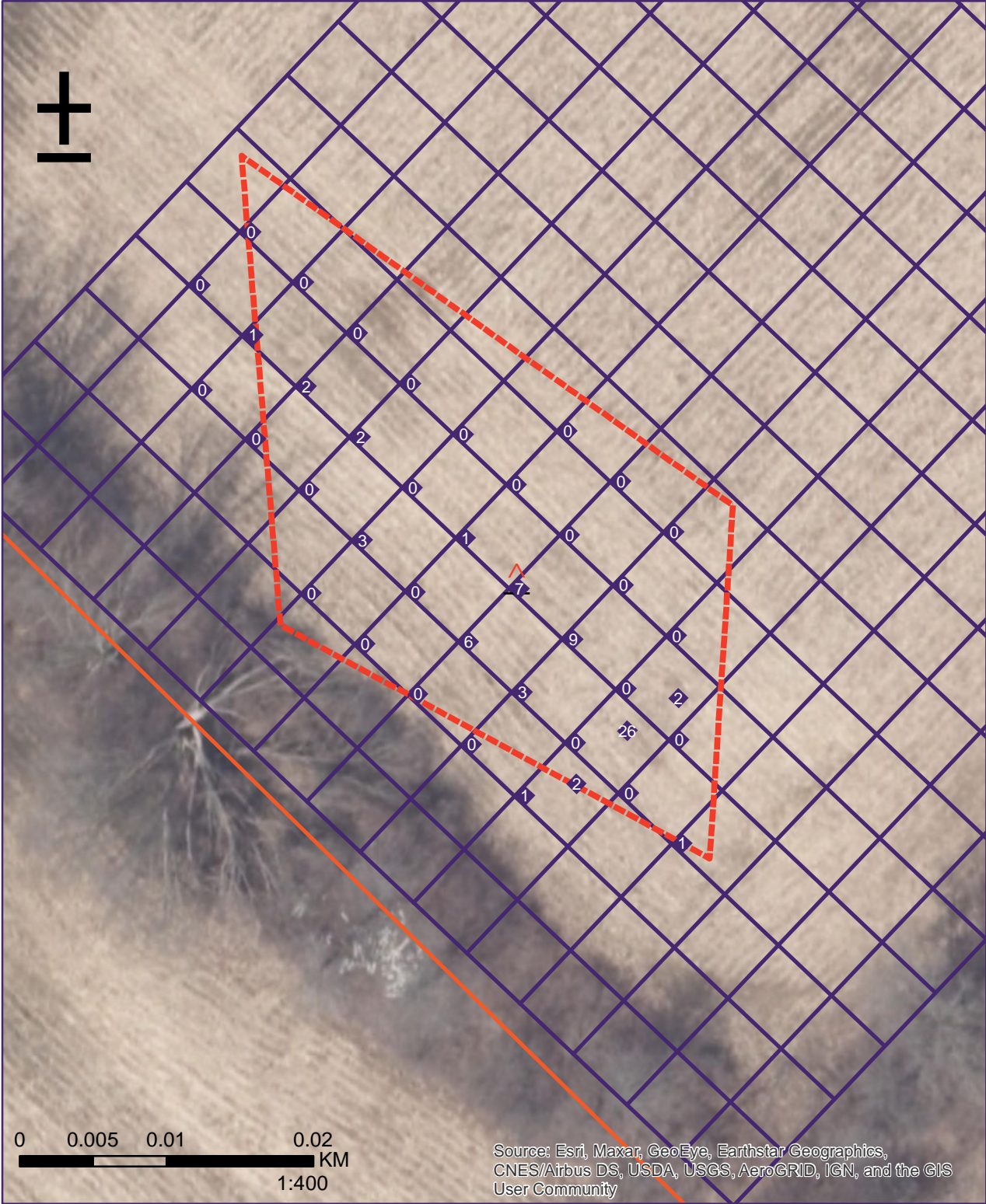
Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON

Legend

 3380 Sixth Line



Map 7 - Stage 2 and 3 Results



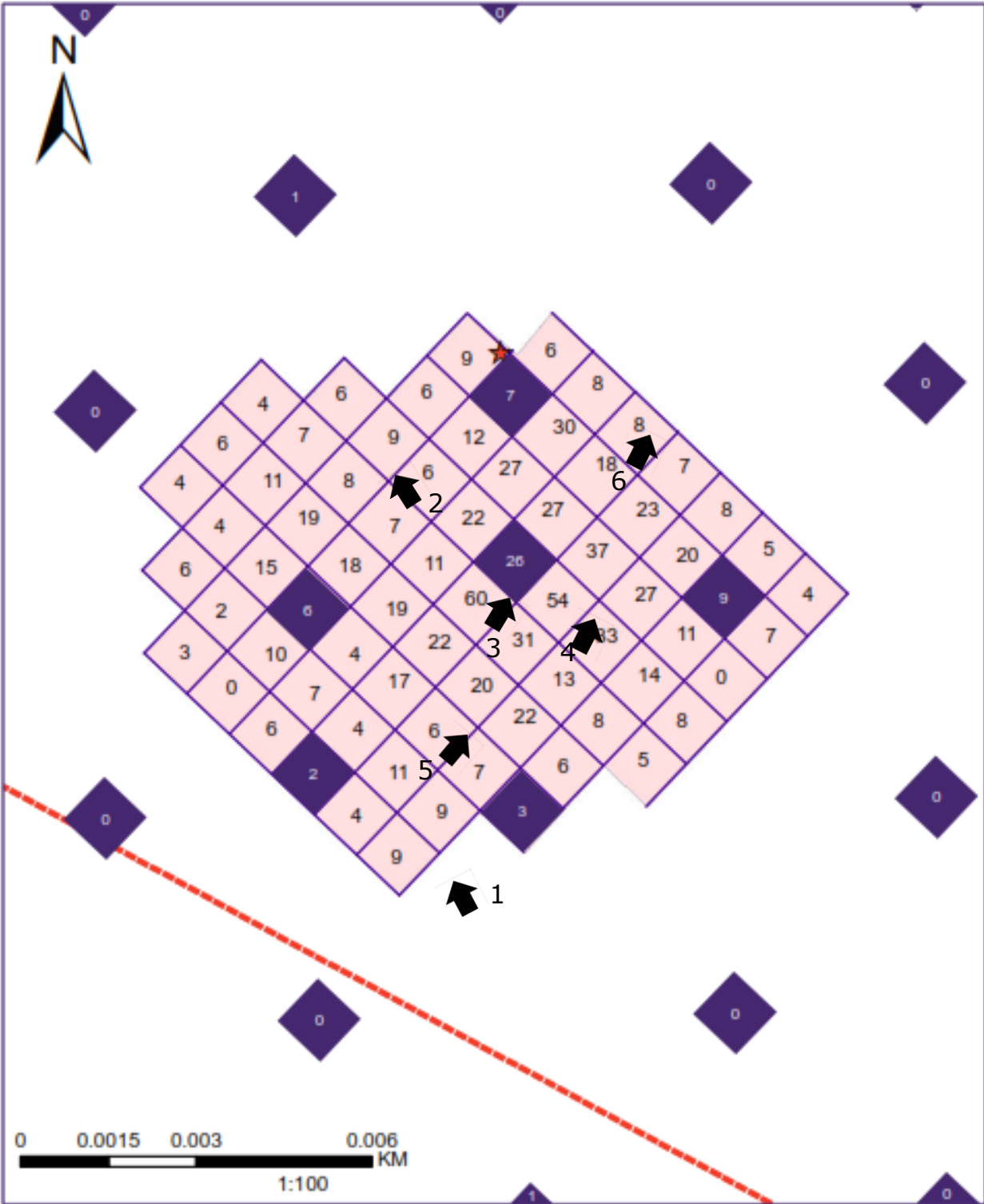
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- Stage 2 Limits
- Stage 2 Centroid
- Stage 3 Units
- Study Area

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON



Map 8 - Stage 4 Results



Legend

- Stage 4 Units
- Stage 3 Units
- Stage 2 Centroid
- Stage 2 Limits
- Photo Locations

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024
3380 Sixth Line, Oakville, ON





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Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, ON

Project number: PHC-2021-008

Supplementary Documentation

Date: January 10, 2022

Licensee: Dr. Carla Parslow P243

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (PHC Inc.)

PIF Number: P243-0467-2021

Proponents: Digram Developments Oakville Inc.

Address: 327 Renfrew Dr #201, Markham, ON L3R 9S8

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1. GPS Coordinates

The following GPS coordinates were taken to mark the north, south, east and west boundaries for site specific excavation. GPS coordinates were taken with the Garmin eTrex Legend HCx Personal Nav handheld GPS. UTM grid zone is 17T. The location of the site is illustrated below.

Table 1: Digram Stage 4 Site (AiGw-1024)

Location	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
Centre	17T 601543	4815490
South	17T 601556	4815471
North	17T 601524	4815519
East	17T 601558	4815495
West	17T 601527	4815487

Table 2: Datum (AiGw-1024)

Location	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
Datum	17T 601726	4815848

Image 1: Location of AiGw-1024



2. Indigenous Engagement

Indigenous Engagement was initiated as part of the Stage 4 assessment of the subject property (PHC In Progress) in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011a) and Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario (MHSTCI 2011b).

Given that the study area is within the traditional lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), an engagement process was undertaken. To that end, as per the preferences of the nations, all entered into an agreement directly with the proponent.

During the course of the fieldwork undertaken during this Stage 4 assessment representatives from MCFN were present on site for fulsome participation. The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation were represented by David Sault.

A summary of activity and formal communication relating to Stage 4 assessment of the AiGw-1024 site between Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) and MCFN is available in Table 3. Communication with MCFN regarding this project continued on a regular basis in the form of in field consultation and emails.

A copy of the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment report with results, maps and recommendations was circulated to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

Table 3: Summary of Formal Communication between MCFN and PHC (AiGw-1024)

	Contact Name	Contact Number
MCFN	Ms. Megan DeVries - Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Archaeological Coordinator (Department of Consultation and Accommodation)	Tel: 905-768-4260 Email: Megan.DeVries@mncfn.ca
MCFN	Ms. Joelle Williams - Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Environmental and Archaeological Assistant (Department of Consultation and Accommodation)	Tel: 905-870-2918 Email: Joelle.Williams@mncfn.ca

3. References

PHC (Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.)

No longer in progress Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of AiGw-1024: 3380 Sixth Line Oakville, Part Lot 26, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton

MHSTCI (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries)

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