

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lots 4 & 5, Concession 1
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

June 10, 2026
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 48.75 Ha in size. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the construction of industrial facilities.

A previously authored Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 3 m Transect Pedestrian Survey, 5 m Transect Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified 1 Isolated Findspot, and two Indigenous peoples archaeological sites.

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Isolated Findspot #1 has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Scatter 1 Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- The identified Adder Jack Site (AiGx-508) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.

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- 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the land owner
-
- The Study Area contains land which retain archaeological potential but have not yet been subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended for these lands and should conform to the following:
 - Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
-
- 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.

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Indigenous Nations Engagement: Nation Huronne-Wendat

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Six Nations of the Grand River

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

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	CHVI	Notes
IF#1	AiGw-1138	Indigenous	No	-
Scatter 1	NA	Indigenous	No	
Adder Jack	AiGx-508	Indigenous	Yes	Stage 3 AA Recommended

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Part of Lots 4 & 5, Concession 1, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

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

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the development lands forming approximately 48.75 Ha. An area of Environmental woodlot measures 3.08 Ha, outside of the development land was excluded from the archaeological survey.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 48.75 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with treed areas (Map 2 & 3).

The majority of the Study Area is situated within the Bronte Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek Watersheds which both drain into the Sixteen Mile Creek - Credit River Watershed.(OMNRF 2025).

There are multiple watercourse and low-lying and wet lands with the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain (22) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all registered Indigenous archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites

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Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 306 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

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

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

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

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

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of Indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. Of the 141 sites of the 306 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 141 dated sites, 5% contained components dated to the Paleo Period, 77% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and the remained contained components dated to the Woodland period and or Chic combined. Overall, this sample demonstrates a strong Indigenous presence in the Archaic Periods compared to the other periods represented.

Within the full 306 site sample, 1% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to Iroquoian or “Early to Late Iroquoian” (n=3) and Neutral (n=1). It is crucial to note that while this information gives a better understanding of the cultures who resided on the land, it does not represent the full breadth of cultures and peoples that could have inhabited and utilized the landscape throughout its history.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, site types that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites featuring components that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite or Village amounted to (n=60). Sites with components that represented resource use or procurement such as hunting, hunting loss, processing, manufacturing, and biface amounted to (n=11). Sites with components that implied a meaningful modification of the landscape such as Cache amounted to (n=1). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown. It is of note that there is a relative low rate or absence of Village, Burial, Ossuary, and Long Term Occupation site types identified in this sample. This likely indicates a need for more in-depth testing and analysis within the archaeological record for this area and not necessarily a lack of these kinds of activities and land modifications within the landscape's history.

Altogether, the sample illustrates a prolonged history of land use and inhabitation by Indigenous peoples in the vicinity of the Study Area. The sample provides enough context to conclude that the landscape was traversed, inhabited, and utilized by Indigenous Peoples from the Paleo period through to and past the arrival of Europeans.

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

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	133
Aboriginal	115
findspot	44
scatter	27
Othercamp/campsite	17
Unknown	12
camp / campsite	10
Othertoolmanufacturing	2

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
cache, biface	1
hunting	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	18
Unknown	11
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
OtherScatter	1
(blank)	1
Archaic	24
Aboriginal	20
Unknown	12
scatter	5
findspot	2
camp / campsite	1
(blank)	4
findspot	2
(blank)	2
Archaic, Early	24
Aboriginal	20
findspot	10
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
Unknown	2
(blank)	2
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	4
findspot	3
scatter	1
Archaic, Late	24

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal	23
findspot	15
Othercamp/campsite	4
camp / campsite	2
Unknown	2
(blank)	1
scatter	1
Other	19
(blank)	19
Otherunknown_, Unknown	16
Othercamp/campsite_	2
Otherfindspot_	1
Archaic, Middle	16
Aboriginal	13
findspot	5
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
hunting	1
manufacturing	1
processing	1
(blank)	3
findspot	1
hunting loss	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	13
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	7
farmstead, findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
Otherrefuse, camp / campsite	1
OtherRefuse, findspot	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown	1
Unknown, findspot	1
Unknown, scatter	1
Aboriginal, Unknown	2
OtherRefuse, Unknown	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	2
Unknown, homestead	1
(blank)	1
Euro-Canadian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Early	10
Aboriginal	9
findspot	6
hunting loss	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	5
Aboriginal	5
Unknown	4
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland, Late	5
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	1
Unknown	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Neutral	1
village	1
Iroquoian	1
findspot	1
OtherEarly to Late Iroquoian	1
findspot	1
Woodland	4
Aboriginal	4
Unknown	3
scatter	1
Woodland, Middle	4
Aboriginal	4
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
scatter	1
Unknown	1
Paleo-Indian	3
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	2
Aboriginal	2
scatter	1
(blank)	1
Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	2
Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
hunting	1
Paleo-Indian, Late	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
findspot, homestead	1
Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	1
(blank)	1
camp / campsite, dump	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Woodland	1
Aboriginal	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Otherother, homestead, scatter	1
Post-Contact, Woodland	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
farmstead, scatter	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
homestead, village	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
hunting	1
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1

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

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

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

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

Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants. (MCFN 2023)

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

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

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

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

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

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

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

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated within two treaty lands; the Brant Tract or Treaty No. 3 3/4 and the Head of the Lake Treaty or Treaty No. 14.

The following Treaty No. 3 3/4 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, an ardent Loyalist, led Six Nations warriors into battle on the side of the British during the American Revolutionary War. Recognizing the great service Brant had rendered unto the Crown during the conflict, the British allowed him a choice of land for his own use. Brant chose a tract of land containing 3450 acres on which the present day city of Burlington, Ontario is located. Governor Simcoe of Upper Canada gave instructions that the land chosen by Brant was to be purchased from the Mississaugas of the Credit by the Crown and then granted to Joseph Brant. In October 1795, a provisional agreement was reached wherein the Mississaugas sold the land for £100. The agreement was confirmed in 1797. In 1988, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation initiated a claim against the Government of Canada alleging that the Crown had paid less than originally promised when purchasing the Brant Tract. The claim was

settled in conjunction with the Toronto Purchase Claim, in 2010, for a sum of \$145 million. (MCFN 2023)

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

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

The Brant Tract is roughly 14 square kilometres and covers a portion of land in Burlington between Derry Road at its northwest extent down to Lake Ontario. Its northeast border runs from approximately the intersection of Derry Rd and Walkers Line diagonally to about the midway point between Burloak Drive and Stevenson Road at the Lake Ontario Waterfront. The southwest border of the Brant Tract starts around the midpoint between Center Rd and McNiven Rd and runs through approximately the intersection of Edgewater Crescent and North Shore Blvd E as it makes its way to Lake Ontario. Representatives of the Mississauga peoples and the Crown signed the Brant Tract Treaty 3¾ into effect in 1795 (MIA 2024).

The Head of the Lake Purchase is also known as Treaty No. 14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay outlet and Etobicoke Creek and extending north 6 miles to the Brampton area where it meets the Ajetance Purchase. Treaty No. 14 was signed September of 1806 by representative Chiefs, Warriors, and Peoples of the Mississauga Nation and a representative of the Crown (MIA 2024).

