

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the:
Trafalgar Road (Regional Road 3) Improvements
Class EA Study
From Cornwall Road to Highway 407
Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Ontario**

**Project #: 148-A1016-08
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
CIF#: P029-655-2009**

Revised Report

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Presented to:

AECOM
201-45 Goderich Road
Hamilton, ON
L8E 4W8
T: 905.858.8798
F: 905.858.0016

Prepared by:

Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, ON
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 416.676.5810

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *AECOM* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the proposed Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Study for the widening of Trafalgar Road (Regional Road 3) to six lanes from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

Consultation of records for listed and designated heritage properties within the *Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's* database and the *Town of Oakville's Register of Designated Heritage Properties* (2013) confirmed the presence of 29 listed and/ or designated heritage resources either within or adjacent to (within 300 metres of) the study corridor. Additional background research has determined that 50 archaeological sites have been found within a one-kilometre radius of the overall study corridor limits, indicating the potential for locating additional sites within this region. Furthermore, the study corridor is bisected by Morrison Creek, its relic tributaries, and a watercourse associated with McCraney Valley Park; in addition, the corridor is situated in close proximity to Sixteen Mile Creek. As such, we find high potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study corridor. A review of the study corridor within the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* indicates that numerous historical homesteads, structures, an historic railway system, and the historic villages of Oakville and Trafalgar were formerly located within these limits. Therefore, the background research also supports high potential for locating historical remains within undisturbed portions of the study corridor limits.

A non-intrusive field review of the study corridor was conducted in order to identify and describe high potential areas requiring additional archaeological research and low potential areas not warranting further archaeological concern. Undisturbed areas associated with fallow, agricultural, and grassed fields as well as woodlots and grassed frontages, particularly beyond the existing ROW limits, have been identified. Due to the established high archaeological potential for the recovery of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian remains within the study corridor limits, a Stage 2 AA should be undertaken in all identified undisturbed portions of the study corridor during the detailed design phase.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Kim Slocki – MTCS licence P029
Field Director	Kim Slocki – MTCS licence P029
Field Archaeologists	Nimal Nithiyantham - MTCS licence R311
Report Preparation	Nimal Nithiyantham - MTCS licence R311
Report Review	Kim Slocki - MTCS licence P029
Graphics	Michael Lawson Nimal Nithiyantham - MTCS licence R311

INTRODUCTION

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by AECOM to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) for the proposed Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Study for the widening of Trafalgar Road (Regional Road 3) to six lanes from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (see Figure 1).

This Stage 1 AA, reported herein, was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009) under an archaeological consulting licence (P029). Permission to review and assess the archaeological potential of the study corridor was granted on July 30th, 2009.

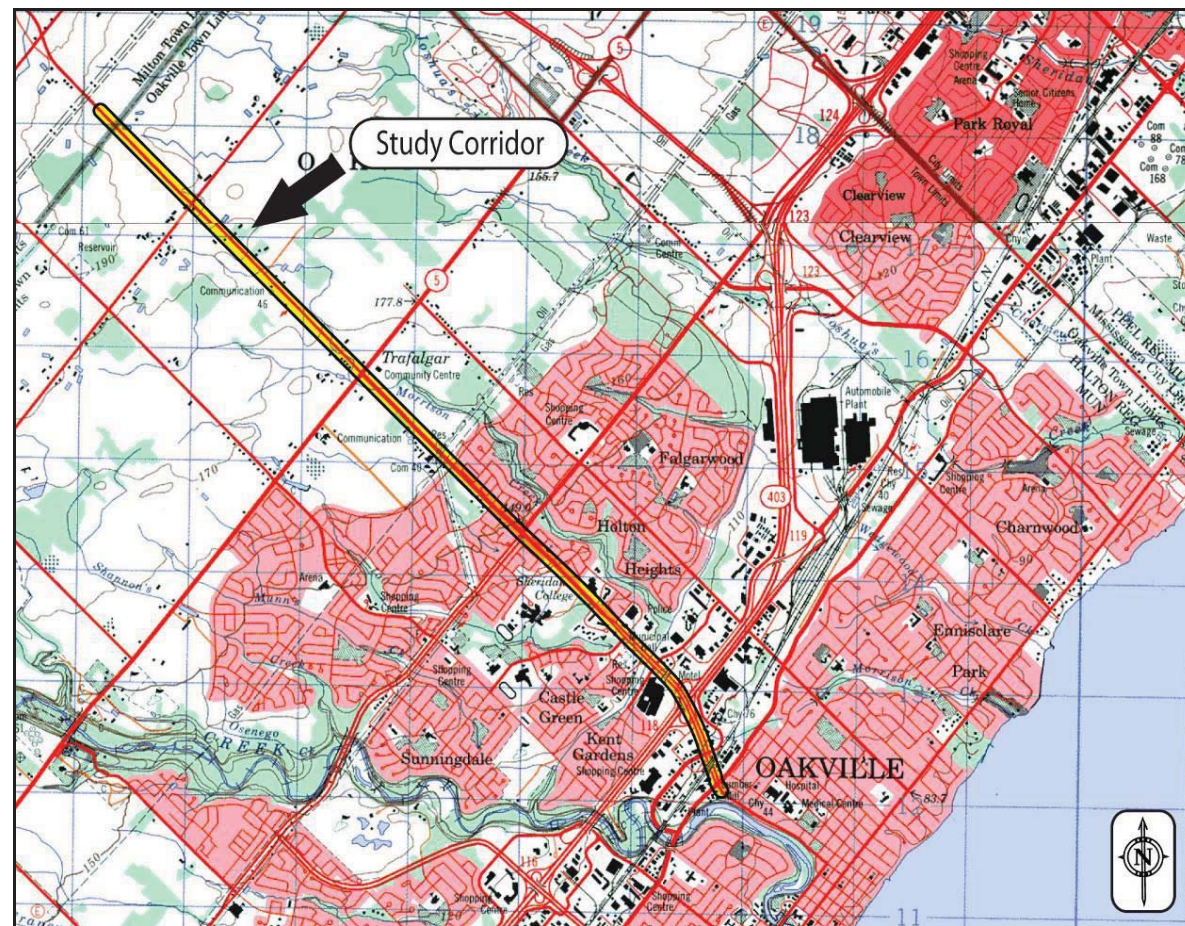


Figure 1: 1:50,000 Map Identifying Location of the Study Corridor

1.0 DETERMINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The 2009 *Draft: Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists ('2009 S&G')*, published by the *Ministry of Tourism, and Culture* (MTC) (now known as the *Ministry of Tourism, Cultural and Sport* (MTCS)) considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early

