



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment - Enns Property (1300, 1316, 1326, 1342 Bronte Road), Part Lot 31, Concession 2, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario

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**Proponents:** Argo Development Group

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## 1. Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Development Group (the Proponent) as part of a requirement prior to the redevelopment of properties located at 1300, 1316, 1326, 1342 Bronte Road, Part of Lot 31, Concession 2, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Halton Region, Ontario, herein known as the study area. This requirement is a request by the Town of Oakville Planning Department, as part of the site plan and amendment to the zoning by-law application under the *Planning Act*. The study area is approximately 7.47 hectares (18.46 acres) in size and consists of residential lots with buildings, driveways, lakes and trees. The extant structure at 1326 Bronte Road is currently identified as a listed structure in the Town of Oakville's Heritage Registry.

The study area was previously included within the larger Merton Tertiary Plan, for which a Stage 1 assessment (P058-914-2013) was conducted which determined the study area retained archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological property assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MHSTCI (P1153-0006-2020). Field director duties were assigned to Ms. Tina Kagi (R1173) who conducted the fieldwork on November 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020. The study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across its entirety. Stage 2 archaeological survey of the study area resulted in the identification of a small, Pre-Contact Indigenous site AiGw-1028 in the southeastern corner of the study area. This site holds Cultural Value Heritage or Interest pertaining to the Pre-Contact history of the study area, and as such should undergo Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment prior to any further development within the study area.

## 2. Personnel

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Licensed Archaeologist	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Field Director	Tina Kagi, Hons B.A., (R1173)
Field Technicians	Calantha Babineau, B.A. Cheyenne Cameron, Hons. B.A. Kiraleigh Cook, BAH, M.Sc. L. Renee Hendricks, M.Sc (R1229) Cristina McCoy (R1255) Leo O'Reilly
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### Acknowledgements

Scott Bland, Argo Development Group  
Victor Enns

## 3. Project Context

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

### 3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Development Group (the Proponent) as part of a requirement prior to the redevelopment of properties located at 1300, 1316, 1326, 1342 Bronte Road, Part of Lot 31, Concession 2, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Halton Region, Ontario, herein known as the study area (Map 1). This requirement is a request by the Town of Oakville Planning Department, as part of the site plan and amendment to the zoning by-law application under the *Planning Act*. The study area was previously included within the larger Merton Tertiary Plan, for which a Stage 1 assessment (P058-914-2013) was conducted which determined the study area retained archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment.

The study area is approximately 7.47 hectares (18.46 acres) in size and consists of residential lots with buildings, driveways, lakes and trees. The extant structure at 1326 Bronte Road is currently identified as a listed structure in the Town of Oakville's Heritage Registry.

The objectives of the Stage 2 property assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted via test pit survey at 5 metre intervals.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Scott Bland for ARGO Developments, as well as current landowner Victor Enns (MHSTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

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

### 3.2 Historical Context

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

#### 3.2.1 Indigenous History

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

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

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000-6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000-4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000- 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill) Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard) Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	2,000-1,800 BC 1,800-1,500 BC 1,500-1,100 BC	Increasing site size Large chipped lithic tools Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100-950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery Princess Point	400 BC-AD 500 AD 550-900	increased sedentism Introduction of Corn
Late Woodland	Early Middle Late	AD 900-1,300 AD 1,300-1,400 AD 1,400-1,650	Emergence of agricultural villages Large longhouses (100m +) Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Iroquoian & Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

During the initial contact period, Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

The area that is now within the town limits of Oakville was part the traditional lands of the Mississaugas, a sub-tribe of the Anishinaabe First Nations people. They were a nomadic people of

hunters and fishers, who also minimally farmed the lowlands at the mouth of the rivers and creeks feeding Lake Ontario.

At the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 soldiers and civilians loyal to the British Crown (United Empire Loyalists) left the United States to resettle in Canada. They were entitled to land grants, but this large influx of refugees put increasing pressure on the government of Upper Canada (southern Ontario) to purchase additional lands along Lake Ontario. In 1805-6 the Mississauga sold their lands to the Crown, from Toronto to present-day Hamilton, retaining lands at the mouth of the three major waterways emptying into the lake - the Credit River, the Sixteen Mile Creek, and the Twelve Mile Creek (The Twelve) for fishing rights (MCFN 2017, Town of Oakville 2011).

According to Euro-Canadian documentation, the study area first enters the historic record when the Mississaugas First Nations entered into Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2nd, 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

*“Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning.”*

*“Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.”*

*“This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.” (Morris 1943:22)*

In 1806 Samuel Wilmot surveyed this new territory into lots dividing the land by Lines and Concessions running roughly east to west. From east to west, Wilmot created three townships, initially named Toronto, Alexander and Grant. However, after the news of Horatio Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar reached the colony, Alexander and Grant Townships became Trafalgar and Nelson (Oakville Historical Society 2019).

The end of the War of 1812 saw the demand for land in southern Ontario increase again and lots were sold or leased to a new influx of settlers. In 1814, Philip Sovereign bought a lot on the west side of the Twelve Mile Creek (Bronte) and John Belyea leased land from the Mississaugas on the east side of the creek.

In 1820, the Mississauga Chiefs sold their reserve land at the mouth of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek. A town site at the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek was surveyed in 1834 and became known as Bronte Village. The village was named for Lord Nelson who



received the Duchy of Bronte from King Ferdinand of Naples and Sicily in 1799 (Town of Oakville 2011).

### 3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

The study area is located at 1300, 1316, 1326, and 1342 Bronte Road, Town of Oakville, Halton Region, Ontario. Historically, the study area is on Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, in Halton County. The study area is located approximately 2.7 kilometres (km) south of the former village of Palermo, 1.5 km north of the former village of Merton, and 4 km north of the former village of Bronte.

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area, which is located within the former County of Halton, fell within the Home District and formed part of the West Riding of York.

In 1816 the Gore District was formed from the amalgamation of parts of the Niagara and Home Districts with Hamilton as the centre of legal and legislative activity. The old Districts of Upper Canada were abolished in 1849, however the area that would become the County of Halton remained as part of the United Counties of Wentworth and Hamilton until 1853, when it became its own independent county.

#### Halton County

During the 1780's much of the land in the "Golden Horseshoe" around the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for the settlement of United Empire Loyalist refugees, however Halton County remained in the hands of the Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired as part of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985).

Halton County was named in 1816 for Major William Mathew Halton, secretary to Francis Gore who served as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Halton was awarded the position of Provincial Agent in England and sought compensation for the loyal citizens of Upper Canada that had served to defend the province against American forces during the War of 1812. Initially, the county was sparsely populated despite its rather large geographical size, and it was not until 1822 that the first settlers came to Milton. Still, in 1824 the town of Oakville consisted only of a single log cabin (Weaver 1913). During this time, it was said "roads were rather imaginary than real", and although the county lacked the larger towns, several small villages and many farms were scattered throughout its borders.

#### Trafalgar Township

Following the Mississauga Purchase, Trafalgar was first surveyed in 1806 by Samuel S. Wilmot. Dundas Street was the baseline survey road, and the concessions on each side of Dundas were known as Old Survey. Following the purchase of additional lands from the Mississaugas in 1818 the borders of Trafalgar Township increased, and those portions became known as the New Survey. This survey had wider 200-acre lots compared to those of the Old Survey, and the current study area is located within the New Survey area. Dundas Street had first been surveyed in 1793 as a military road that connected Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron, and was an important route for Loyalists settling the area.

Trafalgar Township was known as Township Number 2 in its infancy, and later renamed Alexander Township after Alexander Grant, who was the President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada. Following the victory of Lord Nelson in a battle at sea off the coast of Spain at Cape Trafalgar the names of two townships in the County of Halton were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar (Weaver 1913).

Settlement within Trafalgar Township began around 1807. During these early years land in the township was selling for seven shillings and sixteen pence per acre, and there was a relatively modest population of 548 in 1817 (Smith 1846). The township contained numerous farms and orchards and was well fed by Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. The development of the township received a boost in the 1830's as it became a stagecoach stop on the route from Hamilton to York (Toronto) (Trafalgar Township Historical Society). By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population of the township reached 4,513 and contained seven grist mills and twenty-three sawmills. The landscape was described as generally rolling with a mixture of a variety of hardwood and pine (Smith 1850).

### Past and Current Land Uses of Lot 31, Concession 2

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area was home to fruit farms, where strawberries and fruit trees were plentiful, as well as livestock farms. In the 1930s a large portion of Lot 31, Concession 2 south of Dundas Street was owned by The Woodlands Orchards Ltd. (Service Ontario 2017).

Lot 31, Concession 2 enters the historic record in 1825 when William Balis received the Crown patent for a 200-acre parcel. Following the initial land grant, it is not possible to state with any confidence who owned the portion of Lot 31 that would eventually become the six properties located at 1300, 1316, 1326, 1342, 1350 and 1354 Bronte Road. What is known is that from 1849 through to 1877, Lot 31 is owned by James White (Tremaine 1858; Walker & Miles 1877). James White's interests in the property transfer to David Waston Campbell, the husband of John White's eldest daughter Louise (Milton Historical Society 2020).

Examination of the 1858 *Tremaine Map of Halton County* (Map 2) shows Lot 31, Concession 2 as belonging to James White, however there is no indication of any built structures present on the map (G.C. Tremaine, 1858). According to the Township Map included in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (1877), Lot 31 is still shown to belong to James White (Map 3). The 1877 map depicts one orchard and two houses are located in the southeast portion of Lot 31. The Census Records for the Township of Trafalgar South from 1866 at the Ontario Archives indicate that James White grew a variety of crop on Lot 30 and 31, including: fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, rye, peas, oats, potatoes, corn, and carrots. James White is also on the census records as owning livestock, including cows and sheep. The Census Records for the Township of Trafalgar South from 1866 note that in total James White owned 447 acres across Lot 30, 31, and 32.