4.2. County History

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

4.3. Township History

The Regional Municipality of Halton came into existence in 1974 when Halton County was abolished and the former townships that comprised it were dissolved. Of these townships, Trafalgar Township was located along the shore of Lake Ontario north to Halton County's midway point which is roughly the location of modern Highway 401. Trafalgar Township was bordered by Esquesing Township to the north, Nelson Township to the west, and Peel County

to the east. Trafalgar Township's settlement began formally around 1807 attracting United Empire Loyalists as well as European immigrants of largely British and Irish descent. Trafalgar Townships rich soils and well watered rolling landscape provided ample fodder for fast paced population growth; achieving a population of 548 people within ten years (Walker & Miles 1877). The first post office, "Trafalgar", was established in 1820 and served as the only Post Office between Dundas and Toronto for a number of years (Walker & Miles 1877). The streams lent themselves well to milling and agriculture quickly became a mainstay industry of the Township. The primary towns were Oakville and Milton which both became independent during the 1850s (Walker & Miles 1877). Other prominent communities included Palermo, Omaha, Drumquin, Auburn, Boyne, Bronte, and Trafalgar or Postville (Walker & Miles 1877). Early industry was propelled by a prosperous harbour on the shore of Lake Ontario in Oakville. There, shipbuilding, trade, and travel set a foundation for a multitude of industries to take root along the shoreline and extend further inland into Trafalgar Township. The lumber industry was the primary industry in the early years of the Township which eventually switched to agriculture and manufacturing as the timber trade dried up. Oakville harbour also brought the need for the railway which opened in 1855 (Mika & Mika 1977)(Mika & Mika 1983). By the 1870s, Trafalgar contained the Great Western Railway running east-west in the south and the Hamilton North-Western Railway running diagonally through Trafalgar's western extent (Walker & Miles 1877). When Halton County and its townships were disbanded in 1974, Trafalgar Township was split between the largest community centres of Oakville and Milton (Mika & Mika 1977). Modernly, Milton and Oakville are thriving towns functioning as not only rapidly growing residential suburbs of Toronto and Mississauga but also logistics and manufacturing centres in their own right.

4.4. Local History

Milton is the county town of Halton Region situated on Sixteen Mile Creek. Milton began as a sawmill settlement in 1822 called Martin's Mills after Jasper and Sarah Martin who built, owned, and operated the first grist mill on that portion of Sixteen Mile Creek (Rayburn 1997). Martin's grist mill was one of the first and only in the area and quickly attracted settlement with the population of Milton reaching 100 by 1837. The original settlers were United Empire Loyalists, English, Scottish, and Irish. With its fast growing population, Martin and the other settlers elected to name the community after the poet John Milton (Moreau 2021). In 1853, Milton became the location for Halton County's government and in 1857, Milton was formally incorporated as a town. Despite all of this upward growth Milton found itself truncated due to the poor conditions of the roads connecting it to other community hubs until a connecting rail

line was finally built in 1876 (Walker & Miles 1877). Milton's economy is still largely centred around manufacturing and distribution with it also becoming a popular suburb of Toronto. It was considered one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada with its population almost tripling between 2001 and 2016 (Moreau 2021).

Boyne is a neighbourhood located within the Town of Milton, centred around the crossroads of Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road. The community has always been quite small. Tremaine's Map of 1858 notes that the crossroads contain a Black Smith's Shop, School House, and Wagonshop with a sawmill and church nearby (Tremaine 1858). Walker & Miles' 1877 depicts the community with a School House and Post Office accompanied by a number of residential structures and nearby Mill (Walker & Miles 1877). At this time Boyne was known to contain the Boyne Woollen Mill, two churches, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and post office (Walker & Miles 1877). Modernly this neighbourhood is growing with residential developments to its northwest.

4.5. 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 Parts of Lot 4 & 5, Concession 1. The 1858 Tremaine map indicates land owners but does not give information as to structures or specific land uses. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Robert King and Josh. Brown. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The north west and northern limits of the Study Area are adjacent to roads.

Map 5: "Trafalgar North" (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lot 4 & 5, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Levi King, Geo. King and John Hunter. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The north west and northern limits of the Study Area are adjacent to roads. A portion of the southern limit of the Study Area is adjacent to the Hamilton and North Western Railway.

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

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 594040 N 4814778 indicated that there are 95 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-177	Ruhl Site	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Othercamp/campsite_
AiGx-99	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-98	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-97	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-96	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-95	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-62	Ruhl	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-61	Prosser	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-48	Ken Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-47	R. Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-46	Martin	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-45	Martin 2	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-435	Ruggiero Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, residential
AiGx-428		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGx-427	Kawahkitahaquibe	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-426	Pagitaniquatoibe	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-425	Location 61	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-423	Shadybrook H2 Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin
AiGx-422	Shadybrook P1 Site	Archaic, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-421	Matthew Langrill	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	farmstead, scatter
AiGx-420	Andrew Robinson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-418	AiGx-418	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-417	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-413	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-407	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-406	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-405	Location 38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-404	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-403	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-385	The Britannia Rd Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-384	P059-0631-2014	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-382	Forbes	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-380	Location 2	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-379	Location 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-376	Main Sail site 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-375	Site Y	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-374	Site x	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-370	Pony Pines II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-369	Pony Pines I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-368	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-367	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-365	Harrison	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGx-344	Capozzi	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-343	Buchanan	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGx-276	<i>None Provided</i>	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-270	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-269	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGx-257	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-256	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-247	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-246	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-245	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-233	Boyne Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherDomestic site, food preparation, storage and service
AiGx-101	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-100	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-565	Boyne H2 site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-563	Chew (AiGw-563)	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-562	AiGw-562 - P3	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-561	AiGw-561 - P2	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-560	AiGw-560 - P1	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-546	RR25H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-539	Location 11	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGw-538	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-537	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-394	Umiak #7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-393	Umiak #6	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-392	Umiak #5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-391	Umiak #4	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-390	Umiak #3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-389	Umiak #2	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-388	Umiak #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-368	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-293	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-292	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-291	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-233	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-204	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-190	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-189	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-188	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-186	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-185	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-184	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-183	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1128	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, scatter
AiGw-1062	P3	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGw-106	Death	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1048	Capra Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	dump
AiGw-1046	Aries Site	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-1040	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-1039	Proud Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGw-1013	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	OtherRefuse, findspot
AiGw-1012	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherScatter
AiGw-1010	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Otherrefuse, camp / campsite
AiGw-1009	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

5.2. Related and/or adjacent Archaeological Assessments

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

5.2.1. Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area:

PIF/CIF#: P379-0686-2024

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2; Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1; Lots 34 & 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Town of Milton Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar, Historic County of Halton*

Executive Summary: Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of the development of mix used facilities for both commercial and industrial application.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that previous historical archaeological surveys were conducted on portion of the Study Area; however, no reporting is available for these academic based surveys which were conducted decades ago. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that portions of the Study Area have been previously subject to archaeological assessment, while the majority of the lands have not been subject to any formal assessment and retain archaeological potential.

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

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.
- 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

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support for a larger overall land holding which included the current Study Area specifically for mixed use commercial and industrial developments.

5.2.2. Archaeological Assessments with 50 m of the Study Area:

PIF/CIF#: P141-0240-2015

Consultant Firm: AMEC Foster Wheeler

Report Title: *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSEMENT: SOUTH SIDE OF BRITANNIA ROAD WEST FROM TREMAINE ROAD TO 300 METRES EAST OF BRONTE ROAD, TOWN OF MILTON, HALTON REGION, ONTARIO*

Executive Summary: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler”), was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a portion of Britannia Road West, in the Town of Milton, Halton Region in support of intended roadway improvements between Tremaine Road (Regional Road 22) and 300 metres (“m”) east of Bronte Road (Regional Road 25). The study corridor for the archaeological assessment is situated on the south side of Britannia Road West within Part of Lot 5, Concession I to III in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. The corridor encompasses 6.64 hectares (“ha”) and varies from 10–55 m in width (Appendix A: Figures 1–3). The assessment was completed prior to any construction activities and was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on 14 November 2015 with the approval of PIF# P141-0240-2015. Permission to enter the lands to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on 13th November 2015. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment had indicated that the study corridor had archaeological potential and would require further assessment if the area was going to be developed. The Stage 2 property assessment identified that 3.29 hectares of the study corridor did not require intensive testing due to the removal of archaeological potential as a result of prior grading and other development-related disturbances, or the presence of permanently wet areas or slope. An additional 1.2 hectares was also previously assessed, leaving a total of 2.15 hectares that was assessed during our investigations. The remainder of the study area was deemed to have

archaeological potential and was subjected to a test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. Test pit or pedestrian survey was completed for all portions of the study area containing archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figures 5a-h). The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological resources, two of which were registered as archaeological sites. P1 was assigned the Borden number AiGx-417, and P2 was assigned the Borden number AiGx-418. P1 yielded two flaked Onondaga lithics and one Onondaga Lake Erie Bifurcated Base projectile point. P2 yielded five debitage flakes, four of Haldimand chert and one of Onondaga chert. P1 measures approximately 22 m north-south by 15 m east-west. P2 measures approximately 25 m by 25 m. P3 was an isolated findspot. P1 can be dated to the Early Archaic period on the basis of the recovery of diagnostic projectile point. P2 cannot presently be dated. Both P1 and P2 have potential cultural value and interest.

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted south of the current Study Area. The findings and recommendations of the report have no impacts on the findings or recommendations of the report herein.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0321-2018

Consultant Firm: Wood

Report Title: *Original Report: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Site AiGx-417, Part of Lot 5, Concession I, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Milton, Halton Region, Ontario*

Executive Summary: Amec Environment & Infrastructure (“Amec”) was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of Site AiGx-417 (“study area”), located within Lot 5, Concession I in the geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is on the south side of Britannia Road west of 1st Line in Milton, Ontario. The study area was historically described as Part of Lot 5, Concession I in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 4 and 5). This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class EA for the widening of Britannia Road and was conducted prior to development. A development plan appears as Appendix E. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment that included the current study area was completed by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2011. It determined that the study area had archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 pedestrian survey conducted by Amec (2016) on the south side of Britannia Road resulted in the identification of Site AiGx-417, a pre-contact Aboriginal component consisting of two flakes and a Lake Erie Bifurcate projectile point missing its tip. As this type of projectile point dates to the Early Archaic

Period, Site AiGx-417 was deemed to have cultural heritage value or interest warranting Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The Stage 3 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's ("MTCS") Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 23rd of October 2018 with the approval of PIF number P141-0321-2018. Permission to access the property was granted to Wood by the CLIENT on the 13th of November 2018. This permission was unconditional and extended to the recovery and removal of artifacts. Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted between the 22nd of April and 22nd of July 2019. On the 22 and 30 of April and 16 July 2019 field work was conducted under the direction of Shaun Austin (P141). On the 18 and 22 of July 2019, field work was conducted under the direction of Matthew Muttart (R1208). Field assistance throughout the duration of the project was provided by Cara Howell (R180), Victoria Lamond, Daniel Ionico, Esther Knecht, Teresa Wight (R1228), William Kearney, Thomas Prince, and Anne-Marie Warden of Wood. Table 3 in Section 2.1 contains the weather conditions and field crew present for each day of fieldwork. Fieldwork conducted on the 22nd and 30th of April 2019 found the heavy clay soils of the study area to be suitable for a controlled surface pick up (CSP) but too saturated to conduct excavations and artifact screening. Once the study area was allowed close to three months to dry, the Stage 3 assessment advanced unimpeded by weather or soil conditions. In keeping with the Regional Municipality of Halton's Indigenous engagement process, Wood provided information sharing letters (via email on the 15th and 23rd of October 2018) to the following First Nations communities: the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation – Department of Consultation and Accommodation (MCFN DOCA) and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). Information sharing letters included project details along with an invitation to participate. Supplementary Documentation for this report outlines the Indigenous engagement undertaken. During the Stage 3 assessment, First Nations' representation was provided by: Steven Sault, Jazmin Sault and Kris Jonathan from the Mississaugas of the Credit; and Craig Hill and Kevin Bomberry from the Haudenosaunee Development Institute. The Stage 3 assessment commenced with a CSP at 1-m intervals over the Stage 2 surface scatter. The CSP did not encounter any artifacts. After close to a three-month delay to allow the heavy clay soils to dry out sufficiently to be screened for artifacts, the CSP was followed up by the excavation of five 1-m test units on the 5-m grid and one intensification unit within the Stage 2 surface scatter (Appendix A: Figure 7a). The single intensification unit is equivalent to 20% of the five grid units, in keeping with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Table 3.1, Test Unit Strategy – Standard

2. The heavy clay soils from the five grid units were screened through 6-mm mesh. The heavy clay soils from the intensification unit were screened through 3-mm mesh, in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Section 3.2.2, Standard 7. No artifacts or subsurface cultural features were observed in any of the test units. Due to the absence of archaeological resources, Site AiGx-417 does not require mitigation of development impacts. This site does not meet any of the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as listed in Sections 3.4 and 3.4.1 or Table 3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted south of the current Study Area. The findings and recommendations of the report have no impacts on the findings or recommendations of the report herein. The site was within 20 m of the Study Area on the north western side along Britannia Road and was excavated to support a widening of the roadway. The site did not extend into the current Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0649-2020

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Milton Logistics Hub, Supplemental Parcels*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct Stage 2 archaeological assessment of supplemental parcels which may be impacted by construction of the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Overall, the study area for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment comprises approximately 4.9 hectares. The study area includes parts of Lots 2, 4, and 5, Concession 1, and parts of Lots 34 and 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, former Halton County, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the former *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Government of Canada 2012) and the former Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (CEAA 2015). The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used to in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2016a) determined that the study area retained potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between November 24, 2020 and December 11, 2020 under

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Project Information Form number P256-0649-2020 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MHSTCI.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), no further archaeological work is required for the study area. (Stantec 2021)

Relation to Study Area: This 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the development of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0446-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consultant Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Milton Logistic Hub, Additional Lands*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for additional lands associated with the Milton Logistic Hub (the Project). The study area for the additional lands comprises approximately 10.3 hectares located on part of Lots 4 and 5, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, 2012 and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (July 2015). The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards. The Stage 2 survey of the study area was conducted on June 17, 2016 under PIF # P256-0446-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. A total of four new archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area, three of which will require further archaeological assessment.

Location 61 (AiGx-425) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 13 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes 11 pieces of chipping detritus and 2 utilized flakes. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 61 (AiGx-425), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 61 (AiGx-425) is deemed to be

significant. Location 61 (AiGx-425) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 61 (AiGx-425) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. Location 62 (AiGx-426) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 20 metres by 30 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes nine pieces of chipping detritus and two utilized flakes. Despite the non- diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 62 (AiGx-426), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 62 (AiGx-426) is deemed to be significant. Location 62 (AiGx-426) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 62 (AiGx-426) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. Location 63 was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. Location 63 is a lithic findspot consisting of two pre-contact Aboriginal surface finds. The finds were identified approximately seven metres apart. Location 63 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 63 has been sufficiently documented. Therefore, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 63. Location 64 (AiGx-427) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 21 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 10 metres by 15 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes 19 pieces of chipping detritus and 2 utilized flakes. Despite the non- diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 64 (AiGx-427), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 64 (AiGx-427) is deemed to be significant. Location 64 (AiGx-427) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 64 (AiGx-427) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 61 (AiGx-425), Location 62 (AiGx-426) and Location 64 (AiGx-427) will be conducted according to the

procedures outlined in the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 archaeological assessments will include a controlled surface pick-up of the surface scatter. The area may be reploughed prior to the controlled surface pick-up if the consultant archaeologist decides that the field visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Since it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest of Location 61 (AiGx-425), Location 62 (AiGx-426), and Location 64 (AiGx-427) will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the controlled surface pick-up will be followed by the hand excavation of Stage 3 test units every five metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required for portions of the study area and so these portions recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license. (Stantec 2016b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0398-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Technical Data Report, Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to complete a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed development of the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). The Project consists of the construction and operation of a new intermodal terminal and the realignment/extension of the existing mainline tracks in the Town of Milton. The proposed Project will accommodate the growing demand for intermodal services and ensure service and fluidity through the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) as the current Brampton Intermodal Terminal approaches capacity with limited land available for expansion.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) has confirmed the Project is a Designated Project pursuant to Section 25 (b) for the purpose of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012 in that it involves: “[T]he construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new railway yard with seven or more yard tracks or a total track length of 20 km or more.” As a result, the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments were conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Standards and Guidelines) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Local Assessment Area (LAA) has determined that the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. The Regional Municipality of Halton’s archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. 2008) also supports this determination, although the current assessment has more up-to-date information on the archaeological resources of the area. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS’ 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub has determined that the LAA exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been recommended.

CN requested that the areas to be impacted by construction activities associated with the Project within the LAA be assessed as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Thus, only the Project Development Area (PDA) was assessed; however, as a result of PDA layout changes during the field assessment program, small portions of land were assessed that are no longer contained within the final iteration of the PDA. Approximately 153 hectares were assessed as part of the current Stage 2 assessment. The PDA has been assessed by both pedestrian survey and test pit survey at five metre intervals. A total of 56 new archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the PDA.

It is anticipated that no further archaeological assessment is recommended for 42 locations identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub PDA.

Further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for 14 archaeological locations.

Detailed recommendations for each archaeological location are provided in the report.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is required; hence the PDA remains 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. (Stantec 2016a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0436-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Inc

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 45 (AiGx-408), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 45 (AiGx-408) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 45 (AiGx-408) is located in part of Lot 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408) was conducted between May 30, 2016 and July 28, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0436-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 300 metres by 25 metres. The CSP resulted in the identification of 102 surface artifacts, including 99 Euro-Canadian artifacts and three Aboriginal artifacts. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 143 one-metre units strategically placed across the site and resulted in the recovery of an additional six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and 133 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The Aboriginal component of the site comprises nine artifacts, including: six pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one projectile point. Based on the findings from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408), wherein no test unit yielded more than one Aboriginal artifact, this site does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for*

Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. The Euro-Canadian component of the site comprises 232 artifacts, including: 116 household artifacts, 38 structural artifacts, 38 metal artifacts, 36 ceramic artifacts, 2 personal artifacts, 1 piece of horse hardware, and 1 piece of recent material. As 80% of the Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage does not represent a period of use that dates to before 1870, the site does not retain cultural heritage value or interest as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Euro-Canadian component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the site. (Stantec 2017b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of development of the Milton Logistics Hub within the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0435-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 38 (AiGx-405)*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 38 (AiGx-405) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 38 (AiGx-405) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 38 (AiGx-405) was conducted between June 8, 2016 and August 2, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0435-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is

located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 30 metres by 25 metres.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 38 (AiGx-405) resulted in the delineation of a small pre-contact Aboriginal camp or activity area where stone tool manufacturing and maintenance activities were occurring. A total of 24 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, including 19 pieces of chipping detritus and five expedient tools.

Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered, including the fact that the highest yielding test unit contained six artifacts with no associated diagnostics, Location 38 (AiGx-405) does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 38 (AiGx-405) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. (Stantec 2017b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0436-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Inc

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 45 (AiGx-408), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 45 (AiGx-408) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 45 (AiGx-408) is located in part of Lot 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408) was conducted between May 30, 2016 and July 28, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0436-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of

approximately 300 metres by 25 metres. The CSP resulted in the identification of 102 surface artifacts, including 99 Euro-Canadian artifacts and three Aboriginal artifacts. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 143 one-metre units strategically placed across the site and resulted in the recovery of an additional six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and 133 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The Aboriginal component of the site comprises nine artifacts, including: six pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one projectile point. Based on the findings from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408), wherein no test unit yielded more than one Aboriginal artifact, this site does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. The Euro-Canadian component of the site comprises 232 artifacts, including: 116 household artifacts, 38 structural artifacts, 38 metal artifacts, 36 ceramic artifacts, 2 personal artifacts, 1 piece of horse hardware, and 1 piece of recent material. As 80% of the Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage does not represent a period of use that dates to before 1870, the site does not retain cultural heritage value or interest as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Euro-Canadian component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the site. (Stantec 2017b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of development of the Milton Logistics Hub within the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

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

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton 2008 Update. This plan and associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report (ASI 2008).

5.5. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed or Designated on the property.

5.6. Historic Plaques

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

5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Historic transportation routes within 100 m of the Study Area
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

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

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.

- 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

7.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

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

TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
May-23-2024	9°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
May-27-2025	18°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
May-28-2025	19°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Jun-2-2025	28°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Sep-9-2025	27°C, light cloud cover	Andrews (R1400)	Bhagowtee

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

The Study Area was found to contain well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields which have been subject to both ploughing and various periods of disking. Some of the agricultural

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

fields had chaff remaining consisting of corn stalk. Despite multiple passes with a disk, the chaff remains, and as such a 3 m Pedestrian Survey Transect was completed on some of the fields. The agricultural fields were subject to a Pedestrian Survey at 3 - 5 m maximum survey transects (Images 1-30). Areas of the Study Area were unviable to plough and consisted of Low Lying and Wet lands (non-navigable) and scrubland (Images 35-38). A portion of the Study Area contained a gas pipeline and no Test Pitting was done atop this area due to previous disturbance and hazards. The agricultural lands atop the pipeline were subject to a pedestrian survey.

If archaeological resources were identified during the Pedestrian Survey, survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals to determine if the artifact(s) constituted an 'Isolated Findspot' or a component of a larger archaeological resource scatter or site. If more than one artifact was identified a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was conducted along 1 m transects until a 20 m sterile buffer was achieved. All CSP Findspots were GPS recorded and retained per their provenience (Images 31-34).

The completed Pedestrian Survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the discovery of 1 Isolated Findspot and 2 archaeological sites (Maps 6, 7, 8 & 9).

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

7.2. Identified Archaeological Resources

An overview of the identified archaeological resources identified is provided below.

