

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

3275 & 3301 Trafalgar Road
Part of Lot 12, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street
Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar South
Historic County of Halton

December 3, 2022

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#(s): P379-0525-2022

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Associated Borden #(s): NA

Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 8 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the portions of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and one portion was of low archaeological potential having been subject to extensive soil disturbances in the 21st century. Given the findings, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of both a 5 m Test Pit Survey over undisturbed lands and a 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey over lands found to be disturbed during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- 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	5
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	5
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	5
2. INDIGENOUS LAND USE CONTEXT	6
3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	8
3.1.TREATY HISTORY	8
3.2.COUNTY HISTORY	9
3.3.LOCAL OR COMMUNITY HISTORY	9
3.4.STUDY AREA HISTORY	10
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	11
4.1.REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	11
4.3.CEMETERIES & BURIALS	13
4.4.ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	13
4.5.HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT	13
4.6.HERITAGE PROPERTIES	13
4.7.HISTORIC PLAQUES	13
5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	13
6. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS	13
7. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY	14
7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	15
8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	15
9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	16
10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	17
11. IMAGES	18
12. MAPS	25
12.1.MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	26
12.2.MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	27
12.3.MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	28
12.4.MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1858 MAP	29
12.5.MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1877 MAP	30
12.6.MAP 6: STUDY AREA 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY MORPHOLOGY	31
12.7.MAP 7: STAGE 1 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS	32
12.8.MAP 8: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	33

13. REFERENCES

34

Project Personnel

Professional Licensee & Project Manager:

Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)

Field Director(s):

Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)

Field Archaeologist(s):

Diego Jimenez, BSc
Ryan Stewart-Power, BA
Anastasia Milne, BA
Robyn Corbett, BA

Report Author(s):

Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
Michelle Pandith, BA
Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)

GIS & Graphics:

Michelle Pandith, BA

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal addresses of 3275 & 3301 Trafalgar Road, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar South in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 8.0 Ha property 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 rectangular in shape, approximately 8 Ha in size, is predominantly scrub lands with various extant, serviced and occupied structures along Trafalgar Road with associated parking pads and manicured lawns (Maps 2 & 3). The Study Area is bordered on the southwest by Trafalgar Road, active agricultural and scrub lands on the northwest, scrub and park land on the northeast, and woodlot and construction of residential units on the southeast.

The majority of the Study Area is located within the Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed with a small section of the northwest corner of the Study Area within the West Lake Ontario Shoreline Watershed. The Study Area contains a small watercourse associated with Morrison Creek as well as a man made drainage pond. The Study Area is approximately 135 m southeast of a watercourse associated with Joseph's Creek (NDMNRF 2022).

The Study Area is situated within the South Slope (32) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. INDIGENOUS LAND USE CONTEXT

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. This determined that a total of 145 such sites have been registered as of the date of this report.

This baseline review was conducted to better place the Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to better sample the broader archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the area. The absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape. Further, this list is solely for sites registered as wholly pre-contact.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, the highest number of registered sites are classified as 'Pre-Contact', with no temporal affinity provided. The second highest number of sites produced have been identified as Middle Archaic sites, followed by both Late and Early Archaic Sites. The total number of Archaic sites is 28, and forms 47% of all sites registered with an associated temporal period. This indicates that the landscape surrounding the Study Area is one well travelled and occupied during the Archaic period. Various other period sites have been registered to include Archaic period components suggesting continuity of place for several thousands of years. Site relating the Woodland period are, comparatively, lacking as compared to Archaic period sites. Overall, the registered sites indicate a well travelled and settled landscape for thousands of years by Indigenous peoples.

The presence of a Paleo-Indian sites indicates an Indigenous population being present since at least 10,500 years ago (OAS 2022).

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	Site Type
Pre-Contact	85
Unknown	8
scatter	13
findspot	46

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	Site Type
Othercamp/campsite	9
camp / campsite	2
Other	1
scatter	6
Archaic, Middle	11
camp / campsite	1
Othercamp/campsite	2
findspot	6
hunting loss	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Late	9
Unknown	1
findspot	7
scatter	1
Archaic, Early	8
findspot	7
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland, Early	7
findspot	5
Othercamp/campsite	1
hunting loss	1
Woodland, Middle	5
Unknown, hunting loss	1
findspot	3
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic	4
scatter	1
Othercamp/campsite	2
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	2

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	Site Type
homestead	1
Unknown	1
Woodland, Late	3
findspot	2
findspot	1
Other	3
Unknown	1
Otherfindspot_	2
Paleo-Indian, Late	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Early, Woodland, Late	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	1
findspot	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	1
findspot	1
Paleo-Indian	1
findspot	1

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1. Treaty History

The Study Area lies within the boundaries of the The Head of the Lake Purchase, also known as Treaty #14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Bronte and Etobicoke. It covers up to the around Brampton where it meets the Ajetance Purchase to the

north. Treaty 14 was signed in 1806 by representatives of the Mississauga Peoples and the Crown (MIA 2022).

3.2. 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 it. 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).

3.3. 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 2020). Following World War II, large scale industrial manufacturing came to Oakville with rail car building, electronic manufacturing, and most notably Ford Motors (Francis 2015).

The Study Area is closest to a community called Trafalgar presumably after the township within which it resides. Trafalgar Township was named in 1806 after Cabo Trafalgar where the Battle of Trafalgar was fought and won against the French in 1805 (Rayburn 1997). The village of Trafalgar was originally known as Post's Corners and then Postville by 1857. It was the stage stop between York and Dundas with a store, steam mill, school, inn, drill shed and post office (TTHS 2022).

3.4. Study Area History

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

Map 4: 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West (Tremaine 1858)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 12, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of *Matthew Clement* on the northern portion and *Ephraim Post* on the south. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 5: 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Halton (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 12, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of *M. Clements*. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

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

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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.

4.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on October 13, 2022, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 602868 N 4816757 indicated that there are 43 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-181	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-501	McDuffe Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AjGw-466	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-462	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-428	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherfindspot_
AjGw-427	P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-426	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-388	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AjGw-387	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AjGw-227	Lernan	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-998	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead, house
AiGw-523	Shieldbay Site 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-522	Shieldbay 1 site	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-504	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-501	Morrison Creek	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-500	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-499	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-498	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-497	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-496	Mosely Farm House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AiGw-495	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-494	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	findspot
AiGw-493	Bourbee	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-492	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGw-434	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-433	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-432	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-431	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AiGw-416	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherfindspot_
AiGw-415	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-182	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-181	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-180	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-179	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1001	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AiGw-1000	Location 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

4.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No readily identifiable archaeological assessments have been conducted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

4.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on October 13, 2022, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

4.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within an area subject to an Archaeological Management Plan.

4.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

4.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

4.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022).

5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic settlement, proximity of registered archaeological sites, and proximity to a watercourse.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Map 7).

6. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- 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

7. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in October and November 2022. The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions. No snow covered or frozen soils were encountered.

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

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Oct 14 2022	14°C, light cloud cover	K. McGowan (R1299)	-
Nov 8 2022	7°C, sunny	K. McGowan (R1299)	-

The Study Area was found to contain manicured lawns around the various extant, occupied and serviced structures in the portion of the property fronting Trafalgar Road which were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 1-9). The large field in the western portion of the property not shown to be historically disturbed was in fact, found to be large mounded earthen pile several feet in height surrounded by lower scrubland and tree land which was level on native soils. The area surrounding this field was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Image 10), while the mound it self was subject to a 10 m Test Pit Survey which confirmed deep disturbance (Images 11-13, 19, 20). The large eastern field, shown to be of low archaeological potential owing to extensive soil disturbance in the 21st century was subject to both a visual

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

review and a cursory judgmental test pit survey which confirmed deep soil disturbance (Images 14-16, 21-22). Low Lying & Wet areas with associated grading suggesting artificial, or at least modified watercourse areas were present within the Study Area (Images 17-18). The areas of low potential and disturbance were noted by both the visual presentation of the lands as well as the distinction between the disturbed and undisturbed soils (Images 23-25).

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

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 4).

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0525-2022	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0525-2022	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 8.00 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. The Study Area was found to consist of highly disturbed lands with low archaeological potential, and undisturbed which retained archaeological potential and were subject to survey. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	3.23	40.4%

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Low Potential: 10 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.76	22.0%
Low Potential: Deep Soil Disturbance - Visual Confirmation & Cursory Test Pit Excavation	-	1.97	24.6%
Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.	-	0.85	10.6%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet	-	0.19	2.4%
Total		8.00	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- 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.

10. 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 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 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.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Manicured lawn area subject to 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.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



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



Image 6: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9 : Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 11: Field Archaeologists conducting a 10 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 12: Area subject to a 10 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 13: Field Archaeologists conducting a 10 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 14: Mounded and disturbed field on left against graded and disturbed lands.



Image 15: Deep soil disturbance and associated grading.



Image 16: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m cursory Test Pit Survey to confirm deep soil disturbance in lands subject to heavy soil disturbance in the 21st century.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 17: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey and associated Low Lying and Wet Lands.



Image 18: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey and associated Low Lying and Wet Lands.



Image 19: Test Pit showing disturbed soils and concrete debris.



Image 20: Test Pit Showing disturbed soils consisting of subsoil and topsoil intermix with modern refuse.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 21: Test Pit showing disturbed soils with concrete fragments at base and modern refuse.



Image 22: Test pit showing disturbed soils consisting of subsoil on surface.



Image 23: Undisturbed soils showing organic loam atop subsoil.

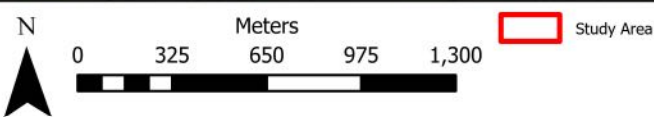
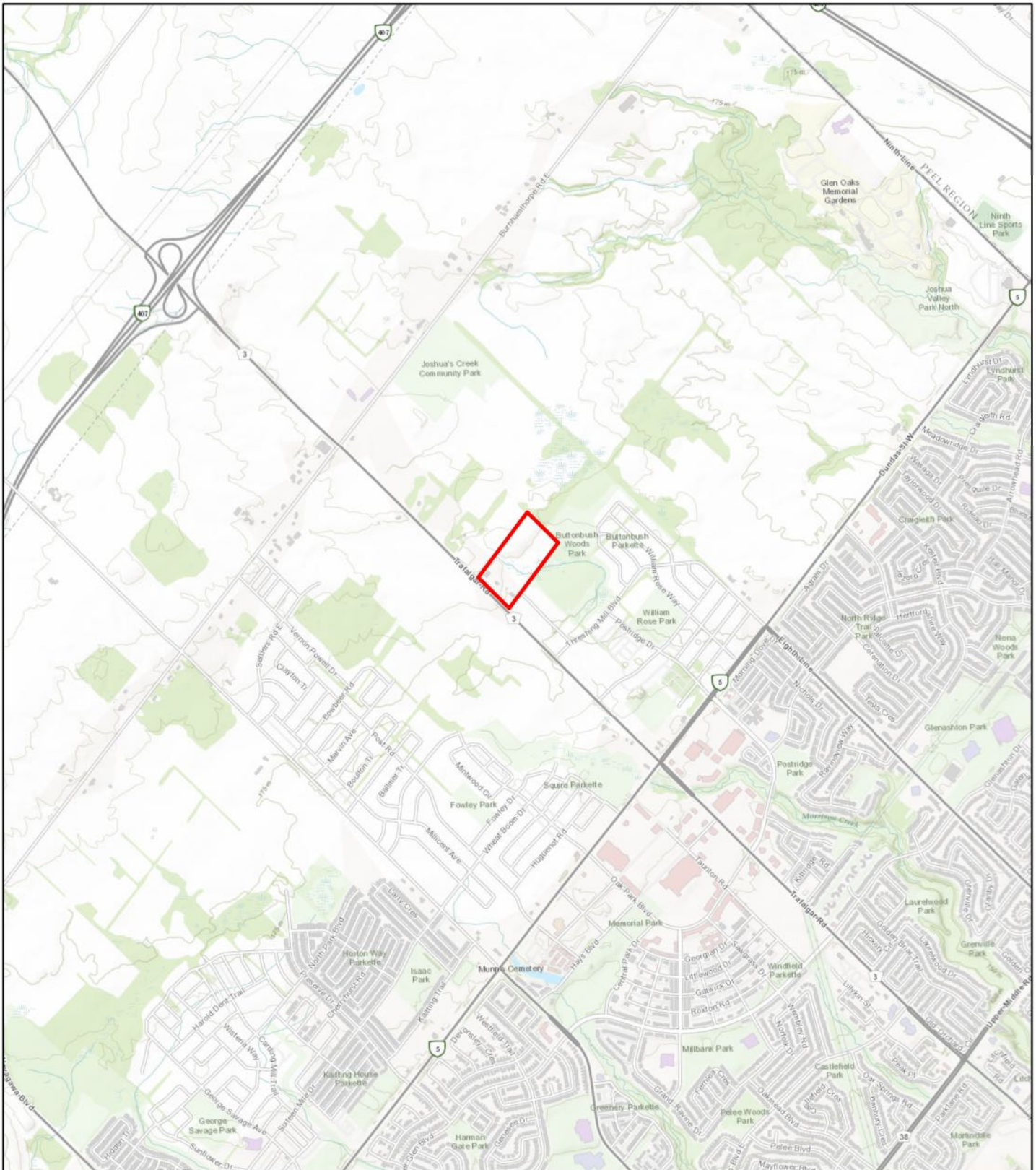