Interestingly, James White was mentioned on a provincial historic plaque, which was situated beside an office on the grounds of the former Saw Whet Golf Course at the location of a former farm complex (AMICK, 2013). The plaque is titled *Winner of the First Queen's Plate* and reads,

*"Bred at this farm, the horse 'Don Juan' was foaled out of 'Yellow Rose' by 'Sir Tatton Sykes' in 1855. The Queen's Plate was run for the first time on June 27, 1860 at the village of Carlton, now part of Toronto. Queen Victoria had given Royal Assent to the*

*race in 1859 and a traditional winner’s purse of 50 guineas. The race then consisted of three heats, each run over a one-mile course. It was restricted to those horses bred in Canada West that had not yet won a race. ‘Don Juan’ owned by James White of Bronte and ridden by Nelson Littlefield won the last two heats of the race in a total time of four minutes, three seconds.” - (AMICK, 2013).*

The Trafalgar Township Historical Society’s Winter Newsletter in 2014 noted that James White acted as a bylaw officer in both 1857 and 1858 for various by-law votes. Further according to the Trafalgar Township Historical Society, James White built a house in 1864 for his use, however, the records do not detail the exact lot on which the house was constructed, as James White owned Lot 30, 31, and 32 at the time. The property was called the “Woodlands” and James White is noted as being a major developer of timber resources in the Twelve Mile Creek valley (now Bronte Creek). As mentioned above, James White was active in horse racing and established a farm with stables breeding and foaling barns, as well as a racetrack.

In May 1877 150 acres of Lot 31 were transferred to David Watson Campbell. Following the Campbell’s, a 37.5-acre portion of Lot 31 was deeded to Herbert Inglehart in October 1898. See Table 1 for a complete overview of land transactions for Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street. From the land use records, it appears that Lot 31 was largely used historically for agricultural activities and raising livestock.

Today, however, the area has become a highly developed commercial/residential area, particularly to the northwest (Palermo West) and southeast (Bronte Village). The date of construction and ownership of the current structure at 1326 Bronte Road is unknown at this time. The town of Oakville fire insurance plans do not cover this area, and there are no known historical images of this portion of Bronte Road. The Town of Oakville’s Heritage Registry lists the date of construction of 1326 Bronte Road as c. 1911. Based on review of the land registry abstract for Lot 31, it is likely the house was constructed by either Herbert Inglehart or Edward Darlington. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area was home to fruit farms, where strawberries and fruit trees were plentiful, as well as livestock farms. In the 1930s a large portion of Lot 31, Concession 2 SDS was owned by The Woodlands Orchards Ltd. (Service Ontario 2017). Map 4 illustrates the study area as of the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1954).

The current use of the study area is used for residential purposes and agricultural activities (Map 5). Across the study area there are built structures, including houses and outbuildings. The study area includes several paved driveways, leading away from Bronte Road and southwest towards the various homes, and several parking areas associated with various structures. The southern portion of the study area contains a lake, which covers 0.38 hectares of the property. The remaining portions of the study areas are manicured lawns, agricultural fields and various mature trees.

**Table 2: Key land transactions related to Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street.**

Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Remarks
Patent	12 Nov 1825	Crown	William Balis	200 acres	
Bargain & Sale	21 Nov 1825	William Balis	David B. Balis	100 acres	N.W ½

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Bargain & Sale	21 Nov 1825	William Balis	Byron W. Ballis		Part of Lot 31
Bargain & Sale	20 Nov 1839	David B. Balis & Wife	Larurel B. Kausion	50 acres	N.W ¼
Bargain & Sale	3 July 1844	John W. Kausion & Wife	William C. Lightcast	50 acres	N.W ¼
Bargain & Sale	4 July 1844	Larurel B. Kausion & Wife	John W. Kausion	50 acres	N.W ¼
Bargain & Sale	11 July 1844	Henry W Balis & Wife	John White	100 acres	
Bargain & Sale	11 July 1844	David B. Balis & Wife	John White	50 acres	S ½ of N ½
Bargain & Sale	15 July 1849	John White	James White	150 acres	
Deed	31 May 1877	Estate of (illegible)White and James White and Wife)	David Watson Campbell	150 acres	
Deed	10 Oct 1898	Paul Campbell & Wife	Herbert Inglehart	37 ½ acres	Part Lot 31
Grant of Land	4 Jan 1900	Peter Campbell and Wife	Mary Ellen Campbell wife of Paul Campbell		
Bargain & Sale	28 Jan 1910	Herbert Inglehart	Walter L. Sheridan	13 acres	
Grant	30 Oct 1918	Herbert Inglehart Widower and L Sheridan unmarried	Edward Darlington	13 ½ acres	Part Lot 31
Grant	18 April 1921	Paul Campbell and his wife Mary Ellen Campbell	George Drew Aitken	150 acres	S ½ and s ½ of north (illegible)
Grant	22 Nov 1923	George Drew Aitken and wife	The Woodlands Orchard Ltd.	150 acres	S ½ and s ½ of north (illegible)
Grant	18 July 1924	Russel Lawrence and Wife	Herbert Inglehart	4 acres	

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Grant	18 July 1924	Herbert Inglehart	Russel Lawrence and Wife	4 acres	Part of lot 31
Grant	1 Dec 1924	Herbert Inglehart	Emil Adolph Groose and Reta Grosse his wife	10 acres	Part of lot 31
Grant	3 April 1932	The Woodlands Orchard Ltd.	Norah E. Aitken	150 acres	
Grant	2 Feb 1933	Emil Adolph Groose and Reta Grosse his wife	Paul Hoffman	10 acres	Part lot 31
Grant	6 April 1934	Herbert Inglehart & Wife	Walter L Sheridan	13 ½ acres	Part lot 31
Grant	21 May 1940	Paul Hoffman & Wife	Emil Adolph Groose and Reta Grosse his wife	10 acres	Part lot 31
Grant	30 Sept 1946	Norah E. Aitken (married woman)	Frank M. Sullican	1.23 acres	Part lot 31
Grant	14 Nov 1946	Norah E. Aitken (married woman)	Harvey Addison Smith and Ethel Olive May Smith his wife	¾ acre	Part Lot 31
Grant	14 June 1947	Edwin Darlington & Wife	Fred W. Peel	13 acres	Part Lot 31
Grant	8 May 1950	Fred Peel	Framke S. Duncan	2.8 acres	Part Lot 31
Grant	18 Aug 1950	Norah E. Aitken (married woman)			
Grant	5 April 1951	Framke S. Duncan, widow and Annie May Greene	Framke S. Duncan and Annie Mary Greene as joint tenants	2.8 acres	
Grant	30 Mar 1953	William Yates Halton	Framke S. Duncan and Annie Mary Greene as joint tenants		

Grant	16 Aug 1955	Framke S. Duncan	Fredrick J. McCallum and Alice E. McCallum	2.8 acres	
Grant	8 Aug 1956	Fredrick J. McCallum and Alice E. McCallum	Isabelle G. Lofquist	2.8 acres	
Deed	19 Sept 1978	Isabelle G. Lofquist	Bruce H. and Carolyn M. Lofquist	2.8 acres	

### 3.3 Archaeological Context

#### 3.3.1 Archaeological Sites and Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located within Borden block AiGw.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area are to be listed. An initial search concluded that there were 52 registered or known archaeological sites within a kilometre of the study area. Twelve of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area; these will be discussed in greater detail below Table 3.

**Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One kilometre of the Study Area**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-993	Utter	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AiGw-992	Hurley	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AiGw-74	North End of Field			
AiGw-73	Farm Lane	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-63	Demonstration Farm	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-62	West of Fence			
AiGw-59	Centre of Field 2			
AiGw-56*	Three Clusters	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite, findspot

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AiGw-55	Broughton			
AiGw-54	Perry	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-48*	Flake Tool			
AiGw-50	East of 25	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-47*	Office	Woodland	Aboriginal	village
AiGw-45	The Playing Field			
AiGw-43	Core Development	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-4	Tyrell			
AiGw-38*	Harmer	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-37*	Stream Bed	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-36*	Riverside	Post-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-358		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-357		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-356		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-355		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-354		Other		Otherfindspot_
AiGw-353		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-352		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-351		Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-350		Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-349	Bear	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other tool manufacturing, scatter
AiGw-348		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin
AiGw-347	Casey	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other tool manufacturing
AiGw-346	Ludy	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-343	SF1			
AiGw-34	Field 3	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-33	Riverside	Archaic, Woodland		Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-28	Bronte Road North			

AiGw-23	North Service			
AiGw-26	Ontario Sports	Woodland	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-21	Burloak Drive 2	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-194	Donaldson	Other		Otherfindspot_
AiGw-193	Shoemaker	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-192	Dorland	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-16	Ozimandias			
AiGw-15				
AiGw-14*	Stuart	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-13*	Sneddon House	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-118	Skeet Field			
AiGw-117*	Lynn Timbers	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-114*	Old Atkins Farm			
AiGw-113*	George Atkins	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-112*	Atkins			
AiGw-10	Snedden	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

\*Sites within 300 metres of the study area

### 3.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites Within 300 Metres of the Study Area

A majority of the registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area were first identified in the 1970s, during land surveys pertaining to the establishment of Bronte Creek Provincial Park. Due to the age of these studies, the survey methods utilized were somewhat lacking and subsequent attempts to revisit these sites have proven difficult. As such, the OASD entries for some sites are rather incomplete. Unless otherwise specified, the material presented below is from the respective OASD entry for each site.

#### AiGw-13 – Snedden House

This site is described in the OASD as being an Archaic campsite, encompassing a surface scatter of 25 artifacts over an area approximately 100 m x 200 m in size. Further investigation of the site was not conducted as the establishment of the Bronte Creek Provincial Park in the mid-1970s protected it.

#### AiGw-14 – Stuart

Originally located during a survey in July 1972, this site was comprised of 29 chert artifacts and described as a Pre-Contact campsite. Later attempts at finding the site again were unsuccessful. The OASD notes that it may be part of the Three Clusters Site (AiGw-56), which will be discussed later.



#### AiGw-36

This site was located during a survey by Arthur Roberts in 1974 and comprised of 11 lithic artifacts and described as a campsite. It was relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment by AMICK (P1024-0179-2016). The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the excavation of 48 test units, and recovery of five secondary knapping flakes. It has been fully mitigated and was not subject to full Stage 4 excavation.

#### AiGw-37 – Stream Bed

Also originally located during survey in the 1970s, AMICK attempted to find it again in 2013, but were unsuccessful (P1024-0180-2016). Described in the OASD as a “small habitation site”, the AMICK Stage 3 Assessment in 2014 resulted in the excavation of 29 test units and recovery of 0 additional artifacts.

#### AiGw-38 – Harmer

Located during Arthur Roberts’ survey in 1974, this site is described as a “small habitation site” located approximately 200 feet east of Bronte Road, just north of the Stream Bed site.

#### AiGw-47 – Office

Located as part of the Bronte Park survey in 1975, this is described as a Woodland Village site approximately 480 feet x 100 feet in size. It underwent surface collection, but no further information is available in the OASD.

#### AiGw-48 – Flake Tool

This findspot was located in 1975 by Stephen Thomas as part of the Bronte Creek survey. It comprised a single, non-diagnostic chert artifact. It is located in what is now the Deerfield Golf Course.

#### AiGw-56 – Three Clusters

Originally located by Terry Hutchinson during the same 1975 Bronte Creek survey, this site is described as a series of clusters to the south of a tributary of 14 Mile Creek. The original surface survey resulted in the identification of 262 artifacts. Subsequent surface collections of the site in 1976 resulted in the following:

**Cluster A:** Two main concentrations were identified within this cluster, including 1071 chert artifacts, 2 ground stone artifacts, 36 pieces of fire cracked rock. The prevalent chert types were Delaware and Ancaster, and a Middle Archaic projectile point was recovered.

**Cluster B:** This was comprised of 236 chert artifacts, 4 ground stone artifacts, 31 pieces of fire cracked rock, as well as 8 projectile points and fragments. The presence of Brewerton Side Notched and Vosberg type points led to the interpretation that this may represent an occupational period by a Laurentian group, as these point types are more typically found further north. Analysis also determined that there were a high percentage of thermally altered chert tools, perhaps indicative of a hunting camp.

**Cluster C:** Likely AiGw-14, The Stuart Site; a Pre-Contact campsite consisting of 29 chert artifacts originally located in July 1972.

#### AiGw-112 – Atkins

The OASD entry for this site is particularly incomplete, noting it was originally located in 1973, but subsequently the “site (has been) partially destroyed by earth moving”. It is now within the grounds of the Paramedic Station located to the south of the current study area on the opposite side of Bronte Road. It is not considered to hold further CHVI.

#### AiGw-113 – George Atkins

Similar to AiGw-112, the entry for this site is lacking. It is described as being approximately 600 square metres in size and located along the edge of the Bronte Gorge in the garden of the Atkins family. It is noted to be undergoing damage due to erosion of the slope into the gorge.

#### AiGw-114 – Old Atkins Farm

The OASD entry for this site states that it appears to be part of AiGw-56, the Three Clusters Site. The entry appears to be discarded, and no further work has been recommended.

#### AiGw-117 – Lynn Timbers

Located on a river terrace in Bronte Gorge approximately 500 metres north of the QEW during a survey in 1976, this site is comprised of a single chert flake.

### 3.3.3 Archaeological Assessments Adjacent to and/or within 50 metres of Study Area

To our knowledge the only registered assessment adjacent to and/or within 50 metres of the current study area is the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Merton Tertiary Plan, titled:

*“Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Merton Tertiary Plan, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton” (P058-914-2013).*

This Stage 1 assessment determined that the current study area retained Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and should undergo Stage 2 survey.

### 3.3.4 The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam: 1984, 172-174).

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

Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 172-174

According to the Soils of Ontario County (Map 4) the study area is comprised three distinct soil compositions. Part of the study area is comprised of Grimsby soil, which is a medium to fine sandy loam soil classified as Brunisolic Gray-Brown Luvisols and provides good drainage. The portion of the study area closest to Bronte Creek is comprised of Bottom Land soil, which is flat, frequently flood land found adjacent to streams. The Bronte Creek is relatively level clay plain and mainly comprised of fine sand and silt. The colour is dark grayish brown with little horizonation and some

of the stream beds are swept clean of soil material and consist of shale bedrock. Lastly, a small portion of the study area is comprised of Oneida soil, which is a clay loam soil classified as a Brunisolic Gray-Brown Luvisol. These soils have developed on fine textured glacial till and are moderately well-draining soils. (Gillespie, Wicklund and Miller 1971)

The closest water source is Bronte Creek, approximately 42 metres from the study area.

## 4. Field Methods

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The Stage 2 archaeological test pit survey was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MHSTCI (P1153-0006-2020). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Ms. Tina Kagi (R1173). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted between November 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>, 2020. During the Stage 2 test pit survey, the weather was overcast and sunny and the temperature ranged from 5-19 degrees Celsius. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

Areas that were determined to have archaeological potential and were not considered to be agricultural (i.e. manicured lawns) were subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals per *MHSTCI S&G's Section 2.1.2* (Images 1-3). Areas that were considered to have low archaeological potential due to previous impacts were photo-documented and did not undergo Stage 2 property survey; these included paved and gravel driveways, various structures such as houses and barns, landscaped areas, as well as cliff top edges (Images 8-9).

All test pits were approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated, where possible, to within the first five centimeters of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through a six millimeters mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. Test pits showed stratigraphy of a dark brown clay loam topsoil (~ 15-25cm in depth), and a light brown silty clay subsoil. Test pits were placed within 1 metre of all standing structures within the study area, and all test pits and units were backfilled upon completion. Images 4, 5, and 7 photo document test pit and test unit stratigraphy across the study area.

A total of four test pits contained cultural artifacts and were assigned the designations H1, H2, H3, and P1/H4 respectively; each of these test pits then underwent further intensification, per *MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.3.2* with 8 additional cardinal test pits placed within 2.5 metres of the original positive test pit, and a 1m x 1m test unit (Image 6) placed over each original positive test pit. Intensification did not produce additional artifacts around Euro-Canadian findspots H1, H2, and H3 and they were determined not to hold Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. However the Northeastern cardinal test pit at P1/H4 produced one Onondaga flake fragment, resulting in the placement of a test unit over P1/H4 (Image 8). When totaled the P1/H4 test pits and test unit resulted in the recovery of a total of 6 Indigenous lithic artifacts, along with 9 Euro-Canadian glass and ceramic artifacts. P1/H4 has been formally registered in the OASD as **AiGw-1028**. GPS locations of all positive test pits and test units were taken using a Legend E-Trex hand held GPS with an accuracy of 3 metres.

Map 7 illustrates the results of the Stage 2 test pit survey of the study area, including photo location and directions.

## 5. Record of Finds

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

**Table 4: Record of Documentation.**

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	1 typed page stored digitally	1 page
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	Development Map	1 map in project file.
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	78

A total of 19 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The tables below provide a breakdown of artifact type and frequency by the location they were recovered from. This is followed by a discussion of the artifact types and analysis of the assemblage. Artifact plates can be seen in Images 10 to 11.

**Table 5: H1 Artifact Catalogue**

Material	Frequency
Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics	
Refined White Earthenware – Blue Transfer Print	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 6: H2 Artifact Catalogue**

Material	Frequency
Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics	
Refined White Earthenware – Turquoise Transfer Print	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 7: H3 Artifact Catalogue**

Material	Frequency
Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics	
Refined White Earthenware – Burnt, exfoliated	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 7: H4/P1/AiGw-1028 Artifact Catalogue**

Material	Frequency
<b>Euro-Canadian</b>	
<b>Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics</b>	
Refined White Earthenware – Plain	5
Semi-Porcelain – Decalmania	1
<b>Household and Construction Class</b>	
Bottle Glass – Aqua	3
<b>Indigenous</b>	
<b>Lithic</b>	
Flake Fragment – Onondaga	3
Shatter Fragment – Onondaga	1
Core Fragment - Onondaga	1
Edge Retouch Flake – Onondaga	1
<b>TOTAL ARTIFACTS</b>	<b>15</b>

### 5.1 P1/ H4/ AiGw-1028

AiGw-1028 yielded six non-diagnostic Pre-Contact Indigenous lithic artifacts, as well as nine Euro-Canadian glass and ceramic artifacts. The non-diagnostic Indigenous lithics (Image 10) are comprised of 4 flake fragments, 1 core fragment, and 1 edge retouch flake, all made of locally sourced Onondaga Chert. The Euro-Canadian component of the assemblage consists of Refined White Earthenware, Semi-Porcelain, and bottle glass (Image 11). The artifacts collected from H1-H3 respectively are also all Refined White Earthenware.

Refined white earthenware (RWE) is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware in the late 1820s and early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call “whiteware” is not known. Early RWE tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Motifs recovered from the Enns Property include: plain, as well as blue and turquoise transfer print. Production of these motifs began ca. 1820-1830 and continued through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Miller 2000).

Semi-porcelain has dense, fine-grained, hard porcelain bodies that are not translucent. Originally produced in England after 1820 as imitations of other porcelains, they did not appear in Ontario until the 1890s. Popular decorations included moulding, sprig moulding, transfer prints, handpainted, and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century decalmania and liquid gold decoration. The sherd recovered from AiGw-1028 is decorated in the decalmania style, indicating it is likely early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Three sherds of aqua coloured bottle glass were also recovered from the test unit; these are non-diagnostic, however moulding on one piece (seen in Image 11) indicates a latter 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century date for this material. Overall, the Euro-Canadian assemblage recovered from this site is

representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupational period, and as such the primary Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for the site relates to the Pre-Contact component.

## 6. Analysis and Conclusions

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The Stage 1 background research showed a high number of registered archaeological sites within close proximity to the study area, as well as appropriate environmental conditions for Pre-Contact and Post-Contact agriculture and settlement within the study area. As such, the study area exhibited strong archaeological potential.

Stage 2 field assessment of the study area was completed via test pit survey at five metre intervals across the entirety of the study area. A total of four Euro-Canadian findspots were found during this assessment, however the paucity of finds at each did not meet the criteria required for further work and negated any Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Rather than being in-situ deposits, these are more likely redeposited from previous agricultural ploughing activities related to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century farming of the study area.

The Stage 2 survey did result in the identification of one primarily Indigenous site, AiGw-1028. Comprised of six (6) non-diagnostic lithic artifacts and 9 Euro-Canadian artifacts in an area approximately 10 metres by 10 metres in size. AiGw-1028 is a multi-component site, however the Euro-Canadian component appears to date to the latter 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; therefore, further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest remains for the Indigenous component of this site.



## 7. Recommendations

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Given the paucity of finds from Euro-Canadian findspots H1, H2, and H3, they do not hold Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and should be considered free of further archaeological concern. No further assessment is recommended for findspots H1, H2, and H3.

AiGw-1028 retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and further archaeological assessment is recommended. It is further recommended that AiGw-1028 be subject to a Stage 3 site specific assessment in order to more fully identify the character, significance, and extent of the archaeological deposit. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should be completed as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) whereby:

1. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment shall begin with the establishment of a recording grid across the site based on a permanent datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS.
2. This will be followed by the excavation of a series of 1 m x 1 m square test units across the site at five metre intervals within the established grid in order to determine the extent and nature of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid will be strategically excavated around units of high artifact counts, or areas of other interest. The test units should be excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The subsoil will be trowelled, and soil profiles examined for cultural deposits.
3. The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site, and this will determine whether Stage 4 mitigation will be required.

As AiGw-1028 is a predominately Indigenous site, engagement with Indigenous communities with asserted rights or interests is required.

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

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

## 8. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

As per MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines (MHSTCI 2011, Section 7.5.9 Standard 2):

- ▶ 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 license.

## 9. Bibliography and Sources

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## 10. Images

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Image 1: Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals at edge of woodlot (View facing north-east).



Image 2: Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across manicured lawn (view facing north).



Image 3: Crew test pitting near small brush lot, illustrates field conditions (view facing north).



Image 4: Typical test pit profile. Trowel is pointing north (view facing south).



Image 5: H1 - Test Unit on property 2 at 1300 Bronte Road (Property 2) (view facing north-east).



Image 6: Excavation of Test Unit at P1/H4 (view facing north-west).



**Image 7: P1/H4 Test Unit Plan View. Trowel is facing north (view facing north-west).**



**Image 8: Cliff edge along portion of property. Not assessed due to steep slope and safety concerns (view facing south).**





Image 9: Landscaped berm surrounding house on property. Berm not assessed (view facing north-west).



Image 10: Artifact Plate 1 - Indigenous assemblage from P1/H4/AiGw-1028. Top row L to R: Shatter, Edge Retouch Flake, Core Fragment, Flake fragments. Bottom row L to R: Flake Fragments.



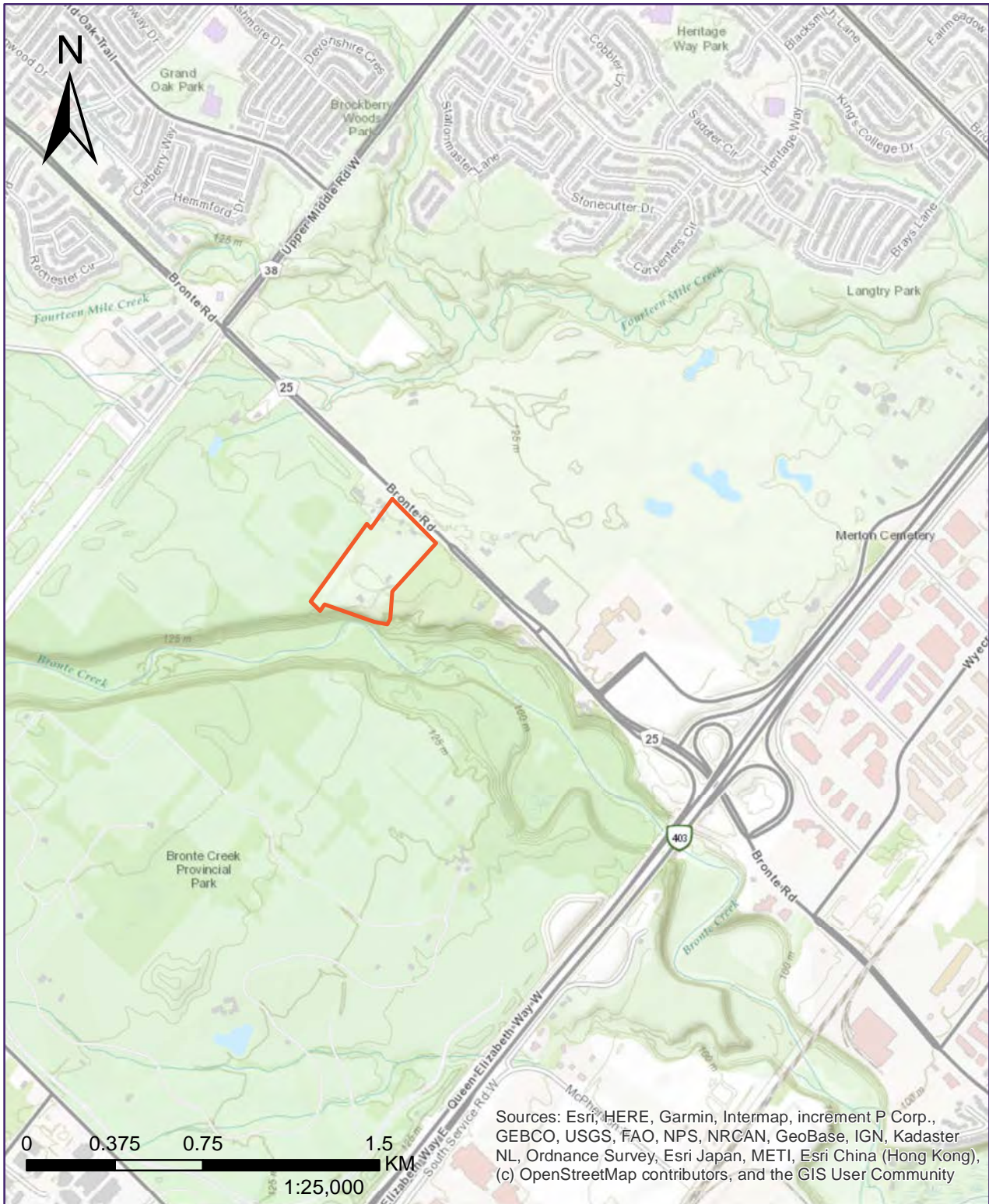
**Image 11: Selection of Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from H1-H4. Top row from L to R: Blue transfer print RWE, Turquoise transfer print RWE (2), Semi-Porcelain w Decalmania, plain RWE. Bottom row L to R: Aqua bottle glass showing moulding, RWE - burnt, and aqua bottle glass.**