TABLE 5: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Site Name	Type	Borden	Cultural Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Yield	Site Area m2
IF#1	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
Scatter 1	Site	-	Indigenous	CSP	2	4
Adder Jack	Site	AiGx-508	Indigenous	CSP	3	52

8. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources:

8.1. Isolated Findspots

The Stage Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of 1 Indigenous Isolated Findspots.

TABLE 6: IDENTIFIED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS

Providence	Affinity	Type	Material	Period	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
IF#1	Indigenous	Flake - Fragment	Bois Blanc	Indeterminate	-	-	-

Isolated Findspot #1:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a Bois Blanc formation chert Flake Fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

8.2. Archaeological Sites

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Study Area resulted in the identification of 2 Archaeological Sites.

Scatter 1 Site:

The Scatter 1 Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 7: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 8: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Core	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Tool	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Biface Fragment	1

The recovered assemblage consist of a fragment of Bifacial tool, and a Core fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Adder Jack Site AiGx-508:

The Adder Site yielded a total of 3 artifacts.

TABLE 9: ADDER JACK SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 10: ADDER JACK SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	1
Onondaga	1
Flake - Fragment	1
Projectile Point	2
Onondaga	2
Adder Orchard Projectile Point	1
Jacks Reef Partial PPO	1

TABLE 11: ADDER JACK SITE ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. No.	Class	Group	Material	Item	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
AiGx508.C SP.1	Indigenous	Chipping Detritus	Onondaga	Flake Fragment	-	-	-

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Cat. No.	Class	Group	Material	Item	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
AiGx508.C SP.3	Indigenous	Projectile Point	Onondaga	Jacks Reef	6.94	34.10	27.42
AiGx508.C SP.3	Indigenous	Projectile Point	Onondaga	Adder Orchard	8.00	46.46	29.19

The recovered assemblage consisted of a Woodland period Jacks Reef projectile point, a Late Archaic period Adder Orchard projectile point and a Flake Fragment.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

8.3. Artifact Analysis Overview & Holdings

The analysis of lithic debitage was conducted following the general methodologies provided below which have been refined from archaeological literature and common archaeological practice (Andrefsky 2005).

- Diagnostic Projectile Point (PPO): An identifiable and intact projectile point that has a generally accepted temporal affinity.
- Formal Tool: An identifiable lithic tool that has a generally accepted function but not generally accepted temporal affinity.
- Informal Tool: An expediently created tool crafted from an artifact generally not attributed as a stand-alone tool.
- Block Shatter: Resulting from core reduction.
- Chipping Detritus: By products of the lithic reduction sequence which are too fragmentary to be classified as shatter and are not flakes.
- Flake Fragments: Flakes lacking a complete platform
- Flakes: Flakes exhibiting an intact platform were typed as either:
 - o Primary: a flake containing cortex.
 - o Secondary: a secondary reduction flake.
 - o Tertiary (Thinning): reduction and removal related to final production or modification (such as sharpening).

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

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

TABLE 12: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0687-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0687-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Stage 2 Artifact Assemblage	Artifacts	1	Box ID: 2025-CA2
Artifacts will be held in trust by Irvin Heritage Inc. until such time as they can be transferred at the direction of the Government of Ontario. All retained artifacts are contained within 1 box measuring 55 cm Length, 41 cm Height and 30 cm Depth.			

9. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources.

Isolated Findspot #1:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a Bois Blanc formation chert Flake Fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted. The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #1 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 1 Site:

The site produced a total of 2 artifact consisting of a core fragment and a biface fragment, both manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Scatter 1 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Adder Jack Site AiGx-508:

The recovered assemblage consisted of a Flake Fragment, a Jacks Reef projectile point and an Adder Orchard projectile point, all manufactured from Onondaga chert. The assemblage was all found within a 10m x 10m block pedestrian survey area.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of an Indigenous peoples presence within the Study Area from the Late Archaic to the Woodland period.

The Adder Jack Site AiGx-508 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended for the Adder Jack AiGx-508.

TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 3 m Pedestrian Survey	Archaeological Resources	20.21	41.5%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Pedestrian Survey	Archaeological Resources	22.61	46.4%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Archaeological Resources	0.31	0.6%
Hazard Lands - Gas Line	-	0.35	0.7%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet, Non-Navigable Waterways	-	2.08	4.3%
Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 AA Recommended	-	3.08	6.3%
Total		48.75	100

10. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Isolated Findspot #1 has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Scatter 1 Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- The identified Adder Jack Site (AiGx-508) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the land owner
- The Study Area contains land which retain archaeological potential but have not yet been subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended for these lands and should conform to the following:

Stage 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
- 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.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey. Note Low Lying & Wet lands in the rear.



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



Image 4: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

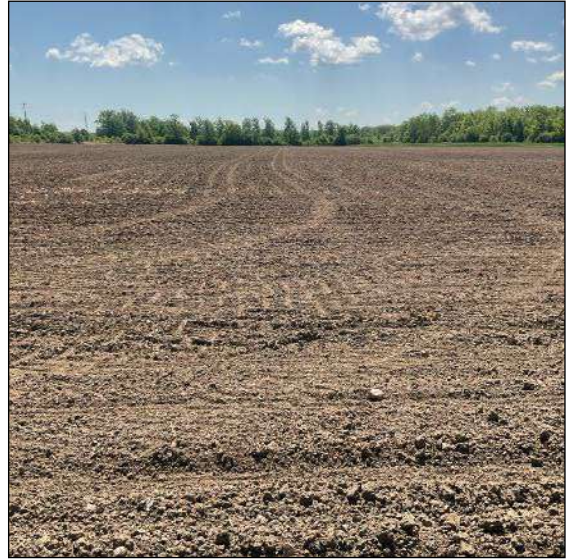


Image 6: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 7: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 8: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 10: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 11: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 12: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 13: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 14: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 15: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 16: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 17: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 18: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 19: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 20: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 21: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey. Low Lying & Wet lands in background.



Image 22: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 23: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 24: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 25: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 26: Field Archaeologists conducting 3 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 27: Field Archaeologists conducting a 35m transect Test Pit Survey.

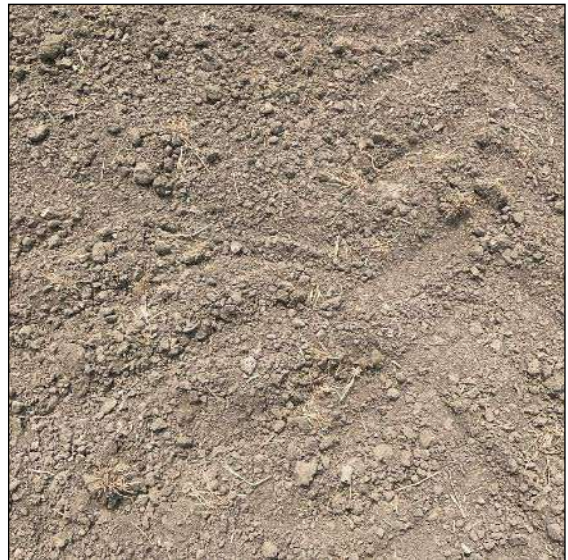


Image 28: Example of soil visibility.



Image 29: Example of soil visibility.

