



PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY PACKAGE

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Project Information:

AMICK Project Number: 12042-P
MTC Project Number: P058-889-2012
Investigation Type: Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study
Project Name: Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision.
Project Location: 1401 Bronte Road,
Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2
(Geographic Township of Trafalgar South,
County of Halton),
Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton.

Approval Authority Information:

File Designation Number: TBD

Reporting Information:

Site Record/Update Forms: N/A
Date of Report Filing: 15 January 2014
Type of Report: **ORIGINAL**

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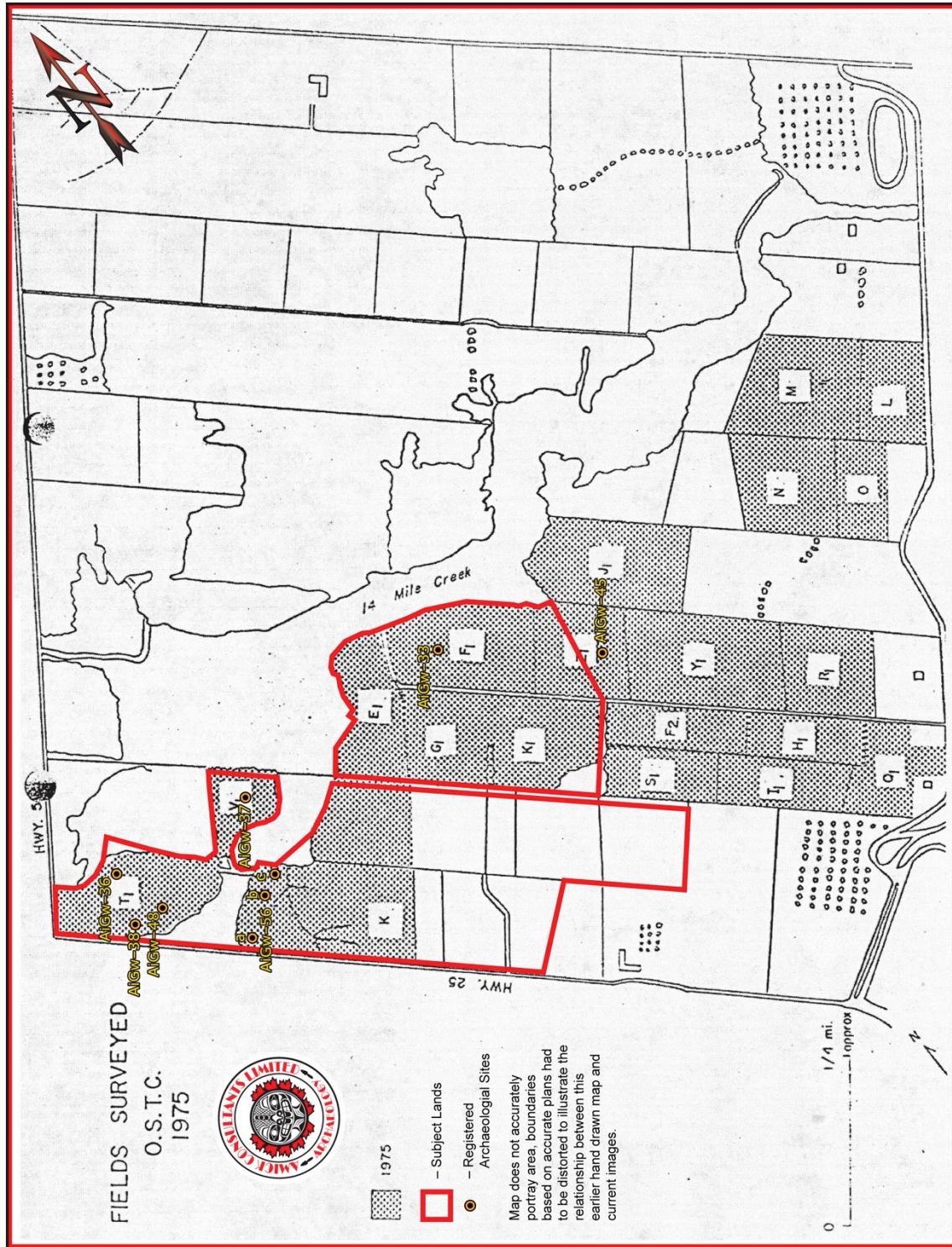


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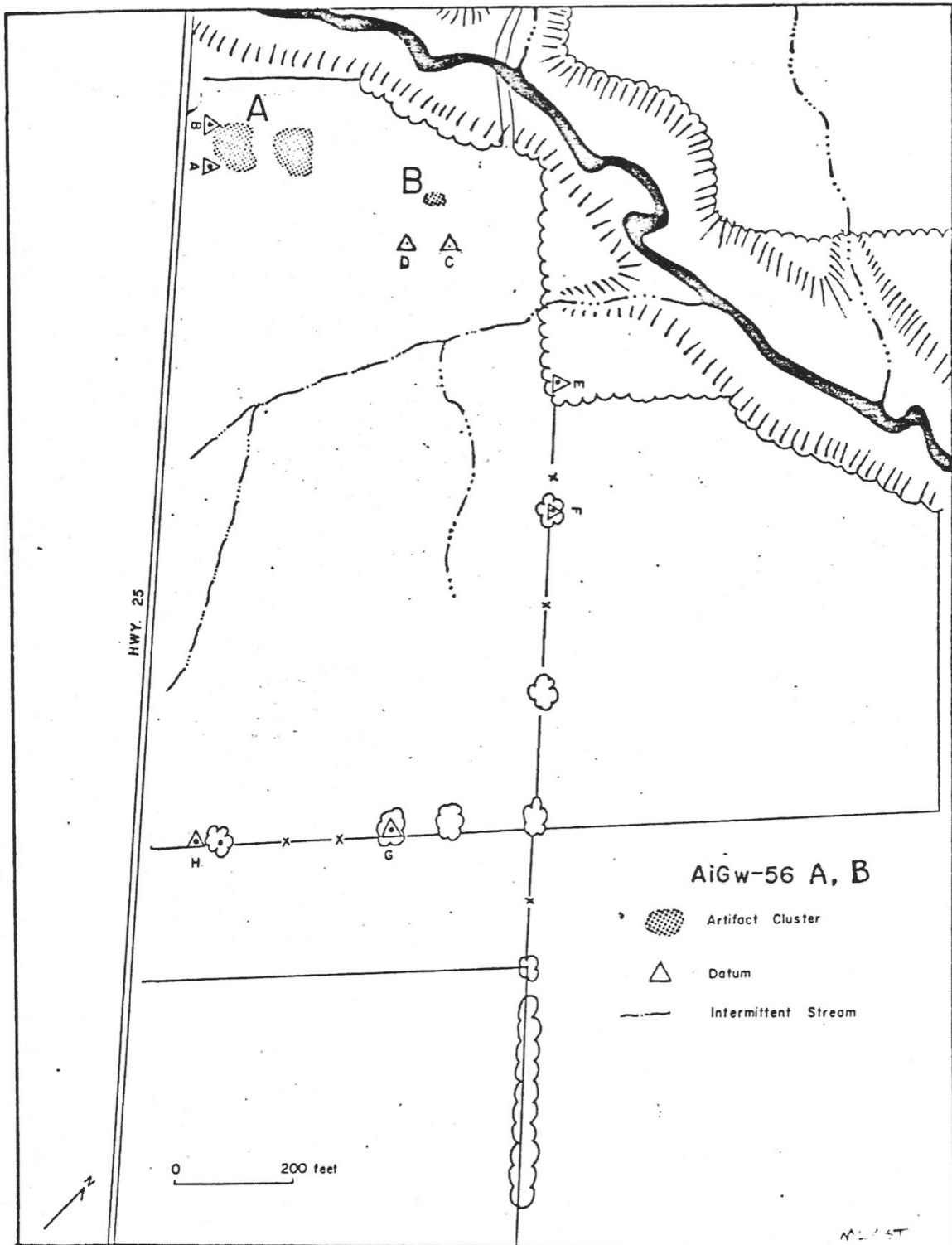


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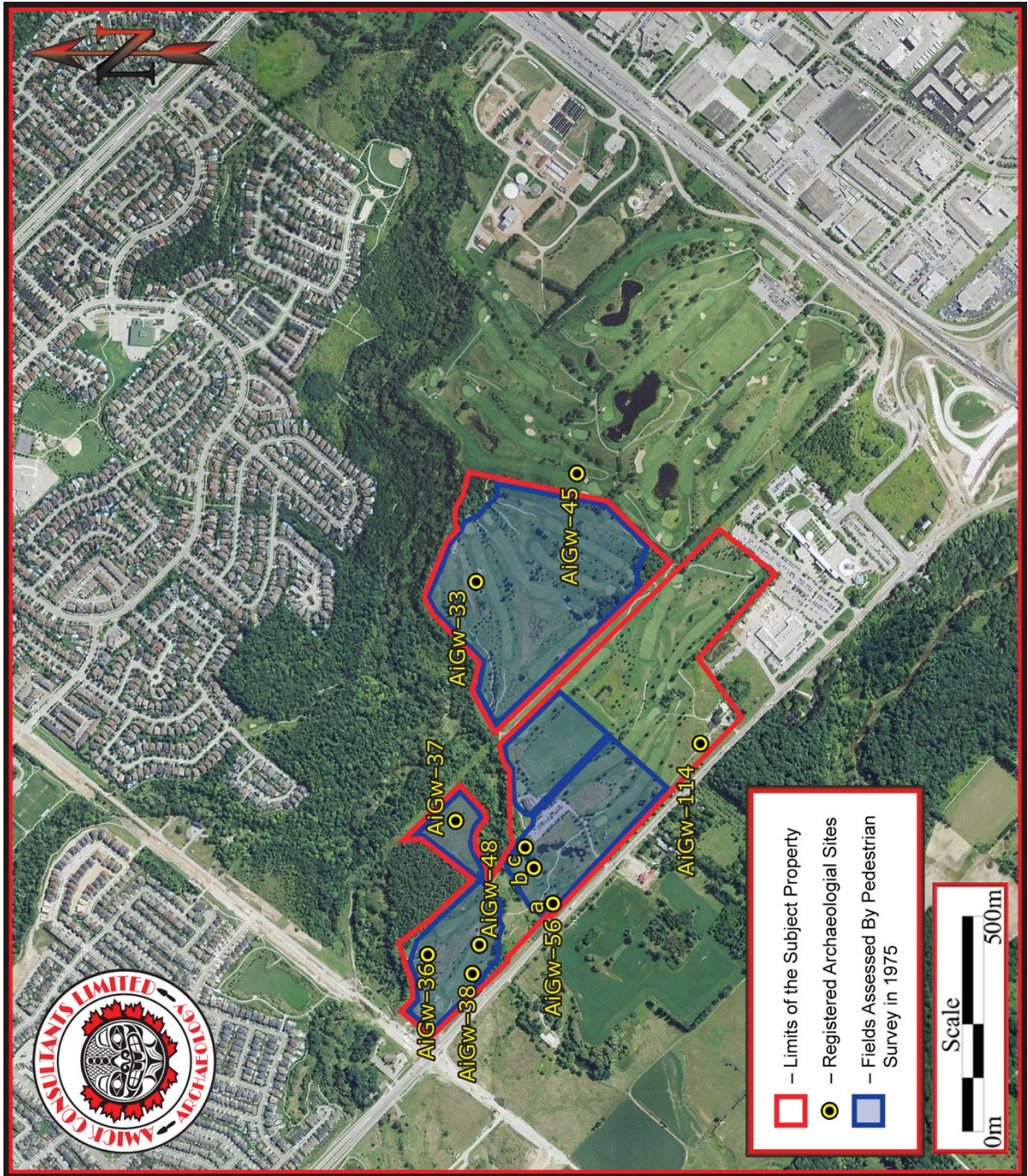


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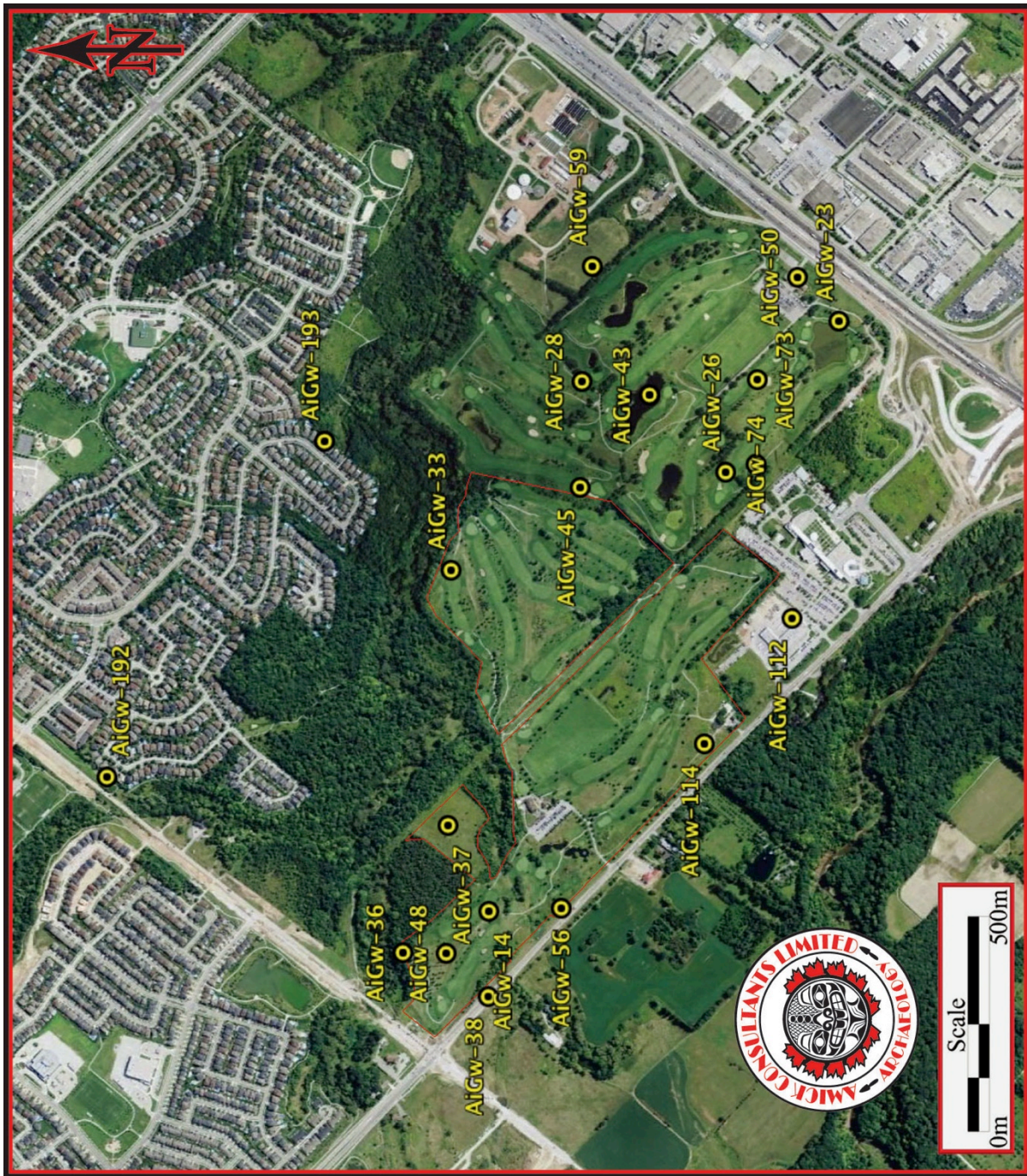


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1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 19 July 2012. A detailed photorecognition of the study area was conducted on 15 August 2012. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited.

As a result of the Stage 1 Background Research, the project area potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking has been identified as an area of archaeological potential.

Background research also indicates that a large portion of the property has been subject to archaeological assessment by pedestrian survey. These areas do not require reassessment.

Earlier survey work did document a number of archaeological sites within the subject property. It is further recommended that select sites previously documented be further investigated through Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

As a result of the property inspection completed as a component of this study, the areas of building footprints, paved parking lot, paved or gravel trails, low lying and wet areas, steep slope and artificial mounds were found to be areas of no or low archaeological potential; consequently no further archaeological assessment of these areas is required.

The study area is to be maintained as a golf course with landscape features including terraced lawn areas associated with the golf course (i.e. tee-offs and greens) which are to be maintained; therefore ploughing, would damage or destroy these features. In addition, within the study area is below ground watering system, which supports the existing use of the study

area. Ploughing of the affected portions of the study area would therefore damage or destroy this service.

All areas out of play on the existing golf course consisting of apparent areas of disturbance proximate to previously documented archaeological sites or in areas not previously assessed by pedestrian survey were subject to examination by test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres across the entire surface of such areas in order to confirm deep prior disturbance and to delineate the extent of the area of disturbance.

Areas not previously assessed and of little or no apparent disturbance will require assessment by test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The areas recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figure 13 of this report.

It is suggested that if development is phased, only phase 1 need be assessed by test pit survey and the balance can be ploughed and disked in preparation for pedestrian assessment. It is recommended that MTCS permit either strategy at the discretion of the proponent.

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4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

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5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.” (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential where found anywhere on the property include:

“ - *previously identified archaeological sites*

- *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
 - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
 - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
 - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
 - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
- *elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- *pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground*
- *distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*
- *resource areas, including:*
 - *food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)*
 - *scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)*
 - *early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- *areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.*
- *Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)*
- *property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- *property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet

undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if physical assessment of a property or portions of a property is required.

“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, the collected data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the significance of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. The requisite archaeological sites data was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited

5.2.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as a golf course. Immediately prior to this use, the property had been employed for agricultural purposes since initial Euro-Canadian settlement in the early 19th century. Although there have been modifications to the landscape to make it employable as a golf course, these modifications have consisted primarily of deposition of aggregates and soil to create contours in very select locales. The majority of the landscape consists of grass-covered open space with sporadic clusters of trees and shrubs, planted over the original farm field surfaces. The subject property is roughly 53.4 hectares (132 acres) in area and consists of an 18 hole golf course with a club house, a concession stand, a pop machine shed, two houses converted into office structures, two equipment sheds, two asphalt paved parking lots, an asphalt paved driveway, a gravel driveway, and gravel cart trails. Most of the rest of the property is grass covered or covered in low weeds with sporadic plantings of trees and shrubs throughout. There are three woodlots within the property. A Hydro easement bisects the property into east and west portions, the western portion being nearly double the area of the eastern portion. The topography is generally flat to gently sloping downward to the southeast. Significant slopes are found along the ravine edge of Fourteen Mile Creek which is situated outside of the property limits to the northeast. More moderate, yet steep, slopes are found bordering two unnamed tributary streams that converge in the northern quarter of the property. With the exception of minor drainage cuts found

along the break in slope leading down to Fourteen Mile Creek, the balance of steep slope found throughout the property is artificial and was placed on the course in the form of additional soil to create contours and ground relief. The clubhouse and associated parking lot are situated on the height of land overlooking the above-noted waterways to the southeast. An artificial pond is situated to the west of the clubhouse parking lot.

The study area is bounded on the north by Upper Middle Road (Regional Road 38), to the east by the valley lands and waterway of Fourteen Mile Creek, to the southwest by the Region of Halton Works Department, to the southeast by Deerfield Golf Course and to the west by Bronte Road (Regional Road 25).

The study area is approximately one kilometre north of the intersection of Bronte Road and Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW). The location of the study area is illustrated in Figure 1. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 4.

5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The County of Halton, was named after Major William Mathew Halton, who was the Secretary to the Upper Canada provincial Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Gore in 1805. United Empire Loyalists were the first settlers in the area and arrived in the early 1780s. The United Empire Loyalists chose to settle in the southern part of the county and the northern part was settled by immigrants from the British Isles. The area was officially designated a county in 1816 and was originally part of Gore District and consisted of 4 townships; Esquesing, Nassageweya, Nelson and Trafalgar Township.

The Township of Trafalgar was opened to settlers in 1806 after the lands from the Mississauga Purchase were surveyed. Samuel Wilmot surveyed the Township and a segment of his original survey is included in this report (see Figure 3). The Township was named after the Battle of Trafalgar, where the British defeated the Spanish and French fleets. Within 4 years settlers within the area had already constructed schools and churches within villages (Oakville Fine Homes 2011).

Merchant and shipbuilder Colonel William Chisholm founded the Village of Oakville in 1827. Chisholm purchased 960 acres of Crown Land at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek and he then established the first privately owned harbor in Upper Canada. This harbor created a hub for trade between Hamilton, Toronto and foreign cities. In 1834, Oakville was declared a Port of Entry into Canada where William Chisholm was the first Customs Inspector. When incorporated as a town in 1857, his son George Chisholm became Oakville's first mayor. The current Town of Oakville includes the surrounding townships of Trafalgar and Bronte, which were amalgamated in 1962 (Town of Oakville 2011).

Robert Gourlay's *Statistical Account of Upper Canada* (Gourlay 1974) originally published in 2 volumes in 1822, includes the following description of Trafalgar Township from 1817. Item the 31st provides a particularly vivid description of the hardships of early settlement.

“At a meeting of the inhabitants of our township, holden on the 27th November, 1817, at the house of Daniel Munn, innkeeper, the following answers were framed in reply to your queries, as they appeared to us in the Niagara Spectator.

“9th. The surface of the land is level; the topsoil is clay, mixed with loam and a little gravel; under that is clay, mostly of a red colour.

“10th. Our timber consists of oak, two kinds, white and red; pine, very large, of the white kind; beech; maple, two kinds; sugar maple, and soft maple; ash, two kinds, the black or swamp ash, and white ash; basswood; hickory; elm; white and red; hemlock; ironwood; chestnut; some birch; quaking asp; some cedar; some butternut, and a little tamarack: the timber mostly large, and stands thick on the land.

“11th. Respecting minerals, there is a considerable quantity of the mineral of iron, called bog ore; also a few salt springs of an inferior kind.

“12th. Building stones, none, excepting a few, which may be found over the land of a very indifferent kind.

“15th. Blacksmiths most generally work by the pound; that is, 7½ d. per lb. when the iron and steel are found, and is 1s. 3d. when the blacksmith finds the materials; to this there are some exceptions, but not many.

“18th. The common custom of our township is to cut down no more at first than the timber which is a foot in diameter, measured about two feet and a half from the root of the tree, and all under that size; and the rest they girdle and kill with the axe. In this state it will produce nearly as good a crop as if all were cut down, and this only costs 1 lb. 10 s. per acre; the rest of the timber is cut down by degrees, for fencing and for fire wood, &c.

“21st. Beasts are turned out about the first of May, and taken in about the first of December.

“22nd. Sleighing lasts about three months, that is, beginning about the first of January, and ends about the last of March. Ploughing begins about the 20th of April.

“23rd. Season of sowing wheat is from the 25th of August till the 1st of October; the time of harvesting of said grain is from the twentieth of July till the end of August.

“25th. Respecting pasture, as the wild woods constitute our principal pasture lands, we have not yet made sufficient experiments to enable us to answer your query; but our meadow lands will generally produce one ton per acre.

“26th. The ordinary course of cropping in new land, is wheat the first year, harrowed in, and sometimes a crop of oats are harrowed in, in the spring, on the stubble; then it is sown down with Timothy or clover, or both together, and is used for meadow for three or four years, till the roots rot in the ground, and then ploughed up, after which pease or buckwheat are generally sown first, and then wheat, perhaps the same season; and then pease or buckwheat, or oats, and then wheat, and so on alternately; little or no manure is used, but corn land and orchards require it most.

“27th. Land is frequently let on shares on the following terms: if new, the leaser finds the leasee in team, in boarding, in farming utensils, and in half the seed, and then receives half the produce. If old land, and the leasee finds every thing, the leasee has one third of the produce. Enough of land can be had on either of these ways.

“28th. A farm of two hundred acres, with a log house, and a barn upon it, with 40 acres, cleared in the customary way, may be had for 375 l. If frame buildings are upon it, a greater price; but seldom in proportion to the buildings.

“29th. The quantity of land for sale we cannot justly describe, but we suppose 3 or 4,000 acres; and there are but few farmers in our township, who would not even sell their improved farms, if they had the offer of a good price.

“30th. The state of public roads at present is but indifferent; but they are capable of improvement at a very moderate expense. As the face of our country is generally level, great improvement might be made by means of canals and locks. Respecting our navigation, we are situated on the coast of lake Ontario, and thence we have benefit of all the adjoining waters. Besides we have two very fine streams, called the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks; these can be made navigable for boats, some part of the year, four miles from the mouth, to communicate with our mills on Dundas Street. The mouth of the Sixteen, where it empties into lake Ontario, is navigable for vessels of a considerable burden, and forms a safe and commodious harbour.

“31st. The causes which retard the improvement of our township and the province are large and various. The first and principal cause you have already justly observed, that is, the want of capital; this may perhaps be best illustrated by facts: know then, that the greater number of our farmers, when they first settled in the wild woods, have little more property than a cow, a yoke of oxen, a log chain, and an axe; and some have little or no property at all but their axe alone. The family generally consist of a man and his wife, and a number of young children, unable to hire hands; the whole of the labour naturally devolves upon the man, and hence it is, that for six or seven years, till such time as the roots of the timber begin to rot in the ground, so that he can use the plough, and until the eldest of his children grows up to help him, his toil is incessant; four or five acres are all that he is able to clear and sow in a season, and that is generally put in so late, that it produces but little; so that the

whole of his crop will scarcely support him through the year; but many times he has to work out for a part of his bread. Clothes he must have for himself and his family, and these must be got out of the store; and merchant's goods are very dear in this province; and as he hath nothing to pay with, he is obliged to go on credit. These in a few years soon run up high, so that by the time he gets his farm in such a state of improvement, as might enable him to live comfortable, he is frequently obliged to sell it, in order to pay off his debts. Such is the consequence of beginning poor. But this, you will observe, is only the gloomy side of things; for those who are so fortunate as to weather out the storm the first ten years, without sinking their plantations, are generally enabled to spend the remainder of their days in comfort. The scarcity of labourers, and the very high price of labour, so that the produce will scarcely pay the hands, forms another hindrance to the improvement of our township, and the province at large. Another hindrance is, that in many places of this province, large tracts of land been granted to certain individuals, and these being generally men of fortune, are under no necessity of selling their lands, but hold them to so high a price, that poor people are not able to buy them; again, there are many of these gentlemen gone out of the province, so that there is no opportunity to purchase from them; so it still remains a wilderness, and the poor people who are settled around such tracts, have roads to make, and every other public duty to perform, at their own expense, which greatly enhances to value of such land, to the great injury of the inhabitants.

“Another hindrance respecting our township, is that a great number of lots are reserved for the crown and the clergy, and notwithstanding that these lots might be rented for 21 years, for a very small sum of money, yet the land, in this province, has hitherto been so plenty and cheap, that no one cares for renting the land, who can have it in fee simple: hence it is, that the greater number of them still remain unsettled; but when settlers become numerous, this evil will soon be done away.

“What, in our opinion, would contribute to the improvement of our township and the province at large, would be to encourage men of property into the country, to purchase the waste lands of our province, which if sold even at a moderate price, would introduce such a flow of capital into our province, as would not only encourage a respectable race of settlers of every description, to come in and cultivate the face of the country, and turn the wilderness into fruitful fields, but it would also make trade and manufactures of all kinds flourish; then would our province no longer remain poor, neglected, and unknown to the world; but would become a respectable colony, not only able to support herself, but she would add a large revenue to the British Crown and her redundancies would contribute to feed the hungry, and clothe the poor of other nations.”

(Gourlay 1974: 179-182)

Further on in the same work, Gourlay provides a summary chart for the returns from the Gore District. His summary of Trafalgar Township notes that there are 97 inhabited houses, a population of 548 residents, no churches, 2 Methodist preachers, no medical practitioners, 3

schools, 0 stores, 4 taverns, 1 grist mill, and 4 saw mills. He also provides costs to hire various trades and prices paid for various agricultural products in the same chart (Gourlay 1974: 206).

5.2.3 LAND REGISTRY RECORDS

The Abstract Index of the Land Registry Office was examined to determine a sequence of ownership for each of the original Township Lots which comprise the subject property.

Table 1 Land Registry Abstract Index for Lot 28, Concession 2

| Instrument | Date | Grantor | Grantee | Consideration | Remarks |
|--------------|-----------------|---|--|---------------|--|
| Patent | 28 August 1810 | Crown | David Utter | 200 | All |
| Bill of Sale | 1 March 1814 | David Utter | George Dorland | 50 | Part of Lot 28 |
| Bill of Sale | 5 July 1840 | David Utter | David Utter | 100 | Part of Lot 28 |
| Bill of Sale | 4 March 1843 | George Dorland Wife | John Dorland | 50 | Part of Lot 28 |
| Bill of Sale | 4 March 1828 | Joseph Sears | James Abbot | 50 | |
| Bill of Sale | 21 May 1846 | P. Utter | William Utter | 100 | Part of Lot 28 |
| Will | 8 March 1850 | James Abbot | Ms. (?) Abbot | - | |
| Bill of Sale | 19 October 1853 | David Utter | George Pettit | 211 | Lot 28 except 100 acres |
| Bill of Sale | 3 November 1870 | John Y. Dorland wife | Erastus Dorland | 25 | Southwesterly half of the northerly 50 acres of lot 28 |
| Bill of Sale | 6 October 1880 | William Utter and Jane Utter his wife | William Cyrus Inglehart, Cyrus William Utter, George Hobblethwarte – Trustees of the M. E. Church | 1 | Part of West half |

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| Probate of Will | 21 March 184 | John Dorland | Erastus Dorland & Mathilda Dorland | 25 | Easterly Half of North Quarters |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|

Table 2 Land Registry Abstract Index for Lot 29, Concession 2

| Instrument | Date | Grantor | Grantee | Consideration | Remarks |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Patent | 5 July 1853 | Crown | George Langtry | 100 | North half |
| Patent | 12 March 1854 | Crown | William Peacock | 50 | Of West Quarter |
| Patent | 18 April 1866 | Crown | George Langtry | 50 | Of East Quarter |
| Probate of Will | 29 November 1873 | William Peacock | William George Peacock | 50 | West Half of Southerly Half |
| Will & Codicil | 27 August 1881 | George Langtry | His son Andrew Pettit Langtry | 150 | North Half and East Half Subject to payment of debts to legacies |
| Bill of Sale | 8 August 1900 | William George peacock & Wife | George William Peacock | - | Southwest Part |

Table 3 Land Registry Abstract Index for Lot 30, Concession 2

| Instrument | Date | Grantor | Grantee | Consideration | Remarks |
|------------|-----------------|--|----------------|---------------|---------|
| Patent | 3 January 1828 | Crown | King's College | 200 | All |
| Deed Poll | 14 January 1870 | David Bucham as Burson of the University and Colleges at | James White | 200 | Lot 30 |

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|-----|-----------------------------|
| | | Toronto | | | |
| Certificate of Decree in Chancery | 17 may 1876 | James White a Lunatic by James Lyall White the Committee of his person and Estate and the aid James Lyall White, Plaintiffs | A John White (by Bill) and Mary Ellen Campbell, Paul Campbell, Celinda White and Laurisa White made partes by order bearing date the 12 day of October A.D. 1875, Defendants | - | Lot 30 |
| Deed of Confirmation | 1 May 1877 | William Laidlaw, Receivers & manager of the Estate of J & J white & James White (& Wife) declared a Lunatic, by James Lyall White, Committee of his person and Estate | The Public School Trustees of School Section No. 15 Township of Trafalgar | 1/2 | Part of South Half In Trust |
| Deed | 31 May 1877 | William Laidlaw, Receivers & manager of the Estate of J & J white & James White (& Wife) | David Watson Campbell | 200 | Lot 30 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|---|---|--------------------|
| | | declared a Lunatic, by James Lyall White, Committee of his person and Estate | | | |
| Bill of Sale in Trust | 3 Sept 1878 | David Watson Campbell & Wife | The Public School Trustees of School Section No. 15 Township of Trafalgar | 1 | Part of South Half |

5.2.4 TAX ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Tax Assessment Rolls for the Township of Trafalgar South were examined at the provincial archives. Any available records for the 19th century were collected to compile a list of property occupants and details of their households and occupations, as available. Unlike Land Registry data, which documents ownership of land over time, Tax Assessment Rolls document residency at the time of the assessment. This data has been summarized as follows:

1825

Lot 28

George Darling – 20 Uncultivated/ 30 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 3 persons over 16 years of age, 6 under – One frame dwelling under 2 story – 4 Milk Cows.

David Utter – 25 Uncultivated/ 25 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 1 persons over 16 years of age – 2 Milk Cows.

Lot 29

John Armstrong – 95 Uncultivated/ 5 Cultivated Acres – Lot 29 Concession 2 – 1 persons over 16 years of age, 1 under – 2 Milk Cows.

1827

Lot 28

George Darling – 25 Uncultivated/ 25 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 3 persons over 16 years of age, 7 under – One House.

David Utter – 80 Uncultivated/ 20 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 5 persons over 16 years of age, 3 under – One House.

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012)

David P. Utter – 30 Uncultivated/ 20 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 1 persons over 16 years of age, 1 under.

Lot 29

Joseph Adair – 88 Uncultivated/ 12 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 2 persons over 16 years of age, 4 under – 1 Mill.

John S. Feetsel – 50 Uncultivated/ 50 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 4 persons over 16 years of age, 3 under.

Archibald Armstrong – 88 Uncultivated/ 12 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 4 persons over 16 years of age, 4 under.

Henry Kale – 75 Uncultivated/ 25 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 3 persons over 16 years of age, 4 under.

Benjamin Kelley – 75 Uncultivated/ 25 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 3 persons over 16 years of age, 2 under – 2 Houses.

1828

Lot 28

(?) Wilkins – 170 Uncultivated/ 30 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 4 persons over 16 years of age, 4 under.

Lot 29

George A. Cram – 80 Uncultivated/ 20 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 4 persons over 16 years of age, 2 under.

William Cram – 80 Uncultivated/ 20 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 7 persons over 16 years of age, 6 under.

John S. Feetsel – 50 Uncultivated/ 50 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 5 persons over 16 years of age, 3 under.

Joseph Adair – 85 Uncultivated/ 15 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 6 persons over 16 years of age, 3 under – 1 Framed Under 2 Story House.

1829

Lot 30

Joseph Hualland – 30 Uncultivated/ 20 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 1 persons over 16 years of age, 3 under.

1831

Lot 28

George Darling – 20 Uncultivated/ 30 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 6 persons over 16 years of age, 7 under – 1 Framed House.

1834

Lot 28

George Darling – 60 Uncultivated/ 40 Cultivated Acres – Lot 28 Concession 2 – 8 persons over 16 years of age, 4 under – 1 Framed House under 2 Story.

1847

Lot 28

Thomas Shields

Lot 29

Alexander Paterson – 50 Uncultivated/ 50 Cultivated Acres

Lot 30

George Harrison – 60 Uncultivated/ 40 Cultivated Acres

1848

Lot 28

John Allen Smith – 50 Uncultivated/ 50 Cultivated Acres

Edward Garthey – 60 Uncultivated/ 40 Cultivated Acres

Lot 29

Robert McGill – 40 Uncultivated/ 60 Cultivated Acres

Lot 30

George Harrison – 45 Uncultivated/ 55 Cultivated Acres – Squared or Hewed Log under 2 Stories

5.2.5 CENSUS RECORDS

The earliest Census Records we have for the Township of Trafalgar South dates to 1841. All of the entries available show settlement well to the east of the subject property from the original settlement area of Oakville and eastward. The following data is from the website of the Trafalgar Township Historical Society (TTHS 2012):

“1841 Census S. of Dundas in Present Day Ward 5

Armstrong, Arch, farmer, proprietor of Lot 21 1st Conc S.D.S. 8 in family native of Canada, 1 native of USA who came to province in 1818; Biggar, Amos, farmer, proprietor of lot 20 1st Conc S.D.S. Self, wife & 8 children born in Canada; Biggar, James farmer proprietor Lot 18 1st Conc S.D.S.. Migrated 1800 from USA with wife & 6 children. 2 children b. in Canada; Bissett, David, farmer non proprietor Lot 18, 2nd conc S.D.S. 1 native Canada Cavanagh, Michael labourer, non -prop. lot 15 2nd conc S.D.S. migrated 18?? from Ireland, wife b. US 4 children b. Canada; Freeland, Henry W. farmer non-prop lot 16 1st conc S.D.S. Munn's Corners self, wife and 10 children b. in Canada; Freeland, Peter, carpenter non-prop lot 16 1st conc S.D.S. Munn's Corners self, wife and 6 children b. Canada; Hatton, John farmer proprietor lot 14, 2nd conc S.D.S. migrated with wife & 3 children from Ireland 1841; Hewitt, Carson, carpenter, non-prop, lot 16 1st conc S.D.S. Munn's Corners migrated w wife & 4 children from Ireland 1839; Hewitt, Robert, carpenter, non-prop, lot 16, 1st conc S.D.S. migrated with wife from Ireland 1839. 1 child b. Canada; Jeffery, George, shoemaker, proprietor lot 14, 1st conc S.D.S. migrated w wife from Ireland, 3 children b. Canada McGuffin, James, inn keeper, propitor lot 16 1st conc S.D.S. Munn's Corners migrated 1835 w. wife & 3 children Ireland, 1 b. Canada, 2 USA; Mulholland, George, farmer propitor lot 17 1st conc S.D.S. migrated from US with wife 1798, 9 children b. in Canada; Mulholland,

Ira, non-prop lot 17 1st conc S.D.S. wife b. in Scotland 2 children b. in Canada; Munn, Ansel, labourer, non-prop lot 13 1st conc S.D.S. 1 b. in Ireland, 2 b. in Canada; Munn, Nathaniel, farmer, non-proprietor lot 15 1st conc S.D.S. migrated 1806 with wife from USA; Pettit, William Y. farmer proprietor lot 19 1st conc S.D.S. self, wife and 1 child b. in Canada, Thrashing Mill; Post, Hiram, inn-keeper, prop. lot 13 1st conc S.D.S. 7th Line, Post's Corners, migrated 1811 US, 2 England, 2 Ireland, 2 USA, 6 in Canada; Rumley, James, farmer, non-prop, lot 13, 2nd conc S.D.S. migrated 1825 w wife from England, 2 children b. Canada; Smith, Levi, farmer, proprietor lot 22, 1st conc S.D.S. 2 b. USA 5 b. Canada Smith, Thompson, farmer proprietor lot 18 2nd conc S.D.S. self, wife & 4 children b. Canada, Sawmill; Wells, Robert, farmer, non-prop, lot 17 2nd conc, S.D.S., migrated 18??, 1 Ireland, 1 England, 3 Canada.”

The above data would seem to suggest that although one of the Lots that comprise the study area lands had passed into private ownership in 1810 and another in 1828, there is unlikely to have been any settlement until after 1841.

5.2.6 HISTORIC MAPS

SAMUEL WILMOT'S SURVEY (1806)

Wilmot's plan of the survey of Trafalgar Township was originally drawn in 1806. However, these plans were then updated as patents were issued to owners. While this map is an important record of initial owners of each lot, it does not necessarily indicate who resided on the lot or when the property in question was originally settled.

GEORGE TREMAINE'S MAP (1858)

Figure 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1858 according to Tremaine's Map of Halton County (Tremaine 1858). Lot 30 is shown to belong to King's College. The southwest quarter of Lot 29 is shown to be in the ownership of W. G. Peacock. His neighbour to the east was Geo. Langtry who owned the remaining three quarters of Lot 29. Lot 28 is divided into three parcels at the time that the atlas was compiled. The portion contained within the study area was owned by William Utter at this time. No structures are illustrated within any of the properties on this map.

HISTORIC ATLAS MAP (1877)

Figure 4 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877 according to the Township Map included in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877). Lot 30 is shown to belong to Jas. White. His house is depicted as fronting onto Bronte Road approximately 300 metres south of the subject property. The southwest quarter of Lot 29 is shown to be in the ownership of W. G. Peacock. His house is shown to be situated at the south end of the Lot well beyond the limits of the study area, as is the house of his neighbour to the east Geo. Langtry who owns the remaining three quarters of Lot 29. Lot 28 is divided

into three parcels at the time that the atlas was compiled. The portion contained within the study area was owned by William Utter at this time. His house is shown to be on the opposite side of Fourteen Mile Creek, well to the northeast of the subject property.

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY (1935)

The earliest NTS map we could find dates from 1935. This map is important because it is the earliest accurate map to show details of the landscape such as roads, buildings, contours and vegetation. It is interesting to note that there are no structures depicted within the limits of the study area at this time. None of the historic maps showing structures illustrate any within the study area.

5.2.7 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to the historic transportation routes and in an area initially settled in the first quarter of the 19th century. As such, the area generally has potential for sites relating to early Euro-Canadian settlement in the region. However, no historic maps depicting structures indicates that any were situated within the study area. While we cannot conclude that there were never any structures within the property at other times and periods than the maps currently available, the expectation that any significant Euro-Canadian sites would be found is diminished. However, there is a provincial historic plaque on the property situated beside the existing office at the location of a former farm complex which does indicate that there was a farm established on the subject property by 1855. The Plaque is shown in Plate 14. The plaque is entitled *Winner of the First Queen's Plate* and reads as follows:

“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.”

It is notable that the Historic Atlas shows that Lot 30 was owned by Jas. White by 1878 but his homestead was not situated in that part of the lot included within the current limits of the property. The earlier Tremaine’s Map dated 1858 and after Don Juan was bred, indicates that the property was owned by King’s College. Presumably the Whites had been tenants prior to securing the property.

Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins as the study area is situated on tablelands between Fourteen Mile Creek and Bronte Creek.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are forty-eight (48) previously registered sites within the study area or within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

Background research shows that according to MTCS records one previous archaeological study has taken place within 50m of the subject property. For further information see:

Archaeological Services Inc.

2007 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Expansion of the Halton Regional Centre Campus, Part of Lots 29 & 30, Concession 2 SDS, formerly in the Township of Nelson, 1151 Bronte Road, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton.* Toronto: Entered into the Registry of Archaeological License Reports at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

5.3.1 REGISTERED FIRST NATIONS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that forty-five (45) archaeological sites relating directly to First Nations habitation/activity had been registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Eight (8) of these sites are possibly situated within the subject property. This is based on the information provided within the MTCS database. AMICK Consultants Limited cannot provide any evaluation of the accuracy of this data. We have also reviewed the original Site Record Forms submitted to MTCS for the sites allegedly situated within the subject property in order to confirm the reported locations and obtain further detail concerning the description of these sites. The research conducted to find these sites was part of an archaeological assessment conducted in support of a proposed development as part of the planning process and can be used to address archaeological concerns with respect to the proposed undertaking if we can obtain copies of the original research reports and these reports show that the fieldwork undertaken at that time was equal to, or better than, the

fieldwork standards described within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. The sites in close proximity to the study area are briefly described below (Those possibly situated within the property are in bold blue type face):

TABLE 4 REGISTERED FIRST NATIONS SITES WITHIN 1KM

| Site Name | Borden # | Site Type | Cultural Affiliation |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Snedden | AiGw-10 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Sneddon House | AiGw-13 | Campsite | Archaic |
| Stuart | AiGw-14 | Campsite | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-15 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Burloak Drive 2 | AiGw-21 | Indeterminate | Archaic |
| North Service | AiGw-23 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Ontario Sports | AiGw-26 | Campsite | Woodland |
| Bronte Road North | AiGw-28 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Riverside | AiGw-33 | Campsite | Archaic |
| Field 3 | AiGw-34 | Findspot | Early Woodland |
| | AiGw-36 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Stream Bed | AiGw-37 | Campsite | Early Archaic |
| Harmer | AiGw-38 | Campsite | Archaic |
| Core Development | AiGw-43 | Findspot | Archaic |
| The Playing Field | AiGw-45 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Office | AiGw-47 | Village | Woodland |
| Flake Tool | AiGw-48 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| East of 25 | AiGw-50 | Indeterminate | Laurentian Archaic |
| Perry | AiGw-54 | Indeterminate | Archaic |
| Broughton | AiGw-55 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Three Clusters | AiGw-56 | 3 Campsites | Archaic |
| Fence Line | AiGw-57 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Centre of Field 1 | AiGw-58 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Centre of Field 2 | AiGw-59 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| West of Fence | AiGw-62 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Demonstration Farm | AiGw-63 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Farm Lane | AiGw-73 | Indeterminate | Late Archaic |
| North End of Field | AiGw-74 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Atkins | AiGw-112 | Unknown | Unknown |
| George Atkins | AiGw-113 | Indeterminate | Archaic |
| Old Atkins Farm | AiGw-114 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Lynn Timbers | AiGw-117 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Skeet Field | AiGw-118 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| Donaldson | AiGw-194 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| Ludy | AiGw-346 | Campsite | Early Archaic |

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| Casey | AiGw-347 | Lithic Workshop | Indeterminate |
| Bear | AiGw-349 | Lithic Workshop | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-350 | Findspot | Middle Archaic |
| | AiGw-351 | Findspot | Middle Archaic |
| | AiGw-352 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-354 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-355 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-356 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-357 | Findspot | Indeterminate |
| | AiGw-358 | Findspot | Indeterminate |

The eight (8) sites shown in Table 4 in bolded blue text are sites that are reported to be within the study area. Some of these sites will have to be relocated and assessed for their potential significance as part of a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment. Each of these sites is discussed below in Section 5.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.

In addition to the documented presence of other known archaeological resources in the area, the distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past. This consideration establishes archaeological potential within the study area.

5.3.2 REGISTERED EURO-CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database (ASD), administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area. The sites are briefly described below:

TABLE 5 REGISTERED EURO-CANADIAN SITES WITHIN 1KM

| Site Name | Borden # | Site Type | Cultural Affiliation |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dorland | AiGw-192 | Homestead | Euro-Canadian |
| Shoemaker | AiGw-193 | Homestead | Euro-Canadian |
| | AiGw-348 | Homestead | Euro-Canadian |

TABLE 6 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO

| Period | Group | Date Range | Traits | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Palaeo-Indian | Fluted Point | 9500-8500 B.C. | Big game hunters. | |
| | Hi-Lo | 8500-7500 B.C. | Small nomadic groups. | |
| Archaic | Early | 8000-6000 B.C. | Hunter-gatherers. | |
| | Middle | Laurentian | 6000-200 B.C. | Territorial divisions arise. |
| | Late | Lamoka | 2500-1700 B.C. | Ground stone tools appear. |
| | | Broadpoint | 1800-1400 B.C. | |
| | | Crawford Knoll | 1500-500 B.C. | |
| | | Glacial Kame | c.a. 1000 B.C. | Elaborate burial practices. |
| Woodland | Early | Meadowood | 1000-400 B.C. | Introduction of pottery. |
| | | Red Ochre | 1000-500 B.C. | |
| | Middle | Point Peninsula | 400 B.C.-500 A.D. | Long distance trade. |
| | | Princess Point | 500-800 A.D. | Horticulture. |
| | Late | Pickering | 800-1300 A.D. | Villages and agriculture. |
| | | Uren | 1300-1350 A.D. | Larger villages. |
| | | Middleport | 1300-1400 A.D. | |
| | | Huron | 1400-1650 A.D. | Warfare |
| Historic | Early | Odawa, Ojibwa | 1700-1875 A.D. | Social displacement. |
| | Late | Euro-Canadian | 1785 A.D.+ | European settlement. |

5.3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

As part of the present study a summary of archaeological site records within the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS was requested. As noted above, this summary data indicates that there are eight (8) previously registered archaeological sites within the limits of the subject property. AMICK Consultants Limited requested and received copies of the original Site Record Forms from MTCS in order to gain further details on these sites. In addition, AMICK Consultants Limited requested copies of the archaeological reports documenting the research that led to the discovery of these sites. Unfortunately, we were only able to obtain two of the reports relevant to archaeological research conducted within the limits of the subject property.

1975 Field Research

The first of the two reports is:

Thomas, Stephen & Larry Pavlish

1975 *Ontario Sports Training Centre Archaeological Resource Inventory – Section I Recommendations & Section II Planning Directions*. Report Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Government Services and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. License Report on File with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

This was a project undertaken for a proposed government facility and was contracted out by the Ontario Ministry of Government Services on behalf of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 3). The most useful portion of this report is the second volume, termed Phase III and includes detailed site descriptions of all sites encountered during these investigations. One of the original researchers, Stephen Thomas, was contacted in order to make inquiries after the other volume of the report and to ask for some further information on the work conducted as part of the Ontario Sports Training Centre and Bronte Park research. The other author, Larry Pavlish has since passed away.

Although this first report lacks the detailed site information that is desired, it does provide a number of useful facts of direct relevance in planning for future investigations within the study area.

“The O.S.T.C. archaeological resource survey was run in conjunction with the Bronte Creek Provincial Park (B.C.P.P.) archaeological project. This was done to effect economies of operation, as well as to benefit from the B.C.P.P. crew’s experience and knowledge of local archaeology.

The main objective of this project was to conduct an archaeological resource inventory for O.S.T.C. planners.”

(Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 1)

As described, the project undertaken was one of the earliest development projects subject to archaeological assessment as a component of the planning process. Therefore, this property should have been cleared of archaeological concerns at some point during the planning process.

By the time that the O.S.T.C. survey began in June of 1975, the B.C.P.P. crew had been surveying local fields for the previous two seasons. The point is significant that the O.S.T.C. survey was completed by a team of experienced crew and field supervisors who had accumulated several seasons of experience working together in the same geographic area and working on very similar sites to those encountered during the course of the O.S.T.C. survey. The benefits derived from this accumulated experience and local knowledge is evident in the following passage:

“Research methods involved a modified surface survey technique, developed at B.C.P.P., which combines the economy inherent in a surface survey with the precision of a quality test pit survey. Since the core development area wasn’t under land use permit cultivation, it was ploughed especially for survey. Even with ploughing costs included, the modified surface survey technique is still roughly 100 times more cost effective than a test pit survey of comparable thoroughness. Consequently the results of this resource inventory work are excellent in terms of extent and comprehensiveness of coverage, as well as insight gained into prehistoric land use.

“During the field season, the combined O.S.T.C. – B.C.P.P. crews developed an advanced artifact analysis procedure. The results of a site-wide artifact analysis can be plotted using the SYMAP computer mapping programme, adapted for our use by the Engineering & Management Systems Branch, Ministry of Transportation & Communications. A pilot test of this analysis-mapping system shows that under good conditions, we can get distribution information from a ploughed site approximating that which previously could only be obtained from an undisturbed site.”

(Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 2-3)

This description indicates that the research conducted on the subject property was well ahead of wide spread computer applications in map generation and spatial analysis in archaeology. In addition, the suggestion that the data collected was as accurate as can be obtained from undisturbed contexts would suggest that the mapping of archaeological artifacts in this project was done to a standard achieving accuracies to one centimetre or less.

1976 Field Research

The second of the two reports is:

Thomas, Stephen.

1977 *1976 Archaeological Research in the Bronte Creek Area: Four Habitation Sites of the Archaic Stage*. License Report on File with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

Following completion of the O.S.T.C. and B.C.P.P. site inventories, Stephen Thomas returned to conduct further research on select sites in 1976. Thomas describes the project as follows:

“At the beginning of the 1976 field season, four prehistoric sites were selected for intensive controlled provenience surface collection. These sites were chosen for their estimated usefulness for researching the Archaic stage occupation of the Bronte Creek area, as well as their accessibility, productivity, and relevance for testing new field techniques.”

(Thomas 1977: 1-3)

Apparently multiple surface collections were made of each of the sites during that field season. An aggregate total of more than 2,000 artifacts were collected.

The methodology of the work is described in some detail within Appendix A of the report as follows:

“All field work covered in this report was accomplished using the controlled provenience surface collection technique developed by the author in 1973 and improved during the 1974, 1975 and 1976 field seasons. Briefly, this method involves recording the provenience of each find in terms of distances from two fixed datum points. Datum locations are carefully recorded, in relation to permanent features, so that if a datum marker is disturbed it may be replaced precisely at its original position. Therefore, since it is safe to assume that datum locations are permanent, multiple collections may be made and the distributions of each collection superimposed on a master distribution map.

“For a collection of a known site, primary coverage is carried out with workers sweeping the area at 10 to 15 foot intervals. As each artifact is found it is placed in an envelope which is fixed in position with a marker. Following the primary coverage, an extensive secondary search is made around each find locus.

“Artifacts are gathered up after secondary coverage. The location of each artifact bearing envelope is recorded in terms of distances from two specified datums. Measurements are made to the nearest foot with chaining ropes or tapes. Then as each envelope is removed from its provenience, it is given a field number corresponding with its triangulated provenience measurements, Field numbers run from 1 to infinity for each day or for each site per day.”

(Thomas 1977: 46-47)

In many respects, surface collections are largely conducted in a similar manner today, although locations are now plotted with GPS or Total Station or Theodolite and Tape. Despite the advances of technology that permit the plotting of locational data using GPS or Total Stations to fractions of millimetres of the true position of a point on the earth's surface, this data is rarely employed in graphic representations that allow for accuracies below ten centimetres. The method employed by Thomas and his crew could well achieve accuracies of within one or two centimetres. The geometric principles are precisely the same and one method could be theoretically as accurate as any other; however, we must allow that tape measures are inherently somewhat less precise due to windage, gravity, stretching, and human error. The discipline of Thomas' work does argue for higher accuracies as his map of AiGw-56 (reproduced here as Figure 8) illustrates that he took care to site his datum points in order to ensure that his measurements based on triangulation did not employ any obtuse angles.

5.3.4 DETAILED SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The information these reports have added to the information already contained within the archaeological sites database is minor in most cases. However, the Riverside site (AiGw-33) and the Three Clusters site (AiGw-56) have proven to be completely different than as characterized within the ASD.

Stuart (AiGw-14)

The Site Record Form for this site indicates that Bruce Emerson and Ken Swayze discovered this site in July of 1972. The site assemblage from their fieldwork that season included 29 chert artifacts. The site is described as a prehistoric campsite measuring 200 feet by 100 feet situated 1,360 feet (414.53 metres) south of Middle Road, 360 feet (109.73 metres) east of Highway 25 in a ploughed field to the south of a ravine. The current ASD mapped location of this site fits more closely with the described location of the Flake Tool site (AiGw-48) described below while the described location of this site from the Site Record form suggests that this site may actually conform to the location of cluster "b" of the Three Clusters site (AiGw-56) discussed below. A subsequent field survey conducted by Stephen Thomas and Larry Pavlish during the summer and fall of 1975 failed to relocate the site (Thomas and Pavlish 1975). Thomas also resurveyed the Stuart site (AiGw-14) as part of his research into the Three Cluster site (AiGw-56) in 1976 hoping to finally determine its relationship to the sites documented as part of the O.S.T.C. survey (Thomas 1977: 26). The site was not relocated at that time either. It appears that this site was considered by Thomas to be part of the Three Cluster site (AiGw-56).

Riverside (AiGw-33)

The Riverside site (AiGw-33) is a multicomponent site that has produced artifacts dating to the Early Archaic and Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Over 80 artifacts were collected from the surface of the site in 1975. This site covers an area of approximately 7 acres. The location of the site is described as situated in the southeast corner of the North Half of Lot 29, Concession II, South of Dundas Street. The site was originally discovered by Terry Hutchinson in 1975. Current ASD mapping places this site against the break-in-slope on the boundary of the subject property overlooking Fourteen Mile Creek in the northeastern corner of the existing golf course. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) places this site in the centre of the same former agricultural field roughly 100 metres to the south of the ASD map location. Given the reported area of the site, both plotted locations may fall within the site limits.

The *Ontario Sports Training Centre Archaeological Resource Inventory – Section I Recommendations & Section II Planning Directions* Report Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Government Services and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation includes the following passage respecting this site:

“Site AiGw-33 should be preserved following further survey work. Site 33 is a complex grouping of prehistoric habitation and work areas, partly undisturbed and therefore very valuable. More information is necessary to adequately map this complicated site, and evaluate the importance of its various parts. No playing field construction is contemplated for this area, but because it is ideal for picnicking and public recreation, and because service roads, drainage systems, irrigations systems, etc. may be built here at some future date, a more detailed knowledge of the site and its parts will have planning value. For reasons of economy, work should proceed as soon as possible – late spring of 1976.”

(Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 7-8)

This passage demonstrates that the significance of this site was well understood in 1975 and that appropriate recommendations were made for further research and the ultimate protection of this site. This should have been completed before the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (now the Ontario Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport), as the owner of the property at that time, either developed the property or permitted others to develop it. Thus far, AMICK Consultants Limited has been unable to find any documentation to show that subsequent research was done or that the Ontario government signed off on its concerns with respect to archaeological resources for this property.

AiGw-36

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated 450 feet to the east of Highway 25 and 400 feet South of Highway 5, following lines parallel to the lot lines. The site is situated on the south edge of a valley. The site is located in the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 30, Concession II South of Dundas Street. It is described as a site of indeterminate culture or time period. A total of 11 artifacts were collected from this site in 1974, when the area was an agricultural

field. This site was originally registered in 1974 by Arthur Roberts who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) places this site in roughly the same location as current ASD mapping.

Stream Bed (AiGw-37)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated 900 feet to the east of Highway 25 following a line parallel to the lot lines. The site is situated on the northern edge of a streambed. The site is located in the Northeast ¼ of Lot 30, Concession II South of Dundas Street. It is described as a small habitation site in an agricultural field. This site was originally registered in 1974 by Arthur Roberts who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park. The location of this site is within a portion of the property which is currently vacant and has been ploughed in the late autumn of 2012 for the purpose of completing a pedestrian survey as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment due to begin in the spring of 2013. Both the ASD and the original report map (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) show this site in the same location.

The *Ontario Sports Training Centre Archaeological Resource Inventory – Section I Recommendations & Section II Planning Directions* Report Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Government Services and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation includes recommends that no further work be conducted with respect to this site and that the site has been sufficiently researched (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 10).

Harmer (AiGw-38)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated 200 feet to the east of Highway 25 following a line parallel to the lot lines. The site is situated between Highway 25 and a stream channel. The site is located in the Northwest ¼ of Lot 30, Concession II South of Dundas Street. It is described as a small habitation site in an agricultural field. This site was originally registered in 1974 by Arthur Roberts who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park. Current ASD mapping places this site in the road allowance of Bronte Road/Regional Road 25. Based on the above description, this is evidently erroneous. The original report map (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) shows this site just to the east of Bronte Road on the north side of the stream bank just where it enters to subject property.

Playing Field (AiGw-45)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated 2450 feet to the northwest of North Service Road and 2290 feet to the northeast of Bronte Road/Regional Road 25. The site is located in Lot 29, Concession II South of Dundas Street. Current ASD mapping places this

site on the eastern boundary of the study area. It is described as an isolated find of a single undiagnostic artifact. This site was originally registered in 1975 by Stephen Thomas who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park and the Ontario Sports Training Centre. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) places this site in the centre of the former agricultural field and well to the east of the subject property. In any case, according to current policy, this isolated find does not merit registration within the ASD and does not warrant additional investigations subsequent to the original discovery.

Flake Tool (AiGw-48)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated on the north bank of the southern fork of 14 Mile Creek. The site is located in Lot 30, Concession II South of Dundas Street. Current ASD mapping places this site in the centre of the former northwest field of the subject property well removed from any stream channel. It is described as an isolated find of a single undiagnostic artifact. This site was originally registered in 1975 by Stephen Thomas who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park and the Ontario Sports Training Centre. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) places this site on the high ground to the north of the tributary stream of 14 Mile Creek which cuts across the northern portion of the golf course from west to east. In any case, according to current policy, this isolated find does not merit registration within the ASD and does not warrant additional investigations subsequent to the original discovery.

Three Clusters (AiGw-56)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated 5000 feet to the north of North Service Road and 200 feet to the east of Bronte Road/Regional Road 25. The site is located in Lot 30, Concession II South of Dundas Street. Current ASD mapping places this site within the road allowance of Bronte Road/Regional Road 25. It is described as a series of clusters to the south of the tributary stream of 14 Mile Creek, which cuts across the northern portion of the golf course from west to east. A total of 262 artifacts were collected during the original survey. This site was originally registered in 1975 by Terry Hutchinson who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park and the Ontario Sports Training Centre. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) illustrates the locations of three distinct clusters of material, labeled “a,” “b,” and “c,” overlooking the above-noted stream channel along the south bank.

The site documenting the multiple surface collections made by Thomas in 1976 shows the locations of Clusters “a” and “b” only (see Figure 8 which is a reproduction of the AiGw-56 map included in Thomas 1977: 27). In addition, Thomas specifically notes that one of the objects of revisiting and surveying this field was to determine exactly where the previously documented AiGw-14 was (Thomas 1977: 26). This is further evidence that AiGw-14 was

actually one of the isolated finds or cluster that formed a part of the Three Clusters site (AiGw-56). The Stuart site (AiGw-14) was apparently not relocated as it is not mentioned any further and does not appear on the map of the area.

Four surface collections were made of the Three Clusters site (AiGw-56) in 1976.

Cluster A

The artifacts collected from the two main concentrations within Cluster “A” produced 1071 chert items, 2 ground stone objects and 36 fire-cracked rock fragments. Only one projectile point fragment was recovered in two pieces which appears to date to the Middle Archaic but it is not a good representation of a defined type. Thomas provides a detailed summary listing of all artifacts found within this cluster in his description. No other possible diagnostic materials were collected (Thomas 1977: 28). Thomas’ report includes the following discussion of the results of investigations at this cluster within this site:

“The large artifact sample will make possible a detailed distribution analysis which should reveal tool use areas, hearth areas, and tool manufacture areas. However, from a preliminary overview some interesting facts do emerge. Site 56 A is composed of two major clusters and a few minor clusters, interpreted as special activity areas. The overall ration of Delaware to Ancaster chert is 3.5 to 1. The ratios for the western and eastern clusters are 2.6 to 1 and 4.6 to 1 respectively. The eastern cluster and its related work areas have about 5 times the amount of heavy chert items. These facts suggest that the two clusters have different chert inputs, and that the eastern cluster occupants had more access to quarry blanks and primary tools. Furthermore, the eastern cluster had about half the artifact count of the western cluster. But the eastern cluster had proportionately more tools than did the western cluster; about 21% and 13% respectively, of each cluster’s chert assemblage. This suggests that probably more on-site tool use took place in the eastern cluster area, or that the western cluster occupants were more conservative with their chert tools. However, none of the data has much bearing on the question of contemporaneity of occupation.

“It is especially interesting to note that the two fragments fo projectile point no. 752/754 fit together perfectly. Furthermore, these fragments of the same projectile point were found about 6 feet apart. This find is significant to our problem because it supports the idea that lateral displacement due to ploughing does not necessarily destroy horizontal patterning of artifacts.”

(Thomas 1977: 29-30)

Cluster B

The artifacts collected from Cluster “B” produced 236 chert items, 4 ground stone objects and 31 fire-cracked rock fragments. The assemblage includes eight projectile points and

point fragments discussed below. Thomas provides a detailed summary listing of all artifacts found within this cluster in his description. No other possible diagnostic materials were collected (Thomas 1977: 28). Although Cluster “B” was much smaller than Cluster “A”, this second area of the site yielded far more information. Thomas’ report includes the following discussion of the results of investigations at this cluster within this site:

“The majority of points taken from Site 56 B are more similar to either the Vosberg and/or Brewerton Side Notched types (as defined by Ritchie 1971) than to any other defined types. This includes the following specimens: no. 38; no. 124; no. 19; no. 288; and possibly even no. 142. According to Ritchie (1971) Vosberg points were produced rather early in the Laurentian sequence in New York State, and they morphologically overlap with and seem related to the Brewerton Side Notched type. This. Site 56 B would appear to have been occupied by people of the Laurentian Tradition, and it is the author’s view that this represents the principal component of the site.

“The Site 56 B collection includes at least two types of projectile point, indicating either that 56 B was once occupied by a group which manufactured the entire range of points, or that the site was used more than once. While the hypothesized post-Kirk Early Archaic points and the Vosberg-Brewerton like points might possibly have been made by the same group, the diversity of the point forms supports the multiple occupation alternative. It is likely, in the opinion of the author, that 56 B was used once as a habitation site, but at other times was used as a special activity site.

“The Site 56 B assemblage includes three distinctive characteristics. First, of all sites collected this season, it has the highest proportion of thermally altered chert items (13%) and these come not only from the central (communal and/or habitation) area but from several peripheral locations too. The high incidence of thermally altered chert, together with the multiple source areas of this material, suggest that Site 56 B had several hearth areas both within and outside of the hypothesized communal and/or habitation area. Secondly, 56 B has almost twice as many tools (21%) as any other site investigated this season. Thirdly, the 56 B assemblage has from 3 to 4 times as many projectile points and point fragments (20% of all tools) as do other sites collected this season. This suggests that a comparatively greater emphasis was given to hunting activities by people using the 56 B area.”

(Thomas 1977: 33-34)

Old Atkins Farm (AiGw-114)

According to the data within the ASD this site is situated to the northwest of a horse barn on the old Atkins property. The Lot and Concession are not provided for this site. It is described as of indeterminate period or culture and the collection made at this location was lost or discarded. This site was originally registered in 1975 by Arthur Roberts who had been hired by the Province of Ontario to complete an archaeological inventory within lands for the

proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park and the Ontario Sports Training Centre. Current ASD mapping places this site adjacent to Bronte Road/Regional Road 25 to the northwest of the existing maintenance complex; it is also depicted as outside of the area surveyed in 1974 or 1975 during research for the proposed Bronte Creek Provincial Park and the Ontario Sports Training Centre, although this site was documented as part of that research. It's current location in the ASD is likely based on the assumption that the house that has been converted into a maintenance office in the south corner of the golf course is the old Atkins house, whereas other sources speak of a former farm complex near the existing club house. If the latter interpretation is correct, the site would correspond to cluster "c" of the Three Cluster Site (AiGw-56). In fact, the original Site Record Form completed by Arthur Roberts actually states that the site is in the "vicinity of a first order stream draining into Lake Ontario via Oakville Ck," this description is more compatible with the latter interpretation of the original site location. The original mapping included in the report (Thomas and Pavlish 1975: 24/Figure 7) does not include this site at all, which suggests that the material found here was discarded and it is not actually a site, or that when the report was compiled, it was recognized that some site records were duplicate accounts of sites already documented. In either case, the intentional exclusion of this site from the archaeological reports and associated mapping suggests that the site was never considered worthy of further investigation.

5.3.5 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

This report describes the results of the 2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

The present use of the study area is as a golf course. Immediately prior to this use, the property had been employed for agricultural purposes since initial Euro-Canadian settlement in the early 19th century. Although there have been modifications to the landscape to make it employable as a golf course, these modifications have consisted primarily of deposition of aggregates and soil to create contours in very select locales. The majority of the landscape consists of grass-covered open space with sporadic clusters of trees and shrubs, planted over the original farm field surfaces. The subject property is roughly 53.4 hectares (132 acres) in area and consists of an 18 hole golf course with a club house, a concession stand, a pop machine shed, two houses converted into office structures, two equipment sheds, two asphalt

paved parking lots, an asphalt paved driveway, a gravel driveway, and gravel cart trails. Most of the rest of the property is grass covered or covered in low weeds with sporadic plantings of trees and shrubs throughout. There are three woodlots within the property. A Hydro easement bisects the property into east and west portions, the western portion being nearly double the area of the eastern portion. The topography is generally flat to gently sloping downward to the southeast. Significant slopes are found along the ravine edge of Fourteen Mile Creek, which is situated outside of the property limits to the northeast. More moderate, yet steep, slopes are found bordering two unnamed tributary streams that converge in the northern quarter of the property. With the exception of minor drainage cuts found along the break in slope leading down to Fourteen Mile Creek, the balance of steep slope found throughout the property is artificial and was placed on the course in the form of additional soil to create contours and ground relief. The clubhouse and associated parking lot are situated on the height of land overlooking the above-noted waterways to the southeast. An artificial pond is situated to the west of the clubhouse parking lot.

The study area is bounded on the north by Upper Middle Road (Regional Road 38), to the east by the valley lands and waterway of Fourteen Mile Creek, to the southwest by the Region of Halton Works Department, to the southeast by Deerfield Golf Course and to the west by Bronte Road (Regional Road 25).

The study area is approximately one kilometre north of the intersection of Bronte Road and Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW). The location of the study area is illustrated in Figure 1.

5.3.6 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain Physiographic region. The Peel plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soil. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. The many rivers and creeks have left no large undrained depressions, swamps or bogs in the whole area, although in many of the inter-stream areas, the drainage is still imperfect. The underlying geological material of the plain is a till containing large amounts of shale and limestone. The clay is heavy in texture and more calcereous than the underlying shaley till, having been presumably brought by melt water from the limestone regions to the east and north and deposited in a temporary lake impounded between the higher land and the ice lobe in the Ontario basins (Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 174-176).

5.3.7 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant

Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

Fourteen Mile Creek is situated just outside of the property limits to the northeast. Two unnamed tributary streams of Fourteen Mile Creek converge in the northern quarter of the property. Numerous seasonal drain cuts are found along the break-in-slope leading down to Fourteen Mile Creek.

5.3.8 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if physical assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where physical assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.8.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, in archaeological terms, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to physical assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains a clubhouse, a concession stand, a pop machine shed, two houses converted into office structures, and two equipment sheds.

5.3.8.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of “past quarrying, major landscaping, recent built and industrial uses, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.” (MCL 2005: 15), as well as

driveways made of either gravel or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. Areas containing below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential or because they are not assessable using conventional methodology.

The study area does contain previous disturbances including two asphalt-paved parking lots, an asphalt paved driveway, a gravel driveway, and gravel cart trails. In addition, an excavated artificial pond is situated near the west side of the property to the north of the paved entrance driveway and the west of the clubhouse parking lot. As well, although added features to the landscape and not technically disturbances, the numerous artificial mounds and slopes throughout the property make assessment of the natural and cultural layers beneath these artificial landscape features impossible using conventional methodology. As a result, for the purposes of this study such areas are considered as equivalent to disturbed and without potential. Accordingly Stage 2 physical assessment is not required in these areas.

5.3.8.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The study area does contain low-lying and wet areas. The artificial pond, as noted above as a disturbance is also low-lying and wet. In addition the two unnamed tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek which flow from west to east across the northern portion of the property are also low-lying and wet. These stream courses have associated expansive low-lying and wet area surrounding the stream channel near their entry to the property on the west edge.

5.3.8.4 STEEP SLOPE

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment.

The study area does contain areas of steep slope. Significant slopes are found along the ravine edge of Fourteen Mile Creek, which is situated outside of the property limits to the northeast. More moderate, yet steep, slopes are found bordering two unnamed tributary streams that converge in the northern quarter of the property. With the exception of minor drainage cuts found along the break in slope leading down to Fourteen Mile Creek, the balance of steep slope found throughout the property is artificial and was placed on the course in the form of additional soil to create contours and ground relief. These areas have

previously been classed as “disturbances and excluded from Stage 2 survey. However, they also qualify for exemption from survey as they consist almost entirely of steep slope.

5.3.8.5 WOODED AREAS

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Physical Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area contains three woodlot areas and sporadic clusters of trees and shrubs throughout the property. In addition, there are small wooded sections along the edge of the property overlooking the Fourteen Mile Creek Valley Lands.

5.3.8.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly moves the soil around, which brings covered artifacts to the surface, easily identifiable during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall washing soil off any artifacts, the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas increases significantly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area contains one ploughable field outside of the area of play. This portion of the property is situated on the opposite side of Fourteen Mile Creek from the golf course. Most of the golf course area consists of unmodified former farm field that has been seeded in grass. If the golf course were not in operation, these areas could be ploughed and surveyed by pedestrian survey.

5.3.8.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

As the property consists of a golf course with predominantly open areas, the grass-covered portion of the course could be classified as a lawn, particularly as the golf course will remain

in operation for several years following this study. Accordingly, the golf course can be assessed by test pit survey.

5.3.9 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water in the past. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Euro-Canadian origins based on proximity to a historic roadway. The current conditions on the property indicate that archaeological potential remains over most of the surface area. Areas where archaeological potential has been removed or where archaeological assessment cannot be conducted account for a small portion of the total surface area of the subject property.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past. Areas of archaeological potential and areas that have low or no archaeological potential are illustrated in Figure 11.

Background research has also revealed that a significant portion of the subject property has been subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in the past. Based on the recommendations flowing from that research, additional site specific investigations should have been completed leading to the ultimate removal of archaeological concerns for the study area of the O.S.T.C. or subsequent land uses proposed following the original Stage 2 fieldwork. The areas assessed in 1975, together with the locations of sites as documented within the subject property at that time are illustrated in Figure 9 of this report. The locations of these sites is not as represented in the ASD. The ASD locations of previously registered sites are illustrated in Figure 10.

The quality of the 1975 and 1976 research is consistent with expectations articulated in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011). Accordingly, it is recommended that areas subject to pedestrian survey as part of this earlier research do not require additional Stage 2 Assessment. However, recommendations with respect to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment on the basis of potential for each of these sites to represent archaeological resources of significance or interest must be considered according to each site. These recommendations would benefit from the detailed site specific mapping of artifact locations that was done in 1975 and 1976; to date AMICK Consultants Limited has not been able to locate any surviving copies (MTCS, Bronte Park and Stephen Thomas have each been contacted). Detailed site descriptions, artifact catalogues and mapping for these sites, which were produced, would have potentially removed some of the smaller sites from any requirement for further work and would help re-establish the locations of these sites efficiently and effectively, and therefore would afford appreciable cost savings.

The Stuart Site (AiGw-14) was originally documented prior to the O.S.T.C. study and was likely not identified or recognized as such and was incorporated into one of the clusters or find locations of the Three Cluster Site (AiGw-56). No further work is recommended for this site.

The Riverside Site (AiGw-33) is a large multi-component site dating from the Archaic through to the Late Woodland Periods. Although Thomas and Pavlish assert that the site has an undisturbed component, this is unlikely to be the case. This statement likely reflects a less disturbed component situated within a woodlot area at the time of the 1975 assessment. It is highly unlikely that this area was never ploughed. Unfortunately, this site is situated under areas of landscape modifications as part of the development of the extant golf course. While the known significance and recommendations made for this site in 1975 suggest that it should have been addressed prior to the development of the gold course, AMICK Consultants Limited has not yet found any information to show that this site was subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment or Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts. Given current conditions in the reported area of this site location, relocation of this site and definition of site limits may be difficult. However, this site should be relocated and should be subject to both Stage 3 and Stage 4 investigations.

The AiGw-36 Site is a small scatter of 11 artifacts of indeterminate origins. In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) this site will require Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

The Stream Bed Site (AiGw-37) is described as a small habitation site. The culture and period of the site are not known and it was not considered significant when documented as part of the O.S.T.C. survey. However, there is not enough information currently available for this site to make a determination of its potential significance based on current requirements. However, the area of this site has been ploughed in the autumn of 2012 and the field will be subject to pedestrian survey in 2013. This site will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The Harmer Site (AiGw-38) is described as a small habitation site. There is not enough information currently available for this site to make a determination of its potential significance based on current requirements. This site will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The Playing Field Site (AiGw-45) is shown to be on the boundary of the subject property according to the ASD but well to the east of the property according to the original report map. This site is an isolated find and does not merit further research. No further work is recommended.

The Flake Tool Site (AiGw-48) is an isolated find and does not merit further research. No further work is recommended.

The Three Clusters Site (AiGw-56) probably should have been registered as two to three distinct sites. These sites are very productive Archaic campsites and will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

The Old Atkins Farm Site (AiGw-114) is a problematic site. It appears to have been a part of the Three Clusters Site (AiGw-56) which was not recognized as such and registered as a distinct site. The location data from the original Site Registration Form places the site within this other site. ASD mapping places the site in an area not even surveyed as part of the O.S.T.C. although it was documented as part of that research program. No further research is recommended for this site.

In summary, sites AiGw-33, 36, 37, 38 and 56 will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

6.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection or field reconnaissance is not required as part of a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study unless there is reason to believe that portions of the study area may be excluded from physical assessment on the basis of the conditions of the property or portions thereof.

This report confirms that the entirety of the study area was subject to visual inspection, and that the fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines, including weather and lighting conditions. The property reconnaissance was completed in ideal conditions under sunny skies on 15 August 2012. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance was 27°C with no wind. The testing of select disturbed areas through judgmental test pit survey were completed in ideal conditions under partly sunny skies on 24 July 2013, under sunny skies on 25 July 2013 and under sunny skies on 26 July 2013. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance and assessment was 23°C, 23°C and 24°C respectively. Upon completion of the field reconnaissance of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of test pit survey methodology at a high intensity test pit interval of five metres between individual test pits.

6.1 PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate Stage 2 assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and photographed. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figure 12 of this report.

6.2 Test Pit Confirmation of Disturbance

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Stage 2 test pit survey is required to be undertaken for those portions of the study area where deep prior disturbance had not occurred prior to assessment or which were accessible to survey. Test pit survey is only used in areas that cannot be subject to ploughing or cultivation. The standards governing the conduct of test pit survey generally apply to Stage 2 Property Assessment. However, in cases where it is suspected that prior disturbance may have removed or minimized archaeological potential, test pit survey may be conducted judgmentally during Stage 1 in order to assess the presence, nature, and extent of previous disturbances as a measure to assess archaeological potential within the study area where archaeological potential is in doubt. As the property represents an existing golf course with significant landscape alterations, test pit survey was conducted in areas of apparent disturbance out of play. This means that areas utilized directly for the conduct of golf were not subject to testing in order to avoid damage to the ongoing use of the property.

Areas selected for testing were based on two considerations. Firstly, if the area in question had not been subject to previous pedestrian survey, areas of apparent significant disturbance were assessed to determine if any natural soils were present and accessible by conventional methodology. Secondly, if archaeological resources were reported, the location of the reported site and the surrounding area were tested to determine if natural soils were present and accessible to conventional assessment. This report confirms that the conduct of test pit survey within the study area conformed to the following standards, as applicable to Stage 1 testing of select areas within the study area to confirm prior disturbance:

1. Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:

a. wooded areas

[Not Applicable - The study area does contain wooded areas however, these areas were not subject to previous assessment, are not likely disturbed, and are recommended for Stage 2 assessment by test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits. It is not appropriate to test pit these areas as part of the Stage 1 study reported here.]

b. pasture with high rock content

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any pastures with high rock content]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

[The study area contained abandoned farmland however, as the present use of the study area is as an existing golf course there is no heavy brush and weed growth. All areas out of play on the course consisting of apparent disturbance proximate to previously documented archaeological sites or in areas not

previously assessed by pedestrian survey were subject to examination by test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres across the entire surface of such areas in order to confirm deep prior disturbance and to delineate the extent of the area of disturbance. Areas not previously assessed and of little or no apparent disturbance will require assessment by test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment.]

d. orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any of the above mentioned circumstances]

e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.

[The study area is to be maintained as a golf course with landscape features including terraced lawn areas associated with the golf course (i.e. tee-offs and greens) which are to be maintained; therefore ploughing, would damage or destroy these features. In addition, within the study area is below ground watering system, which supports the existing use of the study area. Ploughing of the affected portions of the study area would therefore damage or destroy this service. All areas out of play on the course consisting of apparent disturbance proximate to previously documented archaeological sites or in areas not previously assessed by pedestrian survey were subject to examination by test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres across the entire surface of such areas in order to confirm deep prior disturbance and to delineate the extent of the area of disturbance. Areas not previously assessed and of little or no apparent disturbance will require assessment by test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment.]

f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.

[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any linear corridors]

2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[This is the required interval for any subsequent Stage 2 Property Assessment within the study area. As the current study is a Stage 1 designed to assess the condition and archaeological potential of the study area, all test pits were spaced at an interval of 10 metres across areas of suspected disturbance in order to confirm disturbance and to delineate the area of disturbance. This was necessary in areas where previous assessments had not taken place and in areas of previously reported archaeological sites in order to formulate appropriate recommendations for a future Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area.]
3. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[The entirety of the test pitted areas of the study area were assessed using high intensity test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres to confirm disturbance and to delineate the area of disturbance]
4. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
[Test pits were placed within 1m of all built structures, as applicable to the tested portions of the study area.]
5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]
6. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
[All test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill]
7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm in order to determine if there was recent material contained within apparent fill deposits and also to determine if there were any artifacts in disturbed areas associated with previously documented archaeological sites.]
8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered]
9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
[All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

“A combination of property inspection and test pitting may be used when initial Stage 2 results determine that all or part of the project area may in fact be disturbed. The Stage 2 survey may then consists of a detailed inspection (equivalent to Stage 1), combined with test pitting.”

- 1. If it was not done as part of Stage 1, inspect and document the disturbed areas according to the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections.*

[The disturbed areas of the study area were inspected and documented as per the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections. Apparent areas of disturbance where Stage 2 Property Assessment survey is not viable were mapped and documented photographically but excluded from the recommendations for Stage 2 survey. Stage 2 Property Assessment survey is not viable for the gravel pathways and structures, therefore each was mapped and documented photographically.

Areas of suspected disturbance where test pit survey was viable were shovel tested as described below. Many areas within existing golf course but outside the area of play, that were not subject to previous assessment or were in close proximity to the reported locations of archaeological sites, were suspected of being disturbed during the landscaping of the golf course. These areas were test pitted at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits to confirm the presence of disturbance and to determine the extent of the disturbed area.

- 2. Place Stage 2 test pits throughout the disturbed areas according to professional judgment (and where physically viable) as to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed.*

[Areas of probable disturbance were identified during the property reconnaissance. Many areas within existing golf course but outside the area of play, that were not subject to previous assessment or were in close proximity to the reported locations of archaeological sites, were suspected of being disturbed during the landscaping of the golf course. Test pits were excavated every 10m across these identified likely disturbed portions of the study area. The excavated soil and the profiles of these test pits were examined to determine if each represented an area of disturbance. In this manner the extent of the disturbed area was delineated. These areas all produced evidence of deep prior disturbance and were deemed to have low potential for archaeological resources.

(MTC 2011: 38)

6.3 FIELD WORK WEATHER CONDITIONS

The conduct of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the study area was completed in accordance with the above noted standards on 15 August 2012. The temperature was around 27°C. The work was completed under sunny skies. The conduct of

the Stage 1 testing of disturbed areas as described above was completed in accordance with the above noted standards on 24 July, 25 July and 26 July 2013. The temperature was around 23°C, 23°C and 24°C respectfully. The work was completed under partly cloudy skies, sunny skies and sunny skies respectively. On all occasions where fieldwork was conducted, weather conditions were appropriate for the conduct of archaeological fieldwork.

6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, eleven pages of photo log, one page of field notes, and 189 digital photographs. The plan employed to record field data consisted of a satellite image with contours printed over the photograph. This document is vastly superior to conventional property plans for the purpose of carrying out fieldwork. The lack of a development plan at the time that the reconnaissance was conducted did not impair our ability to complete the reconnaissance. A preliminary concept plan of the proposed development has been prepared subsequent to completion this report. This plan has been included in this report as Figure 14.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 19 July 2012. A detailed photoreconnaissance of the study area was conducted on 15 August 2012. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

7.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors

that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*

Previously documented archaeological sites related to First Nations activity and occupations have been documented in the vicinity of the study area.

2) *Water Sources*

Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers, streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

Fourteen Mile Creek is a primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

The two unnamed tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek that enter from the west side, converge, and exist on the east side of the property are secondary water sources. The seasonal drain cuts along the break-in-slope overlooking the valley lands of Fourteen Mile Creek are also considered secondary water sources. The pond is an artificial body of water and is neither.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified natural features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The soil throughout the study area is clay.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive natural land formations within the study area.

8) *Resource Areas*

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Euro-Canadian Settlement*

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

The study area is situated within an area opened to settlement in 1806.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated adjacent to Bronte Road and Upper Middle Road, two early settlement roads that appear on Tremain's Map of 1858 and the Historic Atlas Map of 1877.

11) Heritage Property

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area.

12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no documented heritage features, or historic sites, or archaeological sites within the study area.

7.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that "*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include:*"

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential.

Properties that do not have a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. First Nations sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is no evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area with the exception of the pond situated between the clubhouse parking lot and Bronte Road.

3) *Building Footprints*

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

The study area contains a clubhouse, a concession stand, a pop machine shed, two houses converