IRVIN HERITAGE INC.

Stage 1
Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lots 11-14
Concessions 7 & 8
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

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Executive Summary

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of the Agerton Secondary Plan Area in the Town of Milton. This high level Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is one of several supporting Technical Studies for the Agerton Secondary Plan Study Area.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report indicates that various other archaeological assessments have been completed within the Study Area. Further, information in the provincial archaeological PastPortal system indicates subsequent archaeological assessments have bene undertaken, with no associated repotting yet accepted by the province.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the portions of the Study Area have been highly disturbance through deep soil disturbance such as the railway and roadways within the Study Area. The majority of the Study Area retains 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

- AjGw-626 has been registered within the Study Area under PIFS P123-0358-2017 and P383-0188-2019 as requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation. Information within the provincial sites module indicates that a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation PIF, and Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection PIF have been obtained. However, at the time of this report being authored, these reports have yet to be accepted by the province. Should development in this area be contemplated, further archaeological studies may, or may not be required depending on the details of the associated, but currently non-accepted reports. Any future work in this area should include a review of the status of AjGw-626.

- AjGw-627 has been registered within the Study Area under PIFS P123-0358-2017 and P383-0188-2019, the site is of no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest per the accepted report.

- AjGw-583 has been registered within the Study Area Under PIF P123-0358-2017 as requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation which must confirm to the following as recommended in P123-0358-2017:

The Stage 3 assessment should consist of the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1, of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The test unit excavation will consist of 1 m by 1 m square test units laid out in a 5 m grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of 5 centimetres (cm) within the subsoil. Additional test units (representing 20% of the initial grid) should be excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to the site should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

- Archaeological Sites, AjGw-640, AjGw-641, AjGw-632 and AjGw-643 have been identified within the Study Area but no associated reporting has been identified; although these site forms are linked to P383-0188-2019. Should development in this area be contemplated, further archaeological studies may, or may not be required depending on the details of the associated, but currently non-accepted reports. Any future work in this area should include a review of the status of AjGw-640, AjGw-641, AjGw-632 and AjGw-643.

- The Study Area contains a segment of Sixteen Mile Creek, as such, a recommendation for a Marine Archaeological Assessment may be required. It is recommended that confirmation of such be requested of the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as part of any property specific Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- 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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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within Part of Lots 11-14, Concessions 7 & 8, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of the Agerton Secondary Plan Area in the Town of Milton. This high level Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is one of several supporting Technical Studies for the Agerton Secondary Plan Study Area.

The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 432.31 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is approximately 432.31 Ha in size and is predominantly active agricultural lands, scrubland, extant, occupied, and serviced structures associated parking pads, residential and commercial structures and manicured lawns and railways and roadways (Maps 2 & 3).

East Sixteen Mile Creek and associated tributaries are within 100 m, or directly within, the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Sand Plain (33) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

The soil within the Study Area consisted predominantly of sands and clays.

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 404 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.

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. 160 sites of the 404 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 160 dated sites, 4% contained components dated to the Paleo period, 63% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and 37% contained components dated to the Woodland period.

Within the full 404 site sample, < 3% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to Iroquoian (n=9), Mississauga (n=1), 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, Village, Residential, and Short-term amounted to (n=101). Sites with components that represented resource use or procurement such as hunting, fishing, hunting loss, kill site, resource procurement, and tool manufacturing amounted to (n=13). Sites with components that implied a meaningful modification of the

landscape such as Burial 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. 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 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	**183**
Aboriginal	133
findspot	46
Othercamp/campsite	41
scatter	29
Unknown	10
camp / campsite	4
(blank)	3
(blank)	48
scatter	31
(blank)	5
camp / campsite	4
findspot	3
camp / campsite, killsite	1
camp / campsite, scatter	1
OtherScatter	1
Unknown	1
Unknown, findspot	1
OtherN/A	1
OtherN/A	1
Unknown	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Late	**35**
Aboriginal	30

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot	22
Othercamp/campsite	6
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	5
camp / campsite	2
scatter	2
findspot	1
Other	**23**
(blank)	21
Otherfindspot_	18
Othercamp/campsite_	2
Unknown	1
Otherlroquoian_	1
Othercamp/campsite_	1
Unknown	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Middle	**21**
Aboriginal	19
findspot	11
camp / campsite	2
scatter	2
hunting	1
hunting loss	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	2
OtherResource procurement, short term	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact	**20**

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
(blank)	18
scatter	8
(blank)	7
Unknown	2
Otherartificial concentration of artifacts in leveling fill	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Othertoolmanufacturing, midden	1
Aboriginal, Neutral	1
village	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	**18**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	7
Unknown, dump	2
dump, hunting	1
farmstead, findspot	1
findspot, homestead	1
Othercamp/campsite, homestead	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	6
scatter	3
farmstead, scatter	1
homestead, scatter	1
Unknown, homestead	1
Euro-Canadian	3
Othercamp/campsite	1
residential	1
Unknown, dump	1
Euro-Canadian, Unknown	1
Unknown, house, midden	1
OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
(blank)	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Archaic, Early	**16**
Aboriginal	12
findspot	8
scatter	4
(blank)	4
findspot	1
scatter	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Late	**16**
Aboriginal	6
findspot	3
village	2
(blank)	1
Iroquoian	4
Othercamp/campsite	2
findspot	1
village	1
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	3
findspot	3
(blank)	3
scatter	2
findspot	1
Woodland, Early	**15**
Aboriginal	12
findspot	9
hunting loss	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	3

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot	2
(blank)	1
Archaic	**13**
Aboriginal	10
Othercamp/campsite	6
scatter	3
findspot	1
(blank)	3
(blank)	3
Woodland	**8**
Aboriginal	5
Othercamp/campsite	2
camp / campsite	1
camp / campsite, fishing	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	3
Othercamp/campsite	2
burial, village	1
Woodland, Middle	**6**
Aboriginal	6
findspot	4
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown, hunting loss	1
Paleo-Indian, Late	**3**
Aboriginal	3
Othercamp/campsite	2
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Woodland	**3**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	3
camp / campsite, farmstead	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
farmstead, scatter	1
findspot	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	**3**
Aboriginal	3
findspot	1
hunting	1
OtherFindspot, Unknown	1
Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	**2**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
findspot, homestead	1
(blank)	1
OtherRefuse deposit, scatter	1
Paleo-Indian	**2**
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	**1**
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Woodland, Woodland, Early	**1**
(blank)	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	**1**
Aboriginal	1
killsite	1
Archaic, Early, Woodland, Late	**1**
Aboriginal	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	**1**

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
cabin	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	**1**
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	**1**
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	**1**
Aboriginal, Irish	1
farmstead, short term	1
Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact, Woodland, Early	**1**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
camp / campsite, dump, hunting	1
Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	**1**
Aboriginal	1
hunting	1
Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	**1**
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Indian, Late	**1**
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Post-Contact	**1**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Otherother, homestead, scatter	1
Archaic, Post-Contact, Woodland	**1**
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian, Mississauga	1
Othercamp/campsite, village	1
Paleo-Indian, Late, Post-Contact	**1**

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Otherother, findspot, homestead	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	**1**
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	**1**
Aboriginal	1
village	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 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)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The following Treaty No. 19 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

> *In addition to their three small reserves located on the Lake Ontario shoreline, the Mississaugas of the Credit held 648 000 acres of land north of the Head of the Lake Treaty lands and extending to the unceded territory of the Chippewa of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. In mid-October, 1818, the Chippewa ceded their land to the Crown in the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty and, by the end of October, the Crown sought to purchase the adjacent lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit. The Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, William Claus, met with the Mississaugas from October 27-29, 1818, and proposed that the Mississaugas sell their 648 000 acres of land in exchange for an annual amount of goods. The continuous inflow of settlers into their lands and fisheries had weakened the Mississaugas' traditional economy leaving them in a state of impoverishment and with a rapidly declining population. In their enfeebled state, Chief Ajetance, on behalf of the assembled people, readily agreed to the sale of their lands for £522.10 of goods paid annually. Major cities found within the lands of the Ajetance Treaty of 1818 include Brampton and Milton.* (MCFN 2023)

The Study Area is located within the limits of the Ajetance Purchase Treaty 19. This treaty was signed in 1818 by representatives of the Anishinaabe community and the Crown and is named for Chief Ajetance of the Credit River Mississaugas. Modernly, the southwestern border of this treaty is located in the Moffat area. Moving northwest, Treaty 19's western border is roughly west of Highway 29 traveling to approximately Arthur. The northern border of the Ajetance Treaty follows the rough trajectory of highway 9 east through Orangeville meeting its eastern border at the rough location of Caledon King Townline North. The eastern extent of the Ajetance Treaty then traces highway 24 & 50 south to where it meets the Head of the Lake

Treaty north of the 407. Here, the southern border runs southwest back to Moffat bisecting Brampton along the way. This entire area encompasses approximately 6500Km² (MIA 2023).

4.2. County History

The Regional Municipality of Halton, formerly Halton County, is located on the north western shore of lake Ontario. Halton Region originally belonged to the Nassua District before it was renamed the Home District in the 1792 Provincial Act. In 1816, when the districts were again redefined, Halton County became part of The Gore District alongside Wentworth County and was largely settled by United Empire Loyalists beginning in the 1780s boasting a fast growing economy. Shortly after the signing the Mississauga Tract Treaty in 1806 more lands in this area were surveyed and slated for settlement. Alongside this, the building of York Road or Highway 5 which connected Toronto and London, set the stage for fast settlement with 667 people calling Halton home by 1817(Mika & Mika 1982)(Walker & Miles 1877). Settlers from the British Isles and Ireland started flooding in, mainly in the lands to the north of the district. Halton, named for Major William Halton, was defined as a county within the district of Gore alongside Wentworth in 1816. During the 19th century, industry in Halton County centred around agriculture and the milling potential of the rivers running through its land. Community centres were built around milling and rapidly grew with the introductions of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Hamilton and North Western, and Credit Valley Railways. These railways were paramount in bolstering Halton's thriving manufacturing industries as the roads were often difficult to navigate and this slowed trade previously (Mika & Mika 1982). The 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County admits that when it comes to travel in Halton, "…its roads are, as a general thing, only fit for travel in summer or when covered with snow. At other times the mud is something to be remembered with anything but pleasure by the unfortunate traveller." (Walker & Miles 1877). In 1853, Gore was disbanded and Halton and Wentworth counties were separated. Halton retained the townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassawaweya(Walker & Miles 1877). Overtime townships were pulled in and pushed out but by its ascension to Region Municipality in 1974 Halton contained the City of Burlington, townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya and the towns of Georgetown, Halton Hills, Milton, and Oakville (Mika & Mika 1982)(Rayburn 1997).

4.3. Township History

The Regional Municipality of Halton came into existence in 1974 when Halton County was abolished and the former townships that comprised it were dissolved. Of these townships,

Trafalgar Township was located along the shore of Lake Ontario north to Halton County's midway point which is roughly the location of modern Highway 401. Trafalgar Township was bordered by Esquesing Township to the north, Nelson Township to the west, and Peel County to the east. Trafalgar Township's settlement began formally around 1807 attracting United Empire Loyalists as well as European immigrants of largely British and Irish descent. Trafalgar Townships rich soils and well watered rolling landscape provided ample fodder for fast paced population growth; achieving a population of 548 people within ten years (Walker & Miles 1877). The first post office, "Trafalgar", was established in 1820 and served as the only Post Office between Dundas and Toronto for a number of years (Walker & Miles 1877). The streams lent themselves well to milling and agriculture quickly became a mainstay industry of the Township. The primary towns were Oakville and Milton which both became independent during the 1850s (Walker & Miles 1877). Other prominent communities included Palermo, Omaha, Drumquin, Auburn, Boyne, Bronte, and Trafalgar or Postville (Walker & Miles 1877). Early industry was propelled by a prosperous harbour on the shore of Lake Ontario in Oakville. There, shipbuilding, trade, and travel set a foundation for a multitude of industries to take root along the shoreline and extend further inland into Trafalgar Township. The lumber industry was the primary industry in the early years of the Township which eventually switched to agriculture and manufacturing as the timber trade dried up. Oakville harbour also brought the need for the railway which opened in 1855 (Mika & Mika 1977)(Mika & Mika 1983). By the 1870s, Trafalgar contained the Great Western Railway running east-west in the south and the Hamilton North-Western Railway running diagonally through Trafalgar's western extent (Walker & Miles 1877). When Halton County and its townships were disbanded in 1974, Trafalgar Township was split between the largest community centres of Oakville and Milton (Mika & Mika 1977). Modernly, Milton and Oakville are thriving towns functioning as not only rapidly growing residential suburbs of Toronto and Mississauga abut also logistics and manufacturing centres in their own right.

4.4. Local or Community History

The Study Area contains the historic community of Agerton. Prior to 1892, Agerton was known as Auburn and acted as a small community along the stage road between Oakville and Hornby containing accommodations for travellers (McDonald 2011)(R.L. Polk & Co 1888). The community was situated along the Credit Valley line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and served as the nearest rail station to Hornby where the nearest post office was located (John Lovell & Son 1881). Auburn was home to a large building business owned by Robert Forrest and had a local blacksmith John Saunders (Sutherland 1868). After 1892, Agerton appears in local directories signifying the establishment of a post office. The name change was likely to avoid

confusion the community of Auburn located in Huron County. In 1899, Agerton recorded a population of 60 and Saunders J & Son, Carriage Makers, were the primary industry. John A Saunders served as the postmaster (UPCI 1899). Modernly, Agerton is a small community located at the intersection of Trafalgar and Derry Roads in the Town of Milton.

4.5. Study Area History

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

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

The Study Area has no noted structures or farmsteads however the lands within are under various owners (see Map 4 for detail). The Study Area also contains the developed portions of Auburn (Agerton). There are no churches, cemeteries, schools or commercial/industrial structures noted.

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

The Study Area has numerous farmsteads noted with associated orchards under various differing owners (see Map 5 for detail). The Study Area also contains the developed portions of Auburn (Agerton) now much larger than noted in the 1858 map. . There are no churches, cemeteries, schools or commercial/industrial structures noted.

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 was conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 595639 N 4824325 indicated that there are 144 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. There are 9 registered archaeological sites within the Study Area or within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-325	23-505P2	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-324	23-505P1	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	OtherFindspot, Unknown
AjGx-323	Location 5	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-322	Location 4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-321	Location 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-318	Cook site	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	farmstead
AjGx-317	23-505H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AjGx-316	23-505H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AjGx-315	23-505H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AjGx-314	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGx-313	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGx-312	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGx-308	Forrest Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AjGx-304	Trafalgar Road H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Othershingle factory; carpenter shop
AjGx-303	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-294	12635 Steeles Avenue Location 5	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-293	Location 3	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-260	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	farmstead, homestead
AjGx-235	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGx-234	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	*None Provided*
AjGx-231	Location 2	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	*None Provided*
AjGx-230	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	OtherHomestead
AjGx-225	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-19	12635 Steeles Avenue Location 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AjGx-180	Halton 2	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-179	Halton 1	Other	*None Provided*	Otherfindspot_
AjGx-173	*None Provided*	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-164	*None Provided*	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-162	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	*None Provided*
AjGx-161	Chingua	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGx-115	Graywood #9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGx-114	Graywood #8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGx-113	Graywood #7	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-111	Graywood #5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGx-108	Dixon	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-104	Graywood #4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGx-103	Greywood #3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGx-102	Graywood #2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGx-101	Graywood #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-712	Location 2	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGw-71	Mullett Ponds	Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	village
AjGw-709	Location 2	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGw-707	Location 1	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGw-706	Location 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGw-691	Location 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-690	Location 2	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-689	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	OtherN/A	OtherN/A
AjGw-688	24-597H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AjGw-687	24-597P4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-686	24-597P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-685	24-597P2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-684	24-597P1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-683	24-597H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGw-676	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	farmstead
AjGw-674	P1	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	Unknown, findspot
AjGw-672	**Location 1**	**Post-Contact**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-666	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	homestead
AjGw-665	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	Unknown
AjGw-643	***None Provided***	**Pre-Contact**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-642	***None Provided***	**Archaic, Late**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-641	***None Provided***	**Pre-Contact**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-640	***None Provided***	**Archaic, Late**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-63	Junction	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-627	**P7**	**Pre-Contact**	**Aboriginal**	**findspot**
AjGw-626	**P2**	**Pre-Contact**	***None Provided***	**scatter**
AjGw-625	*None Provided*	Woodland, Early	*None Provided*	findspot
AjGw-624	McGregor Site	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	agricultural, homestead
AjGw-621	Rose Green Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-62	Poor	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-61	Ronald Plant	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-60	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-583	**H1**	**Post-Contact**	***None Provided***	**agricultural**
AjGw-579	Findspot Location 1	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-576	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherrefuse pit
AjGw-560	*None Provided*	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-559	Douglas	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-558	Buck	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	Otherartificial concentration of artifacts in leveling fill
AjGw-540	Parkway West Location 1	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	camp / campsite
AjGw-537	IF # 3	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-531	*None Provided*	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-530	Parkway 6	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	*None Provided*
AjGw-529	Parkway 5	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGw-528	Parkway 4	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-527	Parkway 3	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-521	Parkway 2	Archaic, Early	*None Provided*	scatter
AjGw-520	Parkway 1	Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	*None Provided*	OtherRefuse deposit, scatter
AjGw-504	Kennedy site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-491	Halton Hills Pipeline	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	*None Provided*
AjGw-478	FS1.001	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-477	FS 1.001	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-476	FS1.001	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-474	Hornby Village Site	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-471	Eighth Line Methodist Chapel	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	church / chapel, homestead, house, school
AjGw-469	Shand Site (AjGw-469)	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-468	*None Provided*	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-454	*None Provided*	Other		Otherfindspot_
AjGw-453	*None Provided*	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-451	*None Provided*	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-450	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-449	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AjGw-448	*None Provided*	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AjGw-447	Renaissance Site	Woodland	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AjGw-446	Location 4	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-431	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-405	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-404	*None Provided*	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-401	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-400	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-397	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-393	York II	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-392	York I	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGw-323	Gruelh III	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-322	Gruehl II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AjGw-321	Gruehl I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-320	Hall II	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherprivy, homestead, midden
AjGw-318	Pepperglen	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-299	Morrow	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-276	Villeneuve	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-271	John May Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, midden
AjGw-268	John Bussell	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown, homestead, midden
AjGw-264	Hall I	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherbuilding, outbuilding
AjGw-253	"J. McM." Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, midden
AjGw-252	New Connection Methodist Church	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherbuilding
AjGw-231	Derry Road	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-230	Terragar	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-226	Meadowvale TS	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-225	Line 8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-224	Wheel	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-223	Break	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-22	Robert Orr	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-211	Chew	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-210	Conkright	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-21	Noble	*None Provided*	*None Provided*	*None Provided*
AjGw-209	Markle	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	findspot
AjGw-207	Venturon 7	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGw-206	Venturon 6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-205	New Parcel	Other	OtherIroquoian_	Othercamp/campsite_
AjGw-20	**Bradley**	**Archaic**	**Aboriginal**	**Othercamp/campsite**
AjGw-199	Venturon 5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGw-198	Venturon 4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGw-197	Venturon 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AjGw-196	Venturon 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-195	Venturon 1	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AjGw-159	Thomas Robson	Post-Contact	*None Provided*	homestead

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 the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

Borden: AjGw-20 [no PIF]
Consultant Firm: N/A
Report Title: Licence Survey Report, 1976
Relation to Study Area: AjGw-20 named "Bradley" is recorded as an Indigenous Archaic Camp/Campsite located within the Study Area. No further information has been found related to this site.

PIF/CIF#: P088-031-2010, P383-0188-2019
Consultant Firm: ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services (ASI)
Report Title: S*TAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HIGHWAY 401 EXPANSION PROJECT, CREDIT RIVER TO REGIONAL ROAD 25 PIN 249390258 LOT 14, CONCESSION 8, TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON* (ASI 2020)
Executive Summary:

> *The Highway 401 expansion project is approximately 18 kilometers long and is located within the western part of the Greater Toronto Area, from the Credit River in Mississauga to Regional Road 25 in Milton. The project involves a 12 lane core-collector system from the Credit River to Winston Churchill Boulevard; 10 lanes from Winston Churchill Boulevard to Highway 407 ETR/ Highway 401 interchange; 12 lane core-collector system from Highway 407 ETR/Highway 401 interchange to east of James Snow Parkway; 10 lanes from James Snow Parkway to west of Regional Road 25; median HOV lanes; and support facilities and features including drainage, lighting, signage, ATMS, and carpool lots. Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Parsons, as part of the West Corridor Constructors, to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) based on the recommendations of the Stage 2 AA completed by AECOM in*

2018, and ASI in 2019. AECOM was retained by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO), to conduct a Stage 2 AA as part of the same project, following the MTO Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Provincial Transportation Facilities. ASI's 2019 Stage 2 was restricted to locations that were not previously available for survey during AECOM's Stage 2, determined to have archaeological potential and that would be impacted by the proposed expansion project. The current Stage 2 addresses one outstanding property, PIN 249390258, located along Highway 401 in the Town of Milton. URS (now AECOM) previously completed two Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments to review background research and assess archaeological potential for the study area. The Stage 1 made a series of recommendations, and determined that there were select locations within the expansion footprint that did retain archaeological potential, and were recommended for further work prior to any ground-disturbing activities. The Stage 2 property survey was undertaken from November 28-29, 2019, in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G). Two pre-contact sites (AjGw-626 and AjGw-627) and five pre-contact findspots were encountered during the course of the survey. AjGw-626, an Early Archaic nettling point, meets the S & G criteria for sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further assessment and will require Stage 3 Site Specific assessment in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Given the isolated location and nature of site AjGw-627 and the five pre-contact findspots, none of these exhibit further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and thus do not require further assessment. (ASI 2020)

Relation to Study Area: The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment included lands within the Study Area which were recommended for subsequent Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted within a portion of Lot 14, Concession 8 entirely within the boundaries of the Study Area. This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified a number of cultural materials including an Early Archaic nettling projectile point recorded with borden AjGw-626 subsequently recommended further archaeological assessment via Stage 3 Excavation. The remainder of the cultural materials identified were not recommended for further archaeological assessment. This includes an Early Woodland period Meadowood projectile point registered under borden AjGw-627.

Please note that no other reporting is currently accepted by the Archaeological Program Unit documentation any further mitigation of the noted sites and as such the recommendation within the accepted report for further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment within the Study Area remains. It should be noted that, per associated PIFs in the Site Module of PastPort, it would appear that a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation has been completed for AjGw-626. Further, a Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection PIF has also been obtained. No further information can be provided as these related reports are not accepted by the province.

Further to the above, the Report Module in Pastport for this report indicates that sites AjGw-640, AjGw-641, AjGw-642, AjGw-643 are all document in this report; they are not. No such borden numbers are provided in the accepted report.

PIF/CIF#: P1289-0015-2020
Consultant Firm: Lincoln Environmental Consulting
Report Title: *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Grant Farm in part of Lot 11, Concession 7, former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now City of Milton,* Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario
Executive Summary:

> *Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Paul Brown and Associates Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Grant Farm to meet the requirements of the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of development approvals. The study area measures approximately 27.26 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 11, Concession 7, former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now City of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved."*
> *In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Grant Farm has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.*
> *The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 20th, 2021, under archaeological consulting license P1289 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MHSTCI. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended.*
> *The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Registerbof Archaeological Reports.* (LEC 2021a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment located within Lot 11, Concession 7 was conducted entirely within the boundaries of the Study Area. This assessment resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources warranting further assessment and as such does not recommend further archaeological assessment within this portion of the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P094-0379-2025

Consultant Firm: Archaeological Services Inc.

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Main Street East from Fifth Line to Trafalgar Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Lot 13, Concessions 5-8 and Lot 14, Concessions 5-8, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton), Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton*

Executive Summary:

> *Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by CIMA+ on behalf of the Town of Milton to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Main Street East from Fifth Line to Trafalgar Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in the Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton. As a part of the Town of Milton's 2018 Transportation Master Plan, the proposed extension of Main Street East has been identified to support further growth. The Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study will review the available background information, identify the needs and opportunities in the study area, and develop and evaluate a range of multi-modal transportation alternatives to support future travel demand. The Stage 1 Study Area scope involves a Study Area of approximately 288 hectares between the current terminus of Main Street East at Fifth Line to Trafalgar Road (Regional Road 3) south of Highway 401 in the Town of Milton. The Stage 1 background study determined 17 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, of which, one site (AjGw-583) is located within 50 metres. In addition, the Study Area incorporates four listed heritage properties, and a fifth listed heritage site, Bloomfield Cemetery, is located within 50 metres of the Study Area limits. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require archaeological assessment.*
>
> *The following recommendations are made:*
>
> *1) Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate;*
>
> *2) The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance and being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment*
>
> (ASI 2025)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment identified areas of archaeological potential and areas of low archaeological potential within the Study Area. The areas of low archaeological potential have been mapped in Map 6 of this report; the areas recommending Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey have been incorporated into the final recommendations map herein (Map 8).

PIF/CIF#: P1289-0109-2021

Consultant Firm: Lincoln Environmental Consulting

Report Title: *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 7081 Trafalgar Road, in parts of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 8, Former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Halton County, Ontario*

Executive Summary:

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by York Trafalgar to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for 7081 Trafalgar Road to meet the requirements of the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 37.77 hectares in size and is located in Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 8, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Halton County, Ontario.
This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 7081 Trafalgar Road has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. The Stage 2 property assessment consisted of pedestrian survey at 5m and 1m intervals. The property assessment was conducted on June 4th , 2021 under archaeological consulting license P1289 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MTCS. One archaeological site was located and identified as a late 19th through Early 20th century Euro-Canadian scatter. Location 1 (AjGw-672) was identified during pedestrian survey near the center of the property and consists of 63 pieces of Euro-Canadian material distributed over an approximately 27 meter (east-west) by 28 meter (north-south) area. The assemblage consists of glassware, ceramics, and personal items. Based on the sparse assemblage, and later dates, Location 1 (AjGw-672) does not fulfill section 2.2 Standard 1a of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 1 (AjGw-672) was not deemed to retain further cultural heritage value or interest and no further assessment is recommended. The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. (LEC 2021b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment within Lots 11 & 12, Concession 8, was conducted entirely within the boundaries of the Study Area. This assessment resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources warranting further assessment and consequently does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment within this portion of the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P088-018-2010, P123-0358-2017
Consultant Firm: AECOM
Report Title: Highway 401 Expansion from Regional Road 25 to the Credit River: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Town of Milton and Town of Halton Hills, Region of Peel and Region of Halton, Ontario
Executive Summary:

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the improvements to Highway 401 from County Road 25 to the Credit River, Town of Milton, Town of Halton, Region of Peel, Region of Halton, Ontario. In 2017, AECOM was retained by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Central Region, to conduct this Stage 2 AA. This study follows the approved planning process for a Group 'B' project under the MTO Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Provincial Transportation Facilities.

Two Stage 1 AA's were previously conducted by URS Canada in 2010 (P088-018-2010, P088-031-2010), for the study area. As a result of these assessments, URS Canada (now AECOM) recommended a combination of Stage 2 test pit survey and pedestrian survey for areas deemed to have archaeological potential, and which had not been previously assessed.

This report details the findings of the Stage 2 AA conducted by AECOM Canada between July 4, 2017 and June 12, 2018. The Stage 2 AA of the improvements to Highway 401 from County Road 25 to the Credit River was completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) 2011) on lands where Permission-to-Enter (PTE) had been granted. Other areas where PTE was not granted, or ploughing was not completed require further Stage 2 assessment. Each property was given a Property Information Number (PIN) to facilitate communication between the field and office staff. A total of 221 property parcels were identified as being impacted by the proposed improvements. Of the 221 property parcels, 145 parcels were identified as disturbed and containing no archaeological potential, 50 parcels were fully assessed and cleared of further archaeological concern, 19 properties were partially assessed but will have to be completed (19 following ploughing), and 7 properties will require a complete Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, a total of 26 properties will require future Stage 2 assessment prior to any ground disturbance. The 19 areas requiring ploughing were not completed in 2017 / 2018 due to crop coverage. Two of the 221 assessed and partially assessed properties were found to contain archaeological resources (P2 and H1 site (AjGw-583)) which will require further archaeological assessments, as well as an additional positive test pit (P1) which is cleared of further archaeological concern. For lands within the study area that will be impacted by the proposed rehabilitation and operational improvements, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

1. With the exception of properties 249390271 and 249390258, areas that are marked in yellow cross hatching, green cross hatching and solid green in Section 7: Figures 5-46 can be considered clear of further archaeological concern as it was determined that there are no archaeological resources present on these lands.

2. Areas that are marked in red in Section 7: Figures 5-46 are deeply and extensively disturbed. These areas require no further archaeological assessment and should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.

3. The isolated Findspot P1 (on property 249390259) is not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest and this location does not require any further archaeological assessment. This area should be considered cleared of further archaeological concerns.

4. The P2 site (on property 249390271) (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1) should be subject to continued Stage 2 assessment by a licenced archaeologist when the agricultural field to the east of the positive test pits can be ploughed and pedestrian surveyed. The Stage 2 assessment must be conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey the

Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Section 2.1.1 states thatpedestrian survey should be completed on recent ploughed agricultural fields which require weathering with one major rainfall or several small rainfalls. Pedestrian survey should be completed on 5 m transects, with the transect interval being reduced to 1 m if an artifact is found, with the reduced interval being done at least 20 m around the find to determine its nature. At the conclusion of the Stage 2 assessment it should be determined whether or not the site will require further Stage 3 assessment.

5. The H1 site (AjGw-583) (on property 249390258) (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 2) must be subject to a site specific Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The Stage 3 assessment should consist of the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1, of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The test unit excavation will consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Additional test units (representing 20% of the initial grid) should be excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to the site should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6. A Stage 2 AA must be conducted by a licenced archaeologist for sections marked in orange in Section 7: Figures 5-46 before any development takes place. In areas that can be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment must be conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Section 2.1.1 states that pedestrian survey should be completed on recent ploughed agricultural fields which require weathering with one major rainfall or several small rainfalls. Pedestrian survey should be completed on 5 m transects, with the transect interval being reduced to 1 m if an artifact is found, with the reduced interval being done at least 20 m around the find to determine its nature. In areas that cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment must be conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Section 2.1.2 states that test pitting should be done on a 5 m grid, with test pits being at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter, and excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All soils are to be screened through 6 millimetres (mm) mesh and all artifacts retained with their associated test pit. All tests pits are to be backfilled to grade after investigation. Test pitting should be completed to within 1 m of built structures.

Relation to Study Area: The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment included lands within the Study Area which were recommended for subsequent Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment included the survey of lands within a portion of the Study Area identified one archaeological site within the Study Area, the H1 Site AjGw-583 which has been recommended for a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

Please note that no other reports documenting further mitigation of the noted sites are currently accepted by the Archaeological Program Unit or available for review.

PIF/CIF#: P007-388-2012, P007-411-2012, P007-418-2012, P007-419-2012

Consultant Firm: Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments Former Parkway West Station Parkway 1 (AjGw-520) and Parkway 2 (AjGw-521) Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton Part of Lots 10–12, Concession 9 Geographic Township of Trafalgar Former Halton County, Ontario*

Executive Summary:

Under a contract awarded by Union Gas Ltd. in April 2012, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the former site for the proposed Parkway West Station in the Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The proposed Parkway West Station has since been relocated to the south at 6603 8th Line, 6621 8th Line and 6689 8th Line. Under a contract awarded in September 2012, Stage 3 site-specific assessments were conducted at two Pre-Contact artifact scatters located within the former project lands: Findspot 2 (Parkway 1; AjGw-520) and Findspot 5 (Parkway 2; AjGw-521). This report documents the results of the background research, archaeological fieldwork and artifact processing associated with these assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the study area. The assessments of the former station lands were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 issued under Section 3 of the Planning Act (MMAH 2005) and the requirements set out in Ontario Energy Board Act, S.O. 1998, c. 15.