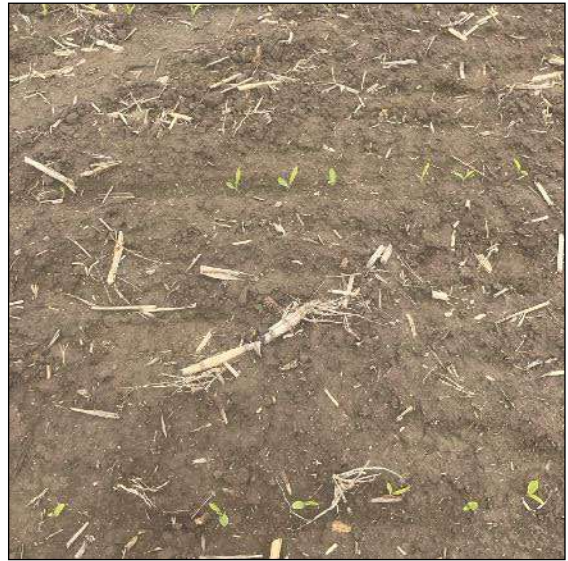


Image 30: Example of soil visibility.



Image 31: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP at the Scatter 1 Site.



Image 32: Artifact as identified during the CSP of the Scatter 1 Site.



Image 33: Example of CSP conditions at the Adder Orchard Site.



Image 34: CSP area of the Adder Orchard Site.

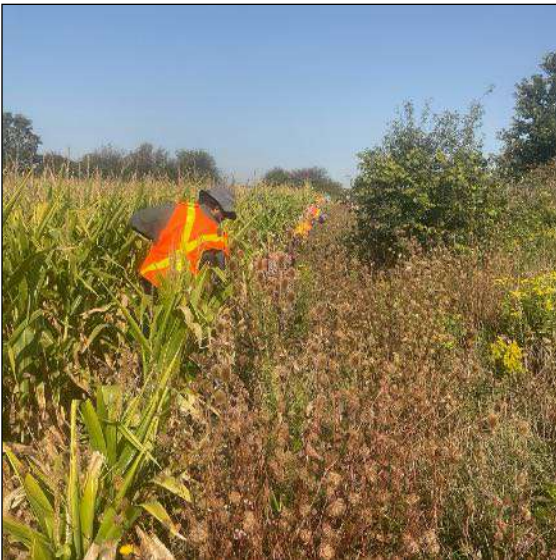


Image 35: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 36: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 37: Example of Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 38: Example of Low Lying and Wet conditions.

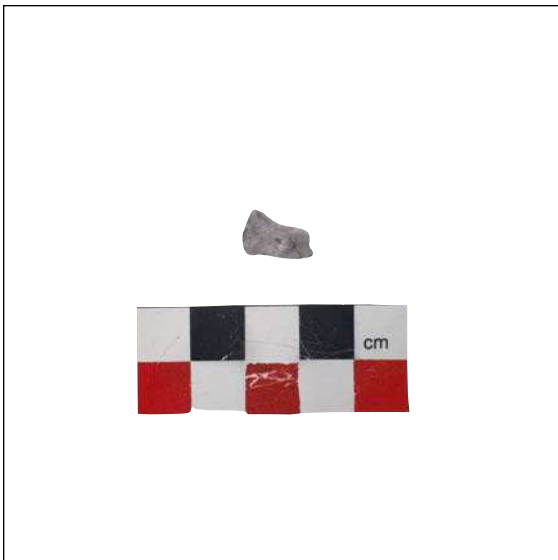


Image 39: Isolated Findspot #1 Bois Blanc formation chert Flake Fragment (Cat# P379-0687.S2.IF1)



Image 40: Scatter 1 Site assemblage, Core Fragment (L), Biface Fragment (R) (Cat# P379-0687.SS1.1, P379-0687-SS1.2)



Image 41: Adder Jack Site assemblage, Flake Fragment (L), Jacks Reef PPO (M), Adder Orchard PPO (R) (Cat#

12. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

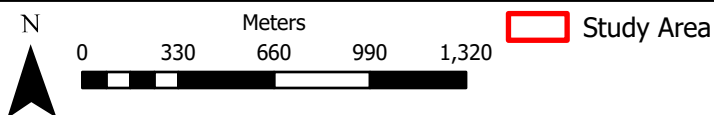
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

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

13. MAPS



Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Map 1: Study Area Location

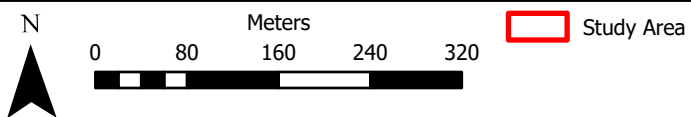


Meters
0 80 160 240 320

Study Area

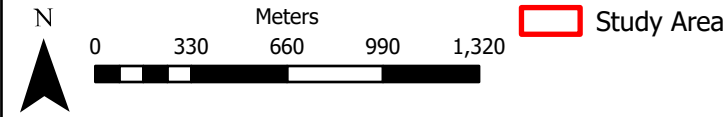
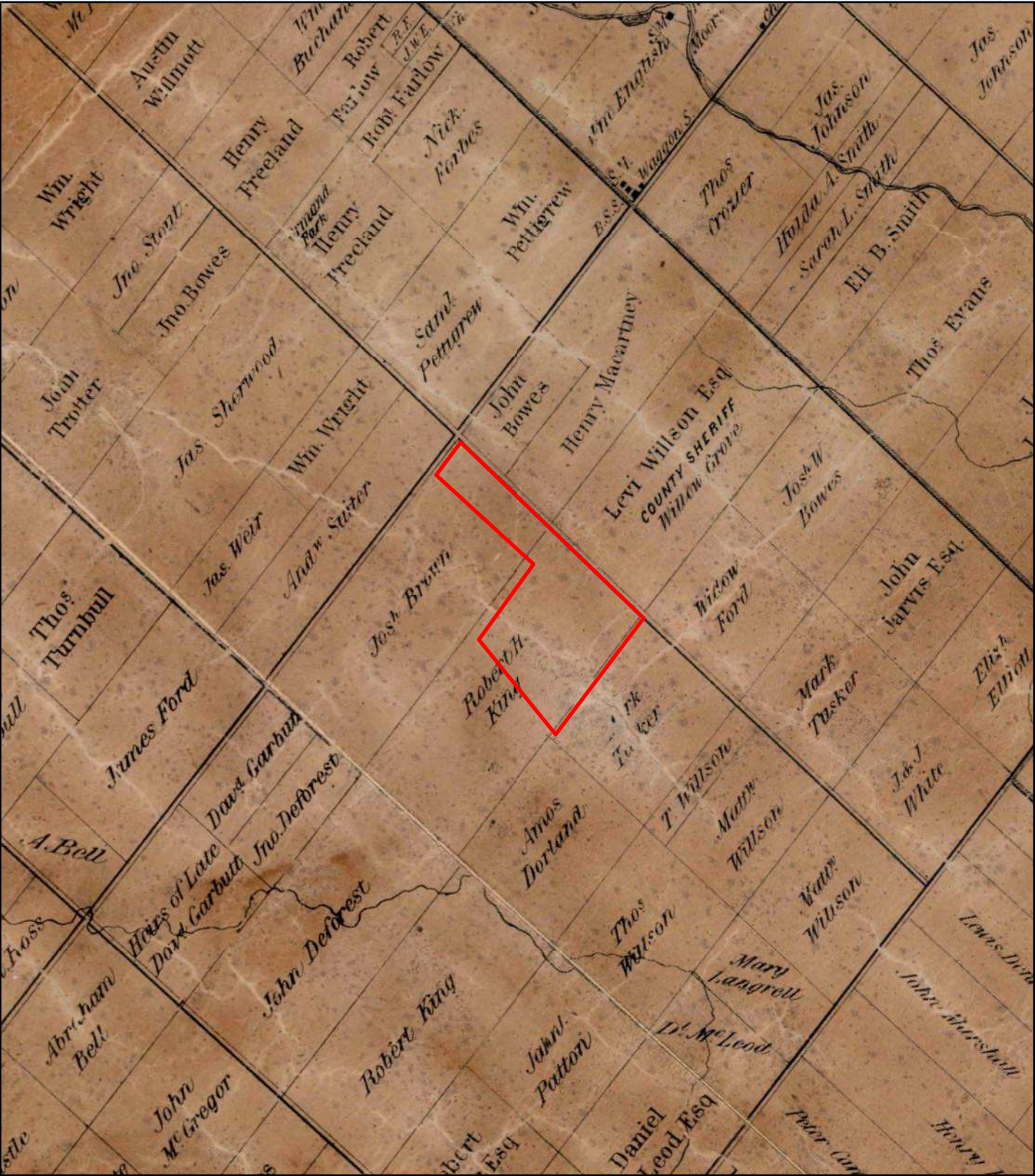
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastyrrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA,