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military pioneer or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries, as having archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed in a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

To establish the archaeological and historical significance of the study corridor, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a comprehensive review of listed and designated heritage properties, and registered archaeological sites within close proximity to its limits. Furthermore, a review of the physiography of the overall area and its correlation to locating archaeological remains, as well as consultation of available historical documentation was performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Section 1.5**.

1.1 Listed and Designated Resources

Consultation of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database which records heritage resources that have been designated for their Provincial cultural value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.Reg. 10/06), confirmed the absence of provincially designated heritage properties either within and adjacent to (within 300 metres of) the study corridor¹. Additionally, consultation of the *Town of Oakville's Register of Designated Heritage Properties* (2013), confirmed the presence of 29 listed and/ or designated heritage resources either within or adjacent to (within 300 metres of) the study corridor (see Table 1).

Table 1: Heritage Resources within 300 metres of the Study Corridor

Address	Status	Details
Trafalgar Road Heritage Conservation District		
273 Burnhamthorpe Road East	Listed	
340 Burnhamthorpe Road East		
3040 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its frame house and for its association with the 19th century settlement of the hamlet of Trafalgar.
3048 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its c.1890 Queen Anne style house and for its associations with Dr. Johnstone and the former hamlet of Trafalgar.
3371 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the c.1820 frame house, and for its associations with Matthew Clements.
3437 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the c.1870s stucco farmhouse,

¹ Clarification: As of 2005, the Ontario Heritage Properties Database is no longer being updated. The MTCS is currently updating a new system which will provide much greater detail to users and will become publicly accessible in the future. (<http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca>)

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Address	Status	Details
		and for its associations with the Clements family.
3444 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the stucco farmhouse, and for its associations with the rural development of Trafalgar Township.
4233 Trafalgar Road		This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the frame farmhouse, and for its associations with the rural development of Trafalgar Township.
382 TRAFALGAR RD Part V (59)	Designated Part V	
385 TRAFALGAR RD Part IV 27	Designated Part V	Built 1881. Victorian Architecture with influences of the late Classic Revival style and Italianate style. Notable features include a medium pitched roof, centered gable façade, an ogee-shaped medallions in the gables, intricate leaded glass, double doorway with full length transom panel and side panels with flush lights.
388 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	
394 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	
397 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	Queen Anne 2 1/2 storey brick house with front verandah, lead pane glass windows, stone sills, brick windows. Associated with Charles F. Doty.
400 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	
407 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	Frame and stucco vernacular 2 storey house with Tudor Revival influences. Lead glass windows, half timbering on the upper storey, rounded vent in front gable. John A. Chisholm farmhouse moved closer to Trafalgar Road.
408 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 59	Designated Part V	
411 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	
415 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	
416 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	Colonial Revival 2 storey stucco house with symmetrical façade, side gable roof with front dormer, small front portico.
419 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	
420 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	Colonial Revival brick and frame 2 storey house with half gambrel roof and front gable.
423 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	Edwardian four square 2 1/2 storey brick house with front dormer, multipaned wood windows, stone sills, front porch with brick columns.
426 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	Tudor Revival 2 storey stucco with half timbering on upper level. Wide bracketed eaves, multipaned wood windows, side brick chimneys.
427 TRAFALGAR RD Part V 60	Designated Part V	Mid-century frame bungalow with hipped roof, concrete foundation, modern siding.

1.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study corridor, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the MTCS was consulted. Every archaeological site is registered according to the Borden System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts. The study corridor is located within Borden block AjGw. According to the MTCS, 50 sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of study corridor and the details of these sites are presented within **Table 2**.

Based on mapping received from the MTCS, we can confirm that 30 of these sites are located within 250 metres of the study corridor. Therefore, we find elevated archaeological potential for undisturbed lands within 250 metres of these registered archaeological sites (*see Table 4*).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Corridor

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGw-177	81-TCPL-3	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-429	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-434	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-430	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-431	-	Woodland, middle	Findspot
AiGw-498	-	Euro-Canadian	Scatter
AiGw-432	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-433	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-227	Abigail Post Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-454	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Lithic scatter
AiGw-453	-	Archaic, early	Findspot
AiGw-228	Uptown Core Lands 2	Undetermined Aboriginal; Euro-Canadian	Lithic scatter; scatter
AiGw-500	-	Euro-Canadian	Scatter
AiGw-499	-	Euro-Canadian	Scatter
AjGw-28	80-4033-14	Aceramic	Findspot
AjGw-31	81-403-48	Aceramic	Findspot
AjGw-27	80-403-13	Woodland, early, Meadowvale	Lithic station
AiGw-229	Uptown Core Lands 3	Euro-Canadian	School house
AiGw-230	Daniel Munn Homestead	Euro-Canadian; Undetermined Aboriginal	Homestead; Findspot
AiGw-231	Uptown Core Lands 5	Woodland, early	Findspot
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Archaic, middle	Findspot
AiGw-236	PenEquity 3	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-237	PenEquity 4	Woodland, middle	Findspot
AiGw-238	PenEquity 5	Archaic, middle	Findspot
AiGw-239	PenEquity 6	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-179	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-181	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AjGw-42	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AjGw-43	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AjGw-277	Lernan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjGw-44	Fish Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGw-180	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-182	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AjGw-462	-	Archaic, Paleo-Indian; Paleo-Indian, late	Multi-component, Findspot
AjGw-463	-	Woodland, early, Adena	Findspot
AjGw-464	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Lithic scatter
AjGw-465	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Lithic scatter
AjGw-466	-	Woodland, early, Meadowvale	Findspot
AjGw-467	-	Woodland, early, Meadowvale	Findspot
AiGw-240	PenEquity 8	Woodland, early	Findspot
AiGw-241	PenEquity 9	Archaic, late	Findspot
AiGw-242	PenEquity 10	Archaic, middle	Findspot
AiGw-243	PenEquity 11	Archaic, early	Findspot
AiGw-261	Macoakville	Woodland, late	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Archaic, middle	Findspot
AiGw-415	-	Woodland, early	Findspot
AiGw-416	-	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Archaic ?	Campsite
AiGw-428	Thompson	Euro-Canadian, mid 19 th C. with earlier component	Undetermined
AiGw-202	Silwell	Undetermined Aboriginal	Findspot

- indicates the site does not have a name

Having noted the presence of these sites in relation to the study corridor, it is be useful to place them in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek , Brewerton	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	2500-500 BC	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner Notched	400 BC-AD 800	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 - present	European immigrant settlements

1.3 Physical Features

The study corridor is situated within the South Slope and Iroquois Plain physiographic regions of Southern Ontario; the latter located south of Lehighland Avenue/Iroquois Shore Road. The South Slope extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River and covers approximately 940 square miles. The western portion of the South Slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine lies north of the Peel Plain, but the Trafalgar Moraine and adjacent till plain to the south of the Peel Plain is also included. The South Slope lies across the limestones of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations, the grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation, and the reddish shales of the Queenston Formation, and contains a variety of soils, some of which have proved to be excellent through more than a century of agricultural use (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

The Iroquois Plain physiographic region is comprised of lacustrine deposits along the western end of Lake Ontario that were created by glacial Lake Iroquois. The plain extends from the Niagara River to the Trent River, a length of 300 kilometres, varying from a few hundred metres to thirteen kilometres in width. Across Peel and Halton, the Iroquois Plain has a very constant pattern with the old shoreline marked by bluffs or gravel bars. The land is generally level and the coarse sandy soil is often poorly drained. The soils of the general study corridor consist of clay loams derived from the underlying Ordovician red shale of the Queenston Formation (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). Prior to 1930, until 1940, the Iroquois plain was a general farming area, with a tendency for horticulture and growth of canning crops. Since the Second World War, the remaining farms have become larger while much of the land has been put to urban uses (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has

been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. In Southern Ontario, the 2009 S&G considers undisturbed lands in proximity to a water source to be of elevated archaeological potential. Hydrological features such as lakes, rivers, creeks, swamps, and marshes would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area, and consequently support potential for locating archaeological resources within 300 (primary water source) and 200 (secondary water source) metres of their limits. The study corridor bisected by Morrison Creek, tributaries associated with Morrison Creek, a watercourse associated with McCraney Valley Park, and is situated within close proximity to Sixteen Mile Creek. Therefore, we find elevated archaeological potential for undisturbed lands within 300 metres of all primary water sources and 200 metres of all secondary water sources (see Table 4).

1.4 Historical Features

To assess the study corridor’s potential for the recovery of historic remains, the *Illustrated Historical Atlases* for the Counties of Ontario is reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the past land-use history. A review of the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* has indicated that the overall study corridor is located within parts of Lots 12 through 13, Concessions 1 and 2 North of Upper Middle Road East, and Concessions 2 and 3 South of Upper Middle Road East, in the former Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton (now the Town of Oakville, in the Regional Municipality of Halton) (see Figure 2).

Based on the review of nineteenth century mapping, the study corridor runs adjacent to and encompasses many historical homestead structures, as well as the historic village of Oakville and Trafalgar, and an historic railway.

Patterns of historic land-use were such that the majority of the historic structures are predominantly located adjacent to the roadways and that villages were located at the intersections of these roadways. Thus, given early settlement roads (buffered by zones of 100 metres on either side) contain potential for heritage features adjacent to their rights-of-way (ASI, 2004), and the proposed study corridor is situated along the historic Trafalgar Road, we find further potential for the recovery of historic artifactual remains (see Figure 2). Therefore, the background research supports high potential for locating historic artifactual remains within 100 metres of any former historic structure, feature or village of the study corridor’s limits (see Figure 2).

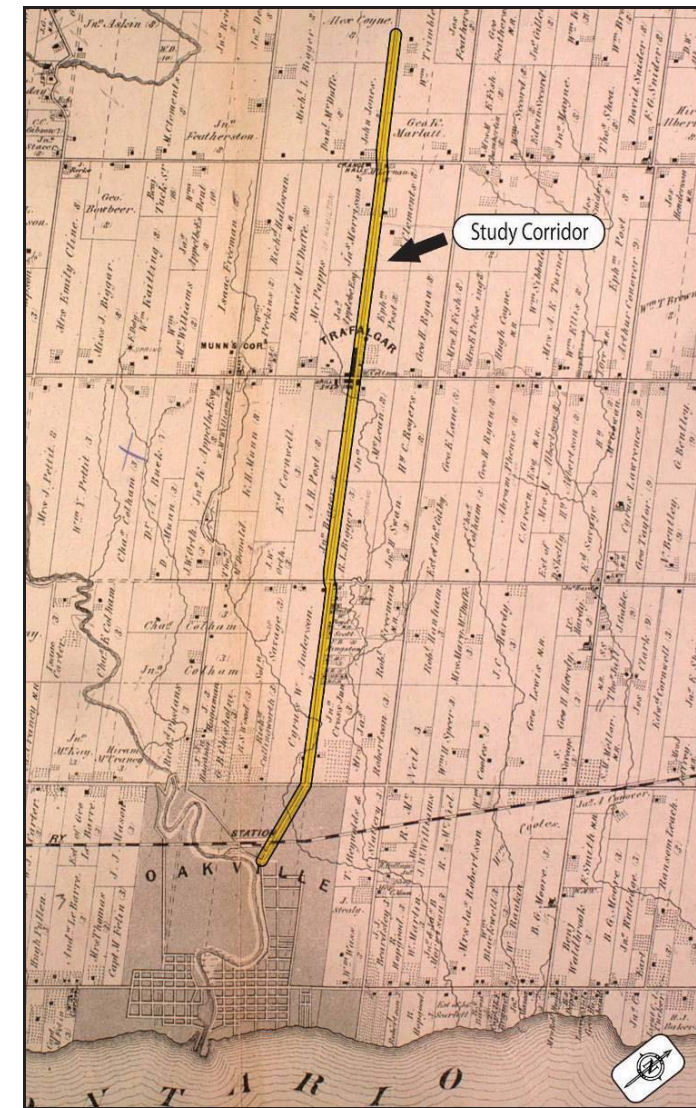


Figure 2: 1877 Historical Map of the Study Corridor

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from background research documented in the preceding sections, potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within the study corridor limits has been established. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

	Feature of Archaeological Potential	Yes	No	Not Available	Comment
1	Registered Archaeological Sites within 250 metres	X			If 'Yes', potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary watercourse within 300 metres of the study corridor (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If 'Yes', potential confirmed

	Feature of Archaeological Potential	Yes	No	Not Available	Comment
2b	Presence of secondary watercourse within 200 metres of the study corridor (springs, marshes, swamps, intermittent streams)	X			If 'Yes', potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)	X			If 'Yes', potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)		X		If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a heavy soil or rocky area		X		If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds)		X		If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
6	Evidence of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300 metres	X			If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
7	Associated with historic transportation route (railway, roadway etc.)	X			If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
8	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (migratory routes, spawning areas, chert outcrops)		X		If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
9	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If 'Yes' to two or more of points 3-9, then potential confirmed
10	Local knowledge		X		If 'Yes', potential confirmed
11	Recent (post-1960) disturbance confirmed extensive and intensive	Only parts of the study corridor			If 'Yes', no potential

2.0 FIELD METHODS, ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

A detailed desktop review of the current field conditions, as well as, a review of reports documenting previous archaeological assessment within 50 metres of the study corridor was undertaken in order to identify and describe areas of archaeological potential and areas no or low archaeological potential. The desktop review was carried out using the Google Street View feature of the Google Earth application.

This desktop review was conducted in compliance with the 2009 S&G, published by the MTCS. Images of the study corridor are presented within **Appendix A**.

2.1 Along Trafalgar Road from Cornwall Road to 200 metres south Dundas Street (*see Figures 3-5*)

Disturbances consisting of paved roadways, highway intersections, gravel and paved shoulders, driveways, sidewalks, the Wedgewood Diversion Channel, drainage ditches, underground utilities, berms, and graded and developed lands were identified within this section of the study corridor (*see Images 1-3*). Physiographic factors negatively affecting archaeological potential include low-lying and wet terrain associated with Morrison Creek and its relic tributaries (*see Image 4*). In addition to the aforementioned physiographic factors, sloping terrain was encountered surrounding Morrison Creek, south of Dundas Street East. Therefore, due to the low archaeological potential classification of all of these areas listed above, further systematic survey will not be warranted.

In 2003, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained to conduct a Stage 1 AA for a portion of this segment, from Upper Middle Road, southerly to Iroquois Shore Road/Leighland Avenue. The Stage 1 survey outlined in the report "*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Trafalgar Road (Regional Road 3) Improvements from Iroquois Shore Road/Leighland Avenue, northerly to Upper Middle Road, Class EA, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario*" (*Archeoworks Inc., 2003*), identified all of the surveyed lands, with the exception of one woodlot, located just south of Ceremonial Road, running for approximately 135 metres to just north of Marlborough Court, on the west side of Trafalgar Road, to be entirely disturbed by extensive urban development, (*see Image 5*). However, development activities will not impact this woodlot.

While a large portion of the remainder of this segment comprises disturbed, existing road ROW, Stage 2 systematic surveying is warranted for any undisturbed grassed margins, residential frontages and fallow field within and beyond the current ROW limits (*see Images 6-7*)

2.2 Potential Bus-Only Link with By-Pass Lane at Sheridan College (*see Figure 4*)

This entire section of the study corridor is identified as having no archaeological potential, due to disturbances in the area associated with previous grading and landscaping activities associated with the development of Sheridan College (*see Image 8*). Therefore, this area can be exempted from further archaeological concerns.

2.3 Along Trafalgar Road from 200 metres south Dundas Street to Highway 407 (*see Figures 6-7*)

Disturbances consisting of paved roadways, highway intersections, gravel and paved shoulders, driveways, sidewalks, culverts, drainage ditches, utilities, storm water management ponds, and graded and developed lands were identified within this section of the study corridor (*see Images 9-12*). Physiographic factors negatively affecting archaeological potential include low-lying and wet terrain associated with Morrison Creek and its relic tributaries. In addition to the aforementioned physiographic factors, sloping terrain was encountered surrounding Morrison Creek, south of Dundas Street East. As such, due to the low archaeological potential classification of all of these areas listed above, further systematic survey will not be warranted.

In 2004, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA of Lot 12-14, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS) (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2006). A portion of this 2004 AA overlaps the current Stage 1 AA along Trafalgar Road just north of Dundas Street. This area subjected to a pedestrian form of survey, and was subsequently cleared of any further archaeological concern. Therefore, this area may be exempted from further archaeological concerns.

While a large portion of this segment comprises disturbed, existing road right-of-ways, Stage 2 systematic surveying is warranted for the undisturbed agricultural and fallow fields identified north of Dundas Street East, beyond the ROW limits, as well as the undisturbed grassed margins and frontages bounding the residential and minimal commercial structures both north and south of Dundas Street East, within the ROW limits (*see Image 13-14*). Finally, due to the established high potential for recovery of both Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal archaeological remains, undisturbed lands adjacent to historic structures and the valleylands surrounding Morrison Creek would warrant further Stage 2 investigations.