The Stage 1 assessment for the Parkway West Station was conducted in May 2012 under licence #P007, PIF #P007-388-2012, and considered a large block of lands generally bounded by 9th Line in the east, agricultural lands in the south and west, and the CP Railway in the north (ARA 2013a). The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicated that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. Based on these findings, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the proposed Parkway West Station be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in advance of construction. The identified areas of no archaeological potential and all previously assessed lands were not recommended for further assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment of the former station lands was conducted in August, September and October 2012 under licence #P007, PIF #P007-411-2012, prior to the relocation of the proposed site. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities on project lands was granted by the property owners. This assessment, completed under optimal conditions, resulted in the identification of nine locations of archaeological materials (Findspots 1–9). All of these locations comprised relatively disperse Pre-Contact lithic scatters or isolated findspots, although two contained diagnostic artifacts dating to the Early Archaic period (Findspots 2 and 5). Of these archaeological locations, only Findspots 2 and 5 met were found to be of further cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these findings, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommends that 1) Findspot 2 (Parkway 1; AjGw-520) and Findspot 5 (Parkway 2; AjGw-521) be subjected to

Stage 3 site-specific assessments, 2) that no further archaeological assessment of Findspots 1, 3–4 and 6–9 be required, and 3) that the remainder of the assessed area also requires no further archaeological assessment. The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Findspot 2/ Parkway 1 (AjGw-520) and Findspot 5/ Parkway 2 (AjGw-521) were conducted in September and October 2012 under licence#P007, PIF #P007-418-2012 and #P007-419-2012, respectively. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities on project lands was granted by the property owner.

Relation to Study Area: The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with these Stage 2 & 3 Archaeological Assessments was conducted within 50 m of the Study Area and recommended further Archaeological Assessment within 50 m of the Study Area.
These reports document Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments within 50 m of the eastern limit of the Study Area. The reports were reviewed and have no bearing as to the methods, findings, or recommendations of the report herein regarding the Study Area.

5.3. Archaeological Assessments & Registered Sites Analysis

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports within the Study Area, along with registered archaeological sites within 50 m and 300 m of the Study Area indicates that the following sites have been registered within or within relative proximity of the Study Area:

Within the Study Area:
AjGw-20: 1976 Site Record - Further Archaeological Concern
AjGw-583: Stage 2 AA Completed - Further CHVI
AjGw-626: Stage 4 AA Awaiting Review - Further CHVI
AjGw-627: Stage 2 AA Completed - No Further Archaeological Concern
AjGw-640: Stage 4 AA Awaiting Review - Further CHVI (No Stage 2 report found)
AjGw-641: Stage 4 AA Awaiting Review - Further CHVI (No Stage 2 report found)
AjGw-642: Stage 2 AA Awaiting Review - Further CHVI (No Stage 2 report found)
AjGw-643: Stage 2 AA Awaiting Review - Further CHVI (No Stage 2 report found)
AjGw-672: Stage 2 AA Completed - No Further Archaeological Concern

Within 50m of the Study Area:
No sites are registered within 50 m of the Study Area.

Within 300m of the Study Area:
AjGw-672: Stage 2 AA Completed - No Further Archaeological Concern
AjGw-476: Stage 2 AA Completed - No Further Archaeological Concern

5.4. 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.

5.5. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the Halton Region Archaeological Management/ Master Plan. Unfortunately, no public facing copies of this document are available and all provided weblink are non-functional.

The Study Area is situated within limits of the *MASTER PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON 2008 UPDATE* (ASI 2008). This plan and it's 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.

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:

- Identified archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- An area of early Euro-Canadian settlement 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 a landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 SITE INSPECTION

The Study Area was subject to a Stage 1 Site Inspection by a provincially licensed archaeologist. The weather consisted of light cloud cover, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

The Site Inspection was focused on the major transit ways (railways and major roads) within the Study Area which clearly determined that they have been subject to extensive impact and development in the 20th century which has negated the archaeological potential with representative examples provided (Images 1-4).

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Jul-29-2025	33°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	-

7. STAGE 1 SITE INSPECTION RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 1 Archaeological Site Inspection resulted in the creation of various documentary records.

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 1 RECORDS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0800-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0800-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
The above records will be held in trust by Irvin Heritage Inc.			

8. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

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

The Study Area also has portions which have been highly impacted by the construction and development of railways and roadways.

9. 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 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

- AjGw-626 has been registered within the Study Area under PIFS P123-0358-2017 and P383-0188-2019 as requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation. Information within the provincial sites module indicates that a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation PIF, and Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection PIF have been obtained. However, at the time of this report being authored, these reports have yet to be accepted by the province. Should development in this area be contemplated, further archaeological studies may, or may not be required depending on the details of the associated, but currently non-accepted reports. Any future work in this area should include a review of the status of AjGw-626.

- AjGw-627 has been registered within the Study Area under PIFS P123-0358-2017 and P383-0188-2019, the site is of no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest per the accepted report.

- AjGw-583 has been registered within the Study Area Under PIF P123-0358-2017 as requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Excavation which must confirm to the following as recommended in P123-0358-2017:

The Stage 3 assessment should consist of the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1, of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The test unit excavation will consist of 1 m by 1 m square test units laid out in a 5 m grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of 5 centimetres (cm) within the subsoil. Additional test units (representing 20% of the initial grid) should be excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to the site should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

- Archaeological Sites, AjGw-640, AjGw-641, AjGw-632 and AjGw-643 have been identified within the Study Area but no associated reporting has been identified; although these site forms are linked to P383-0188-2019. Should development in this area be contemplated, further archaeological studies may, or may not be required depending on the details of the associated, but currently non-accepted reports. Any future work in this area should include a review of the status of AjGw-640, AjGw-641, AjGw-632 and AjGw-643.

- The Study Area contains a segment of Sixteen Mile Creek, as such, a recommendation for a Marine Archaeological Assessment may be required. It is recommended that confirmation of such be requested of the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as part of any property specific Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. IMAGES

Image 1: Existing railway, low archaeological potential.

Image 2: Existing roadway, low archaeological potential.

Image 3: Existing roadway, low archaeological potential.

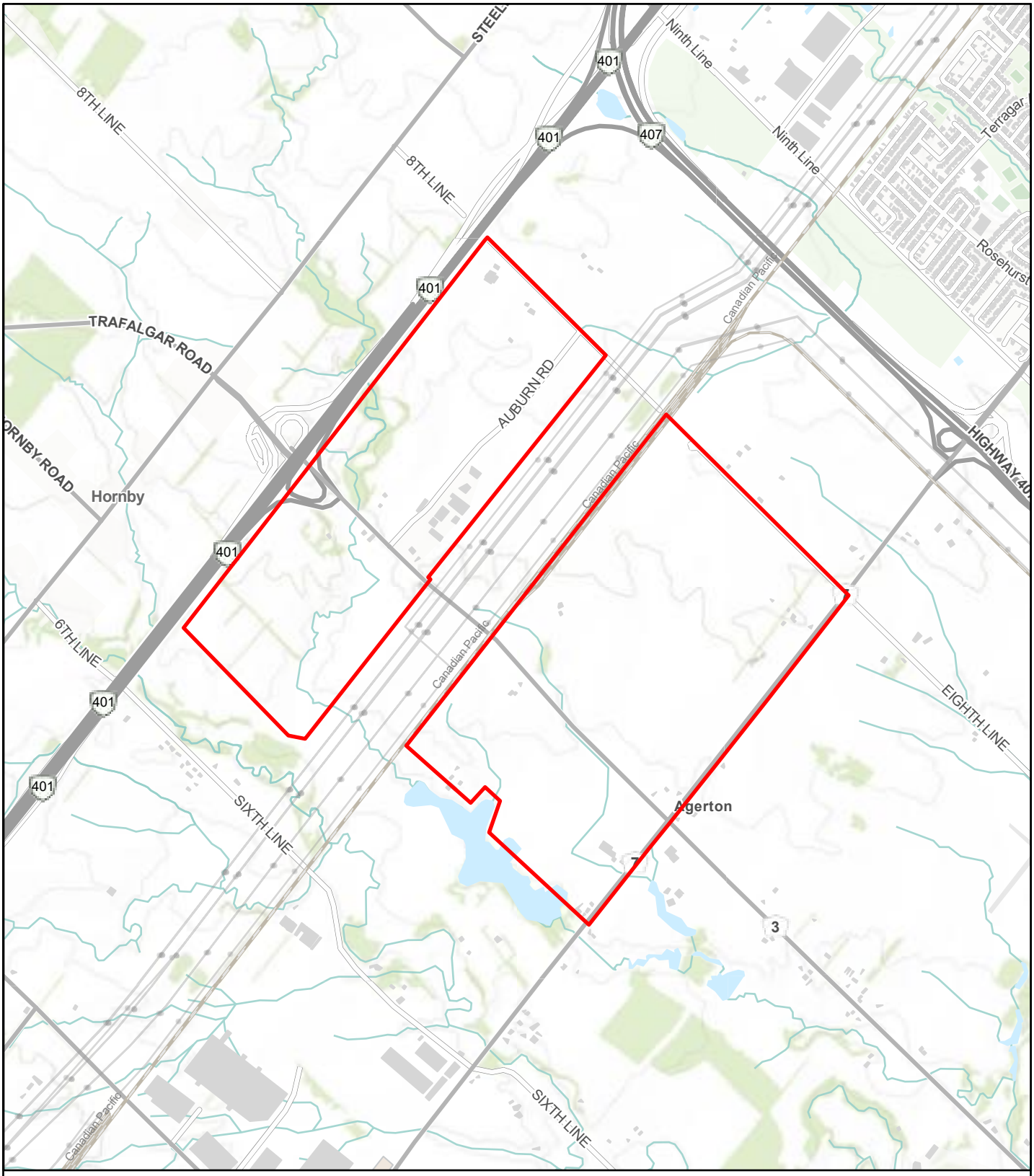
Image 4: Existing roadway, low archaeological potential.

11. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

> This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
>
> It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
>
> Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
>
> Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.
>
> The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

12. MAPS



N

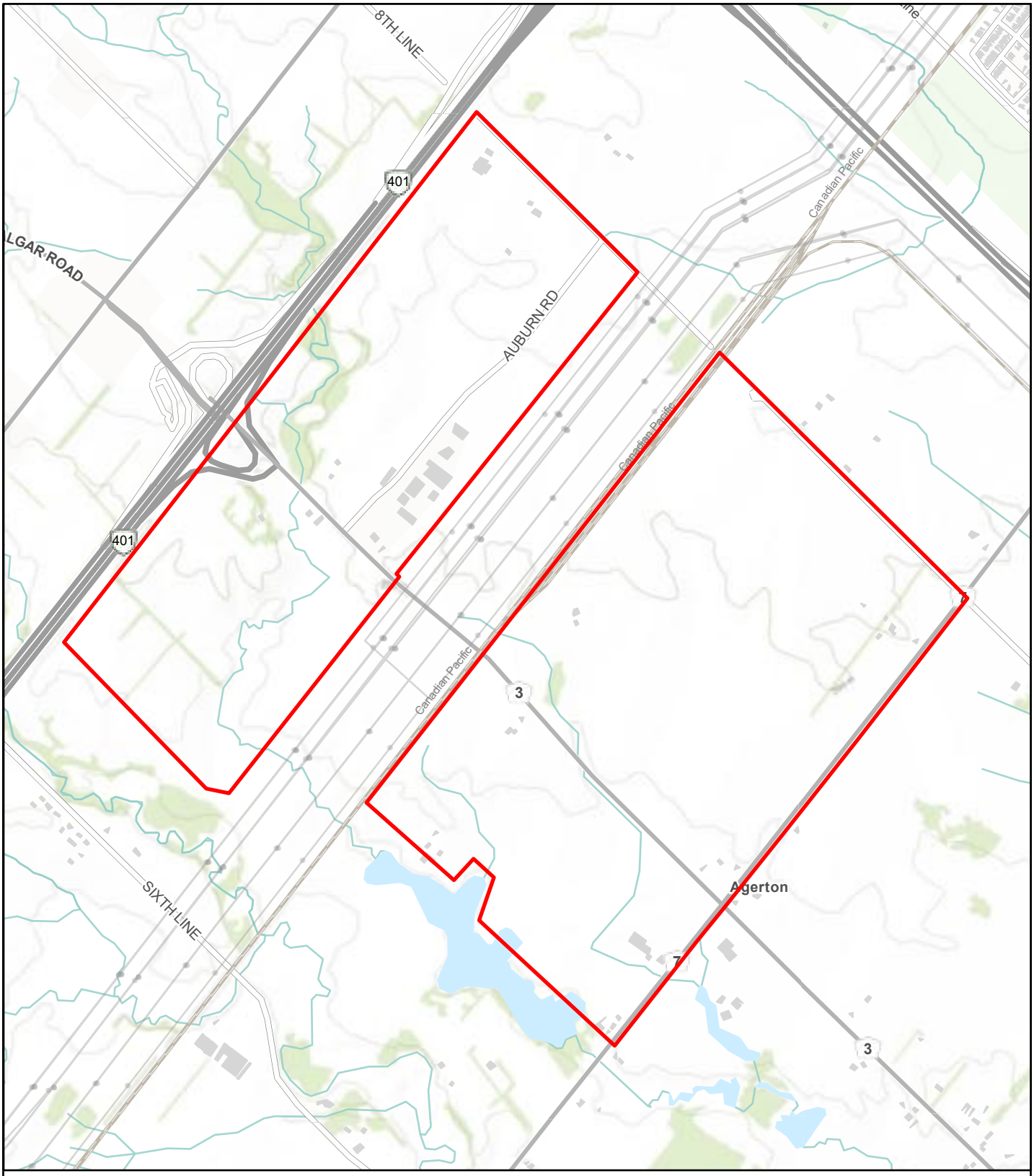
Meters

0 320 640 960 1,280

Study Area

Source: Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

Map 1: Study Area Location



N

Meters

0 240 480 720 960

Study Area

Source: Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

N

Meters

0 240 480 720 960

Study Area

Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail

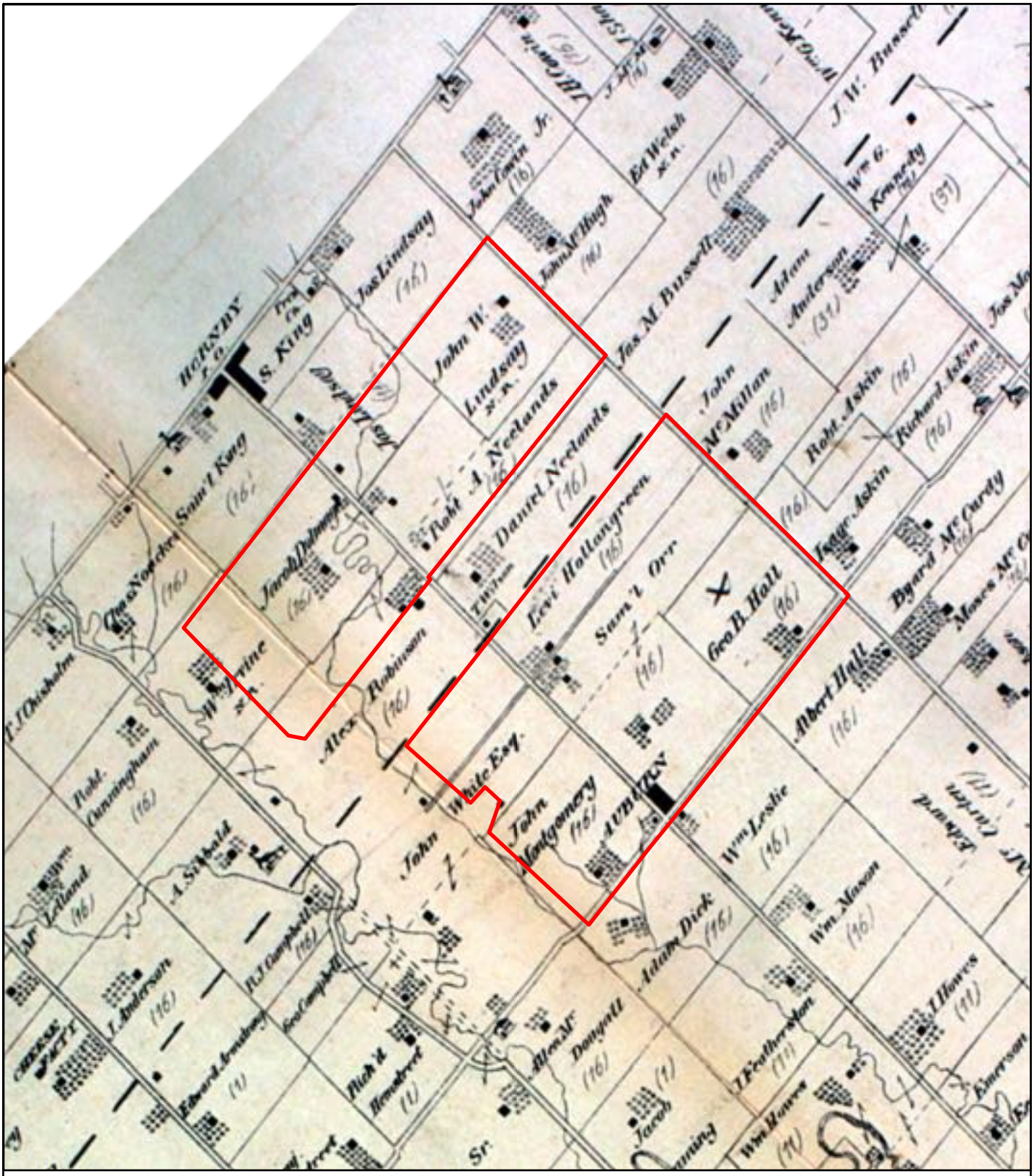
N

Meters

0 320 640 960 1,280

Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 4: Study Area atop 1858 Map



N

Meters

0 320 640 960 1,280

Study Area

Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Map

N

Meters

0 240 480 720 960

Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar

- Study Area
- Previously Assessed: P1289-0015-2020 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P094-0379-2025 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P1289-0109-2021 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P123-0358-2017 (Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P383-0188-2019 (Further Archaeological Concerns)

Map 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments within Study Area

N

Meters

0 240 480 720 960

Study Area

Low Potential: Developed Railway / Roadway

Photo # & Direction

Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar

Map 7: Stage 1 Site Inspection Results of Transportation Lines

N

Meters

0 240 480 720 960

Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

- Study Area
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended
- Low Potential: Developed Railway / Roadway
- Previously Assessed: P1289-0015-2020 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P094-0379-2025 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P1289-0109-2021 (No Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P123-0358-2017 (Further Archaeological Concern)
- Previously Assessed: P383-0188-2019 (Further Archaeological Concerns)
- Water Course - Marine Survey Potential

Map 8: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations

13. REFERENCES

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