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



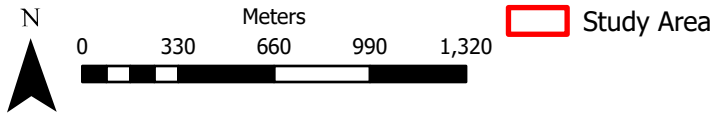
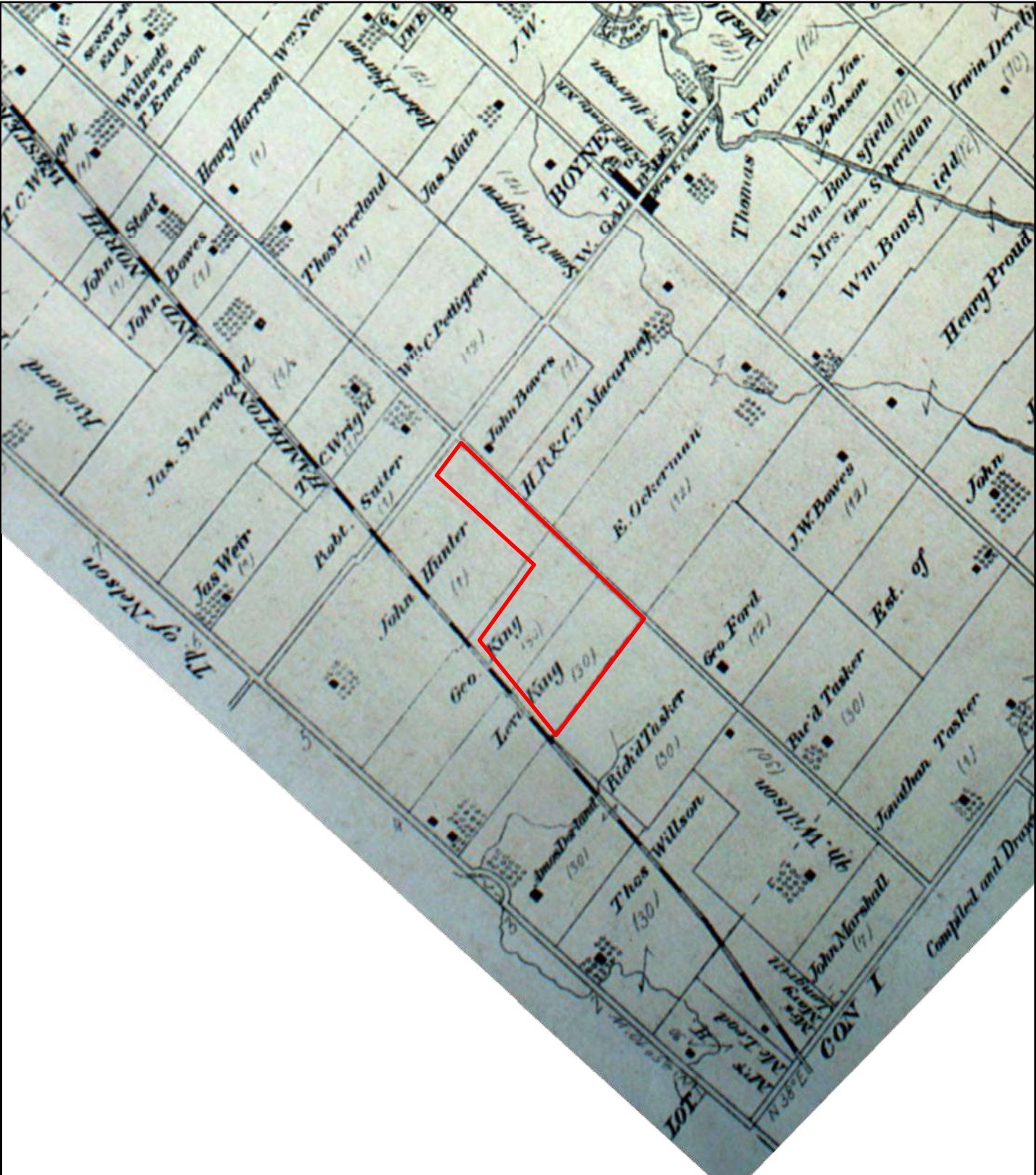
Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



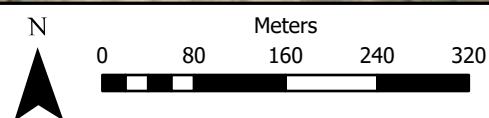
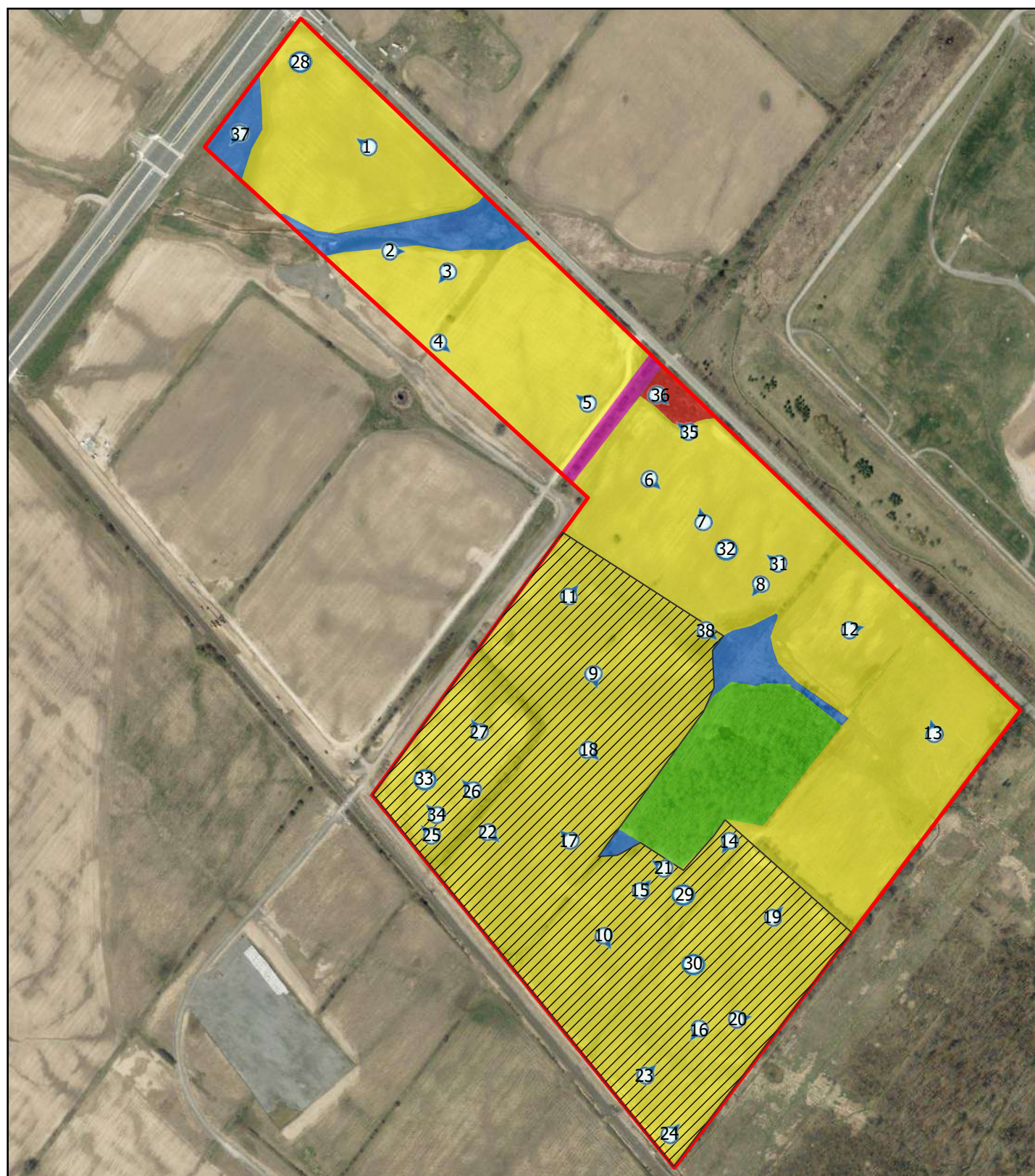
Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 4: Study Area atop 1858 Historic Map



Source: Walker & Miles 1877

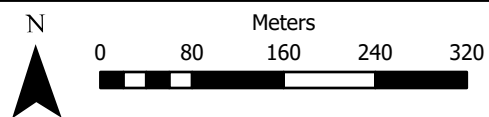
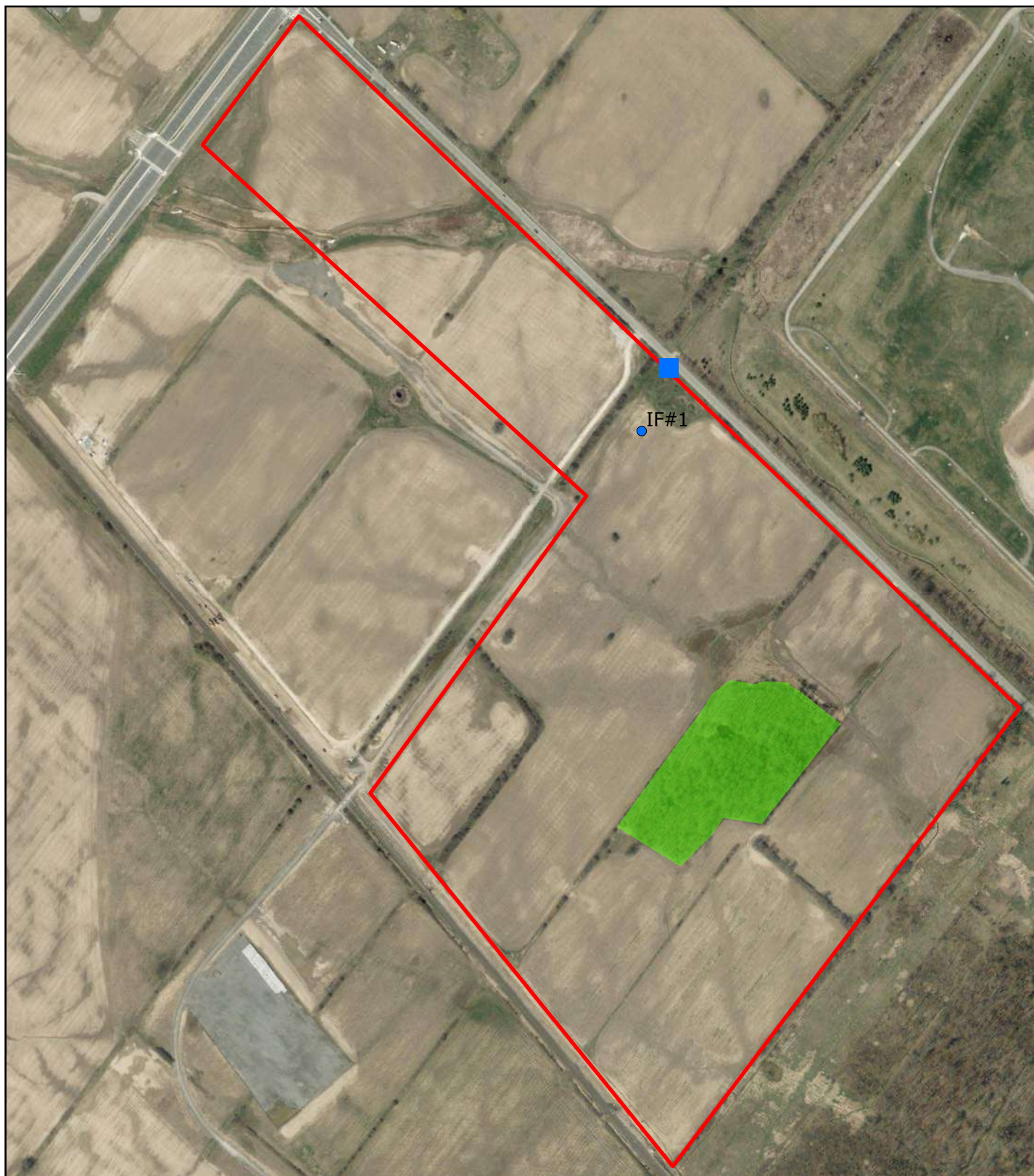
Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Historic Map



Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- Hazard Area: Gas Pipeline - Low Potential
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended
- Low Lying & Wet: Low Archaeological Potential
- 5m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- 3m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- ⓘ Photo # & Direction

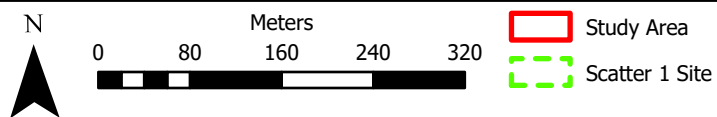
Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment Methodologies with Photo Plates



- Study Area
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended
- Isolated Findspot
- Off Site Datum

Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Isolated Findspot



Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Not Recommended For Further Assessment



N
0 80 160 240 320
Meters



Study Area



Adder Jack Site (AiGx-508)

Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 9: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Recommended For Further Stage 3 Assessment

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