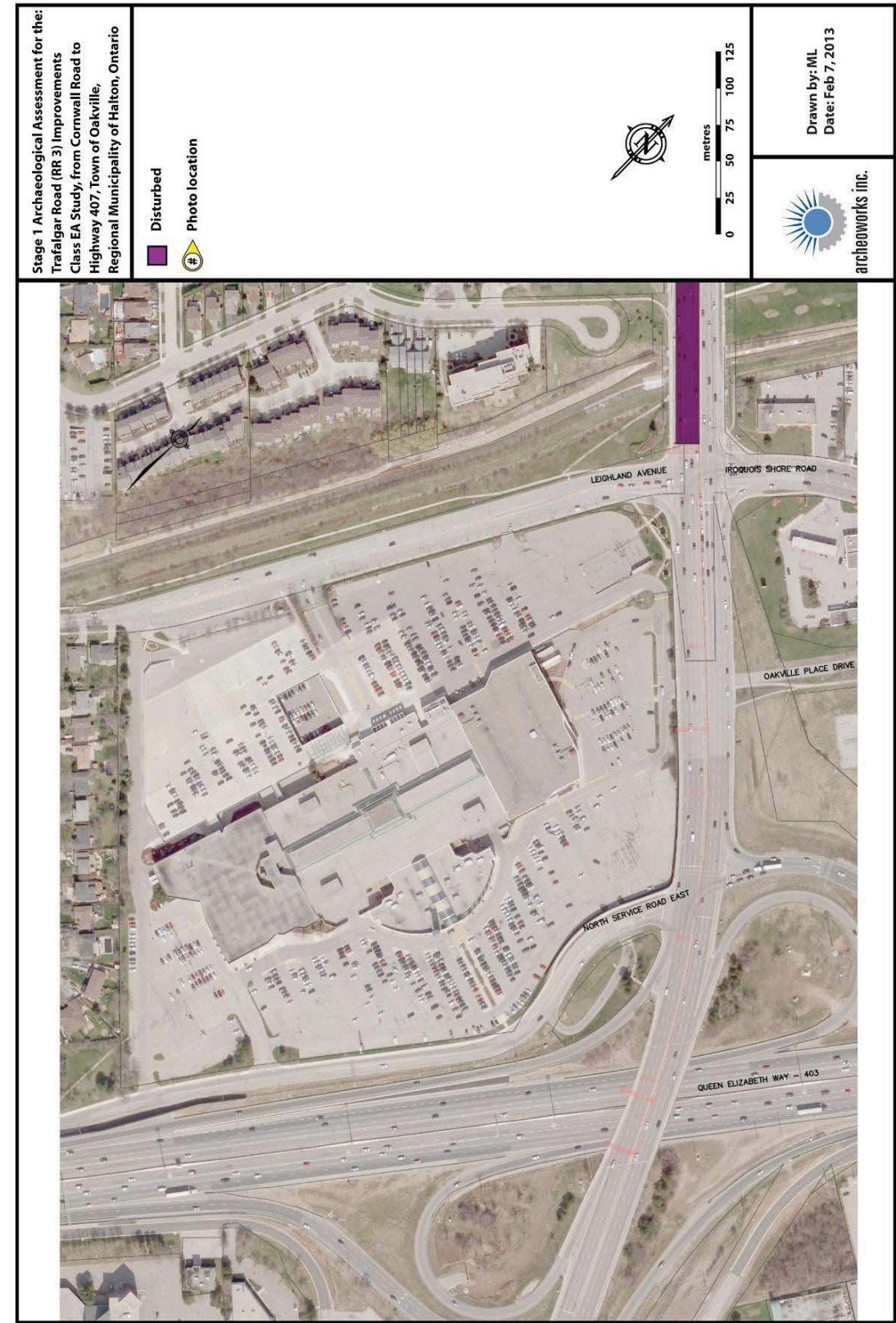


Figure 3: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (1 of 5)