Image 24: Undisturbed soils showing organic loam atop subsoil.



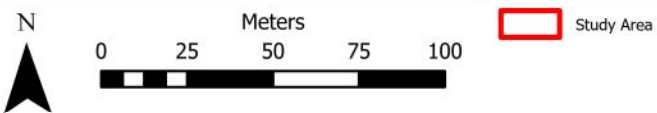
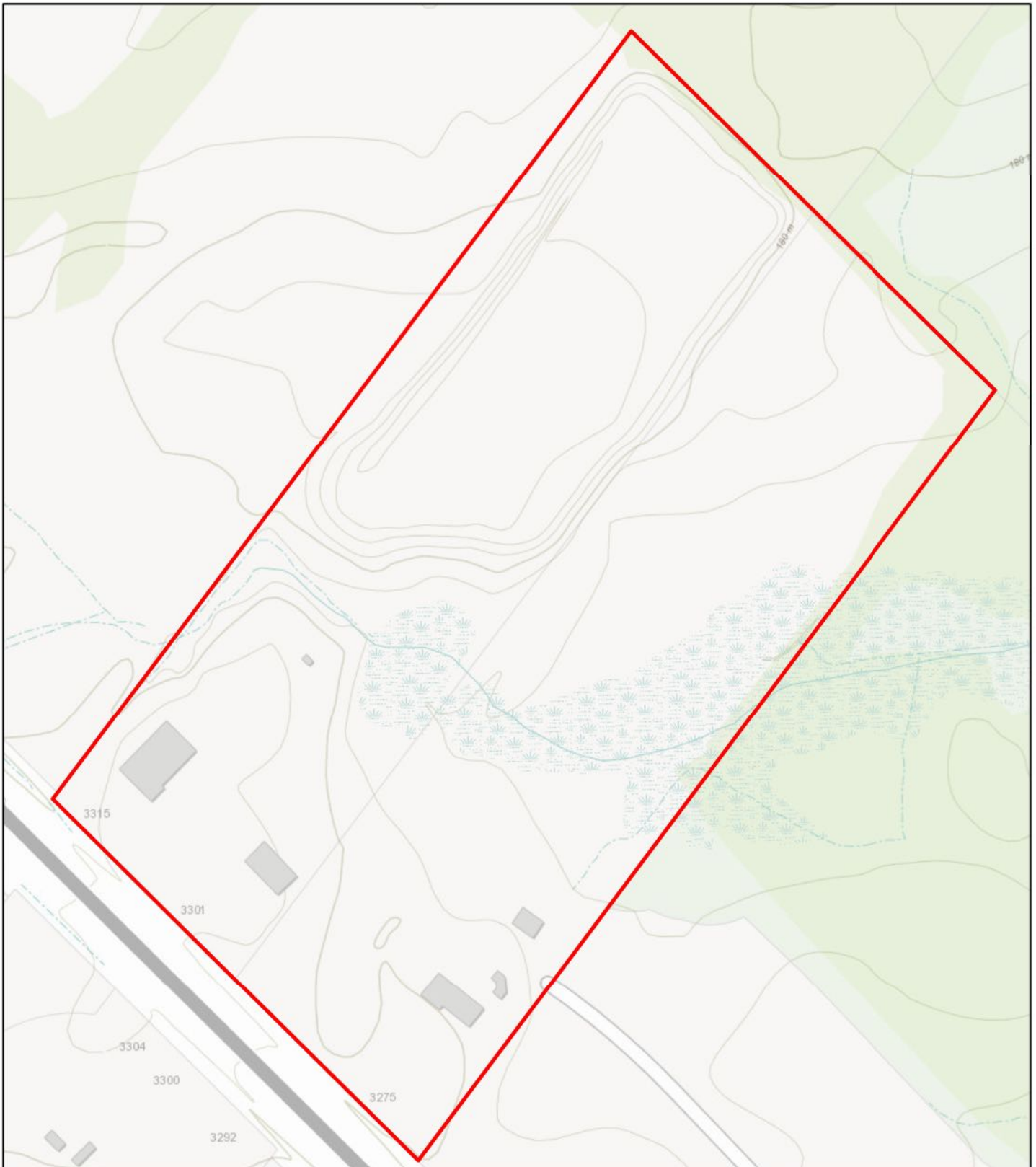
Image 25: Undisturbed soils showing organic loam atop subsoil.