## 11. Maps

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**ALL MAPS ON FOLLOWING PAGES.**

# Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map



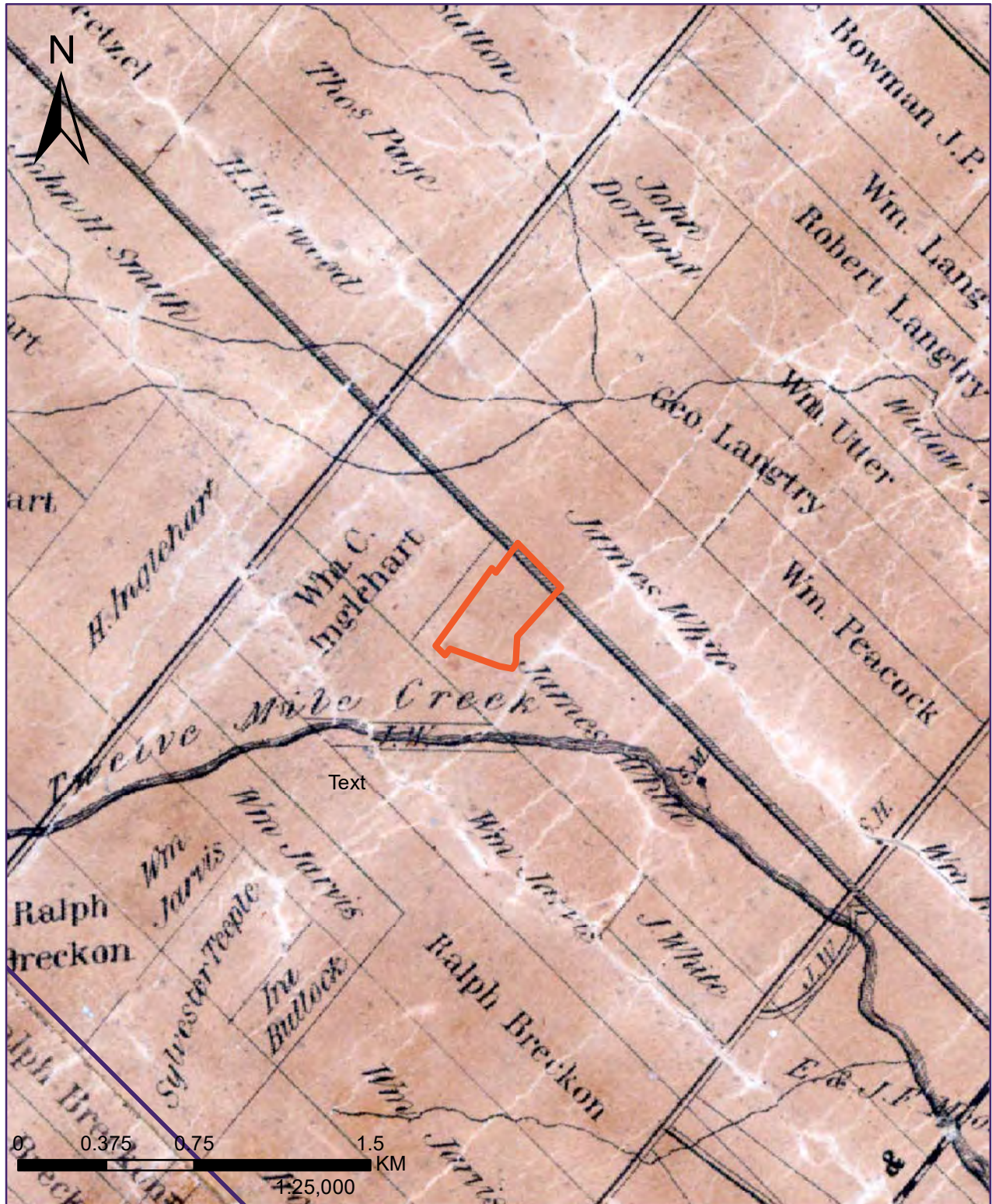
## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bronte Green - Enns Property, Oakville, Ontario

### Legend

 Study Area



## Map 2 - Study Area on 1858 Historical Atlas



### Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bronte Green - Enns Property, Oakville, Ontario

#### Legend

 Study Area

Tremaine, G.R. (1858) Tremaine's Map of Halton County.  
Toronto. George R. Tremaine.






## Map 4 - Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image



### Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bronte Green - Enns Property, Oakville, Ontario

#### Legend

 Study Area



# Map 5 - Study Area on Modern Aerial Image



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bronte Green - Enns Property, Oakville, Ontario

### Legend

 Study Area












# Map 6 - Stage 2 Results and Photo Locations



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bronte Green - Enns Property, Oakville, Ontario

### Legend

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|  Study Area                                    |  No Potential - Disturbed |  Photo Location and Direction |
|  Potential - Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals |  No Potential - Wetlands  |  |
|  No Potential - Steeply Sloped                 |  Area of Intensification  |  |



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