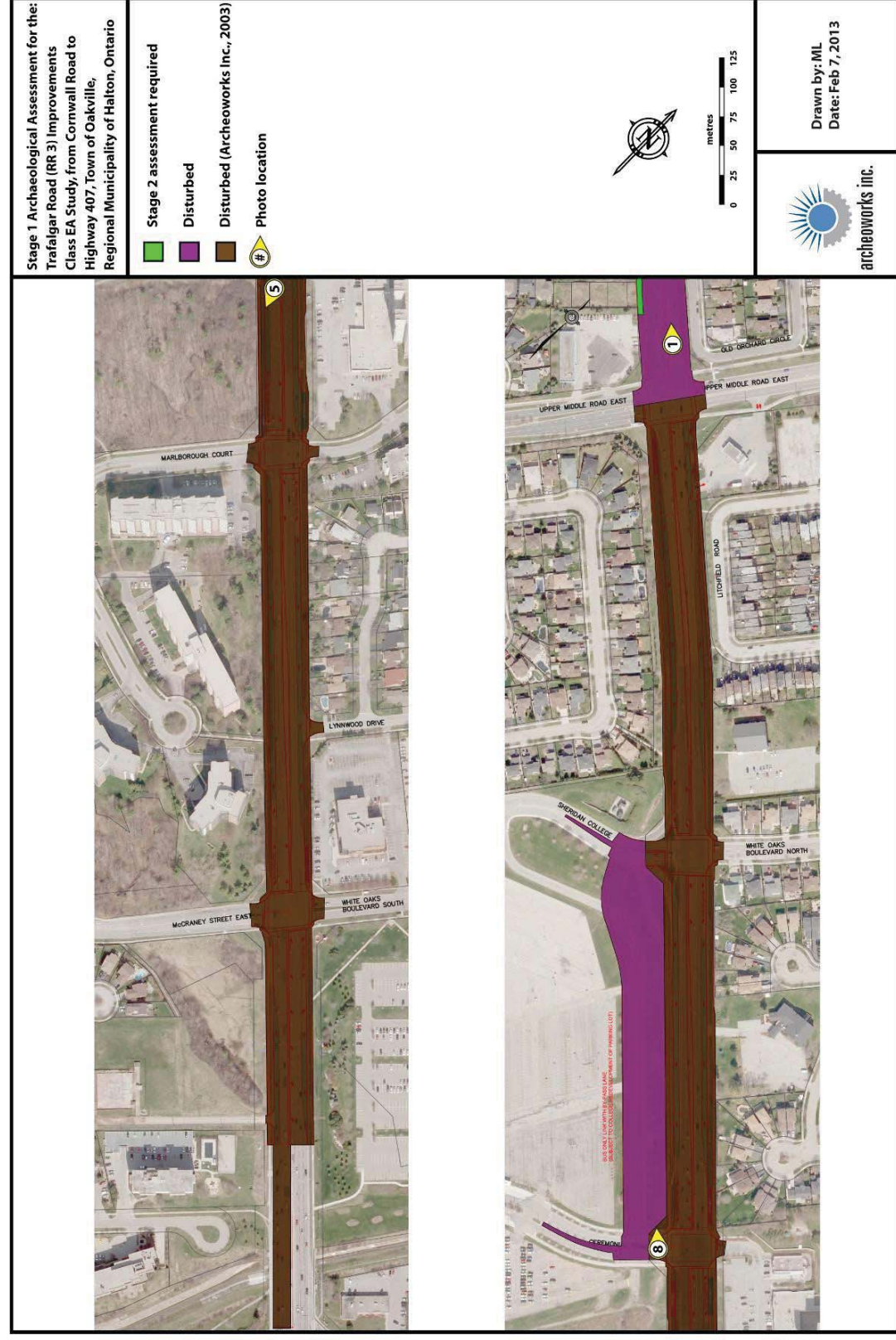


Figure 4: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (2 of 5)

Stage 1 AA of the: Trafalgar Road (RR 3) Improvements Class EA Study, from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, Town of Oakville, Ontario

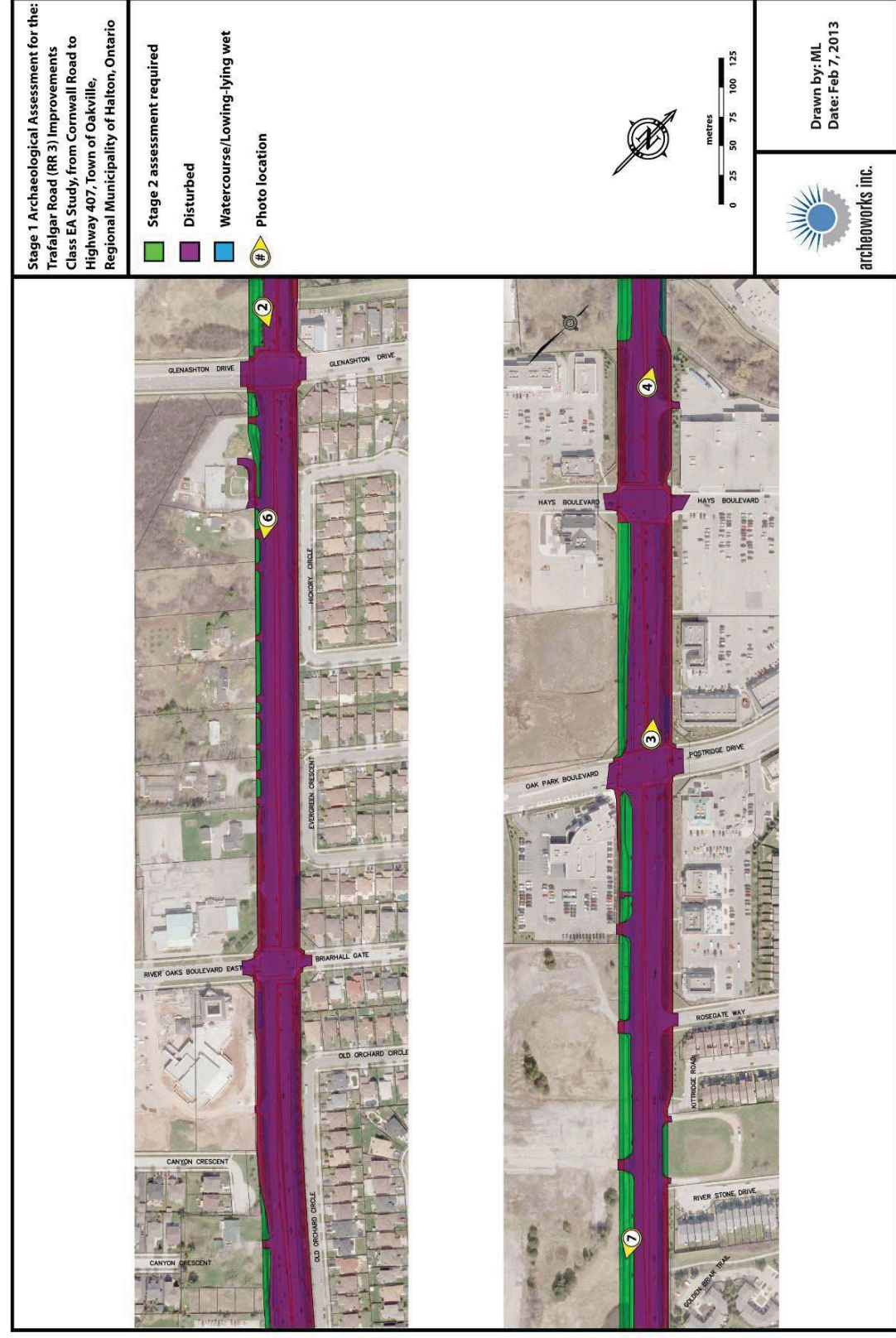


Figure 5: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (3 of 5)

Stage 1 AA of the: Trafalgar Road (RR 3) Improvements Class EA Study, from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, Town of Oakville, Ontario