12. MAPS



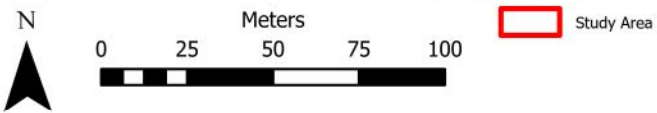
Source: City of Toronto, Town of Milton, Town of Oakville, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



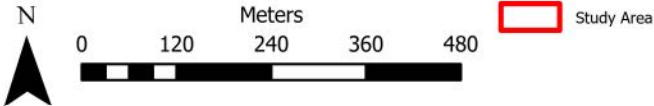
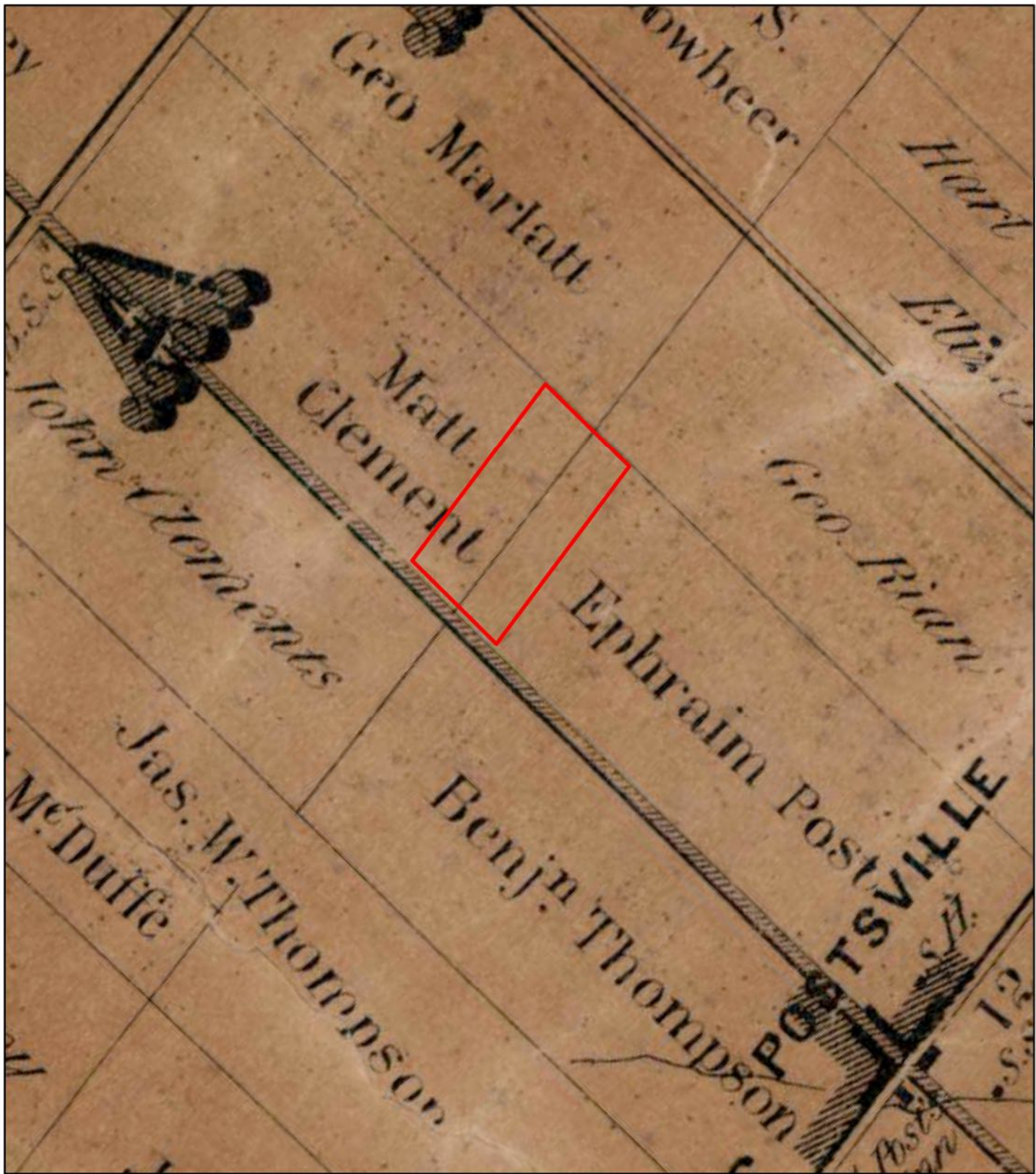
Source: City of Toronto, Town of Milton, Town of Oakville, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



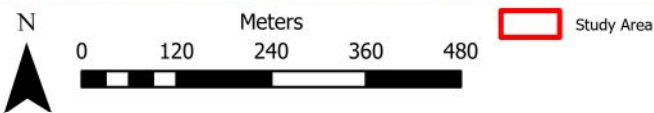
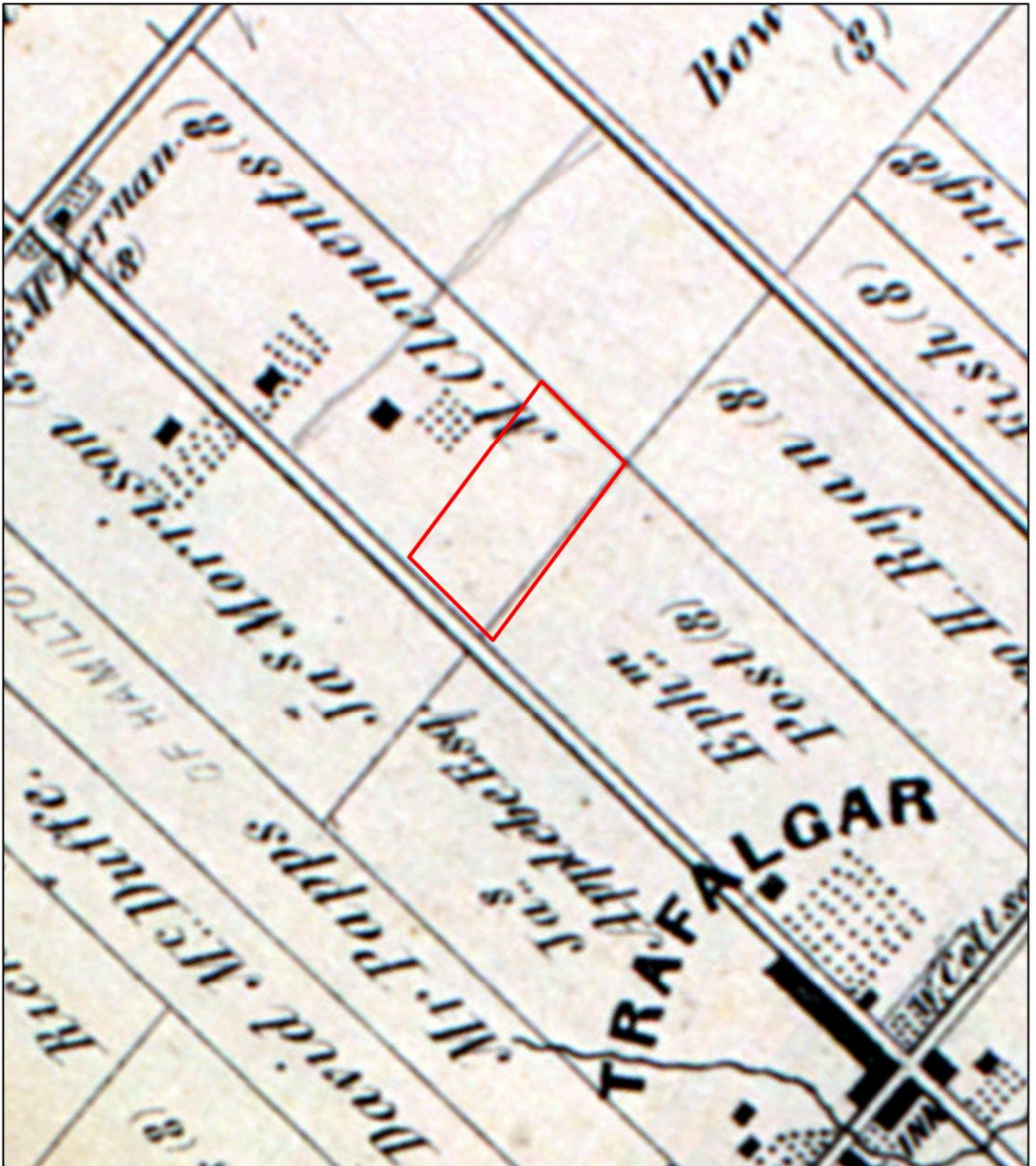
Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

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



2015: Study Area showing extensive grading and soil disturbance.



2016: Study Area showing extensive grading and soil disturbance.



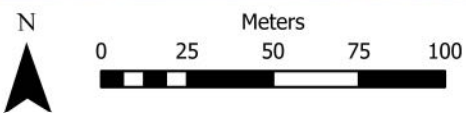
2019: Study Area showing extensive grading and soil disturbance.








2020: Study Area showing extensive grading and soil disturbance.

 Study Area

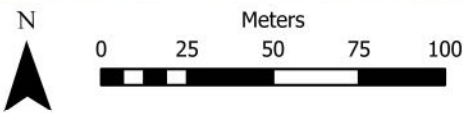
Source: Google Earth 2022



-  Study Area
-  Low Potential: Extant Structure, Driveways etc.
-  Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
-  Low Potential Deep Disturbance & Grading
-  Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey Recommended

Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 7: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

- Study Area
- Low Potential: Extant Structure, Driveways etc.
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
- Low Potential Deep Disturbance & Grading 10m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential Graded & Disturbed Soils 10m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- Photo # & Direction

Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

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