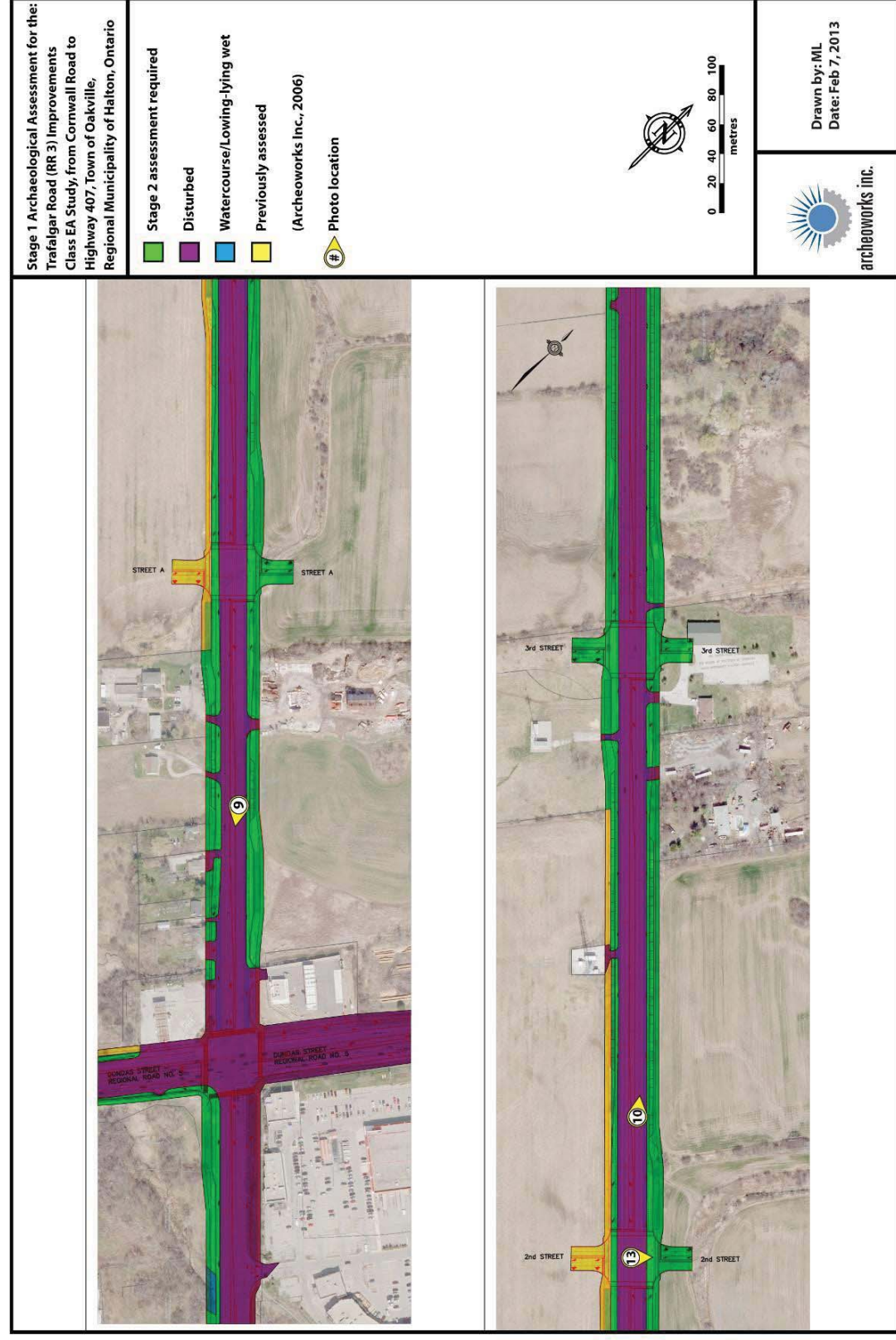


Figure 6: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (4 of 5)

Stage 1 AA of the: Trafalgar Road (RR 3) Improvements Class EA Study, from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, Town of Oakville, Ontario



Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (5 of 5)

Stage 1 AA of the: Trafalgar Road (RR 3) Improvements Class EA Study, from Cornwall Road to Highway 407, Town of Oakville, Ontario

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Due to the identified undisturbed condition of the specified sections within study corridor, as illustrated in **Figures 3-7**, and the high potential for the recovery of both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian remains within the study corridor limits, a Stage 2 AA should be undertaken prior to any construction activities within these undisturbed sections, to minimize impacts to heritage resources. Should significant archaeological resources be encountered, additional background research or fieldwork may be required by the *Ministry of Tourism & Culture*.
2. This report is filed with the *Ministry of Tourism & Culture* in compliance with Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Ministry reviews reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the licence and archaeological resources have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the Ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. It is recommended that development not proceed before receiving confirmation that the *Ministry of Tourism & Culture* has entered the report into the provincial register of reports.
3. Should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Tourism & Culture* (416-314-7143) should be contacted immediately.
4. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Tourism & Culture* (416-314-7143), the police or coroner, and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit, *Ministry of Government Services* (416-326-8404).

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found and all field records that are made.”

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**APPENDIX A:
IMAGES²**

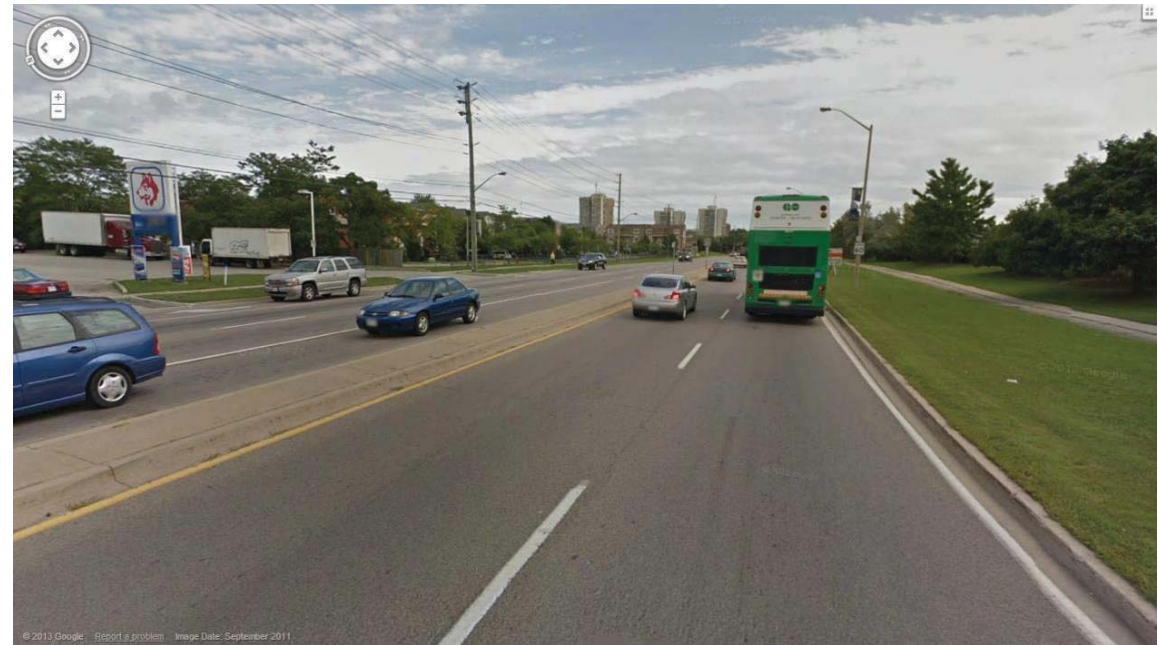


Image 1: Looking slightly southeast along Trafalgar Road just north of Upper Middle Road East at disturbed road ROW from previous grading activities and infrastructure development.



Image 2: Looking slightly southeast along Trafalgar Road at paved roadway and narrow shoulder, ditching, utilities, paved sidewalks, and landscaping

² Photographs are courtesy of Google Maps



Image 3: Looking slightly northwest along Trafalgar Road just north of Postridge Drive at disturbed road ROW resulting from previous grading activities and infrastructure development.



Image 4: Looking slightly southeast at low-lying wet area associated with Morrison Creek



Image 5: Looking slight southwest along Trafalgar Road south of Ceremonial Road at the woodlot that was recommended for further Stage 2 AA by Archeoworks Inc. in 2003. This area will not be impact by the current development.



Image 6: Looking southeast at potentially undisturbed grassed frontage beyond the existing road ROW requiring Stage 2 AA



Image 7: Looking southeast along Trafalgar Road at undisturbed woodlot. To be subject to a Stage 2 AA if it is to be disturbed.

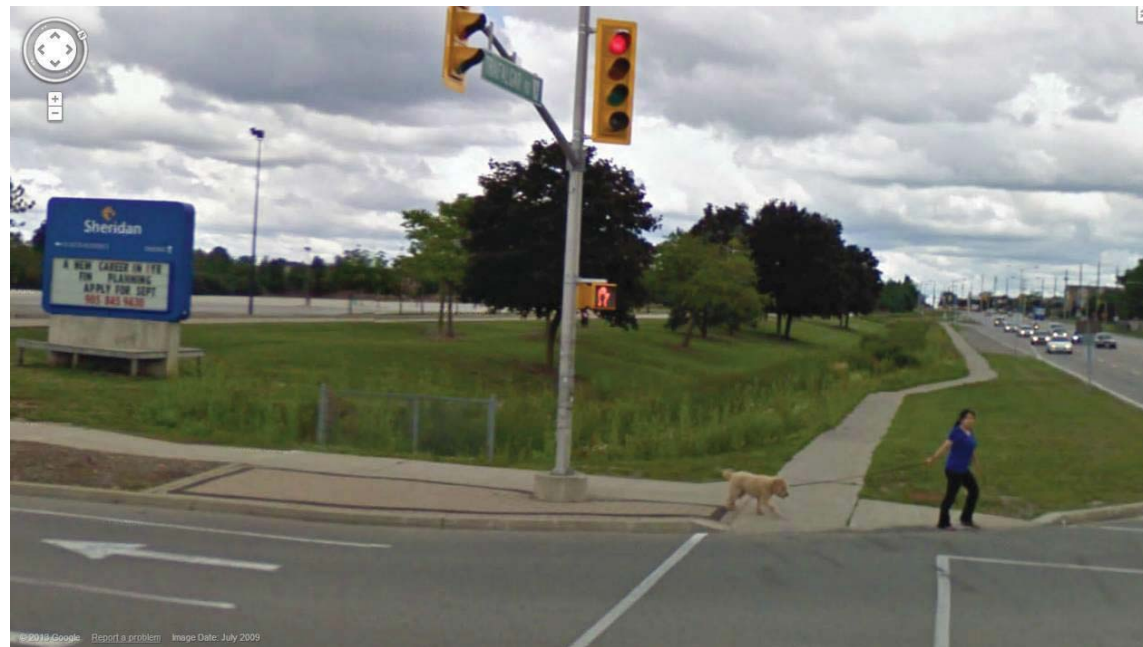


Image 8: Looking slightly northwest from Ceremonial Drive and Trafalgar Road at disturbed lands resulting from previous grading and landscaping activities within road ROW and beyond.



Image 9: Looking southeast along Trafalgar Road at disturbances associated with paved roadway, paved/gravel shoulder, utilities, ditching, and paved driveways



Image 10: Looking northwest along Trafalgar Road at disturbances associated within previous infrastructure development (i.e., paved road, paved/gravel shoulder, ditching and utilities)



Image 11: Looking southwest along Trafalgar just north of Burnhamthorpe Road at disturbances associated with infrastructure development and landscaping/grading activities.



Image 12: Looking slightly southwest along Trafalgar at grading disturbance associated with development.



Image 13: Looking northeast at undisturbed agricultural field requiring further Stage 2 AA.



Image 14: Looking slightly northeast at undisturbed agricultural field requiring further Stage 2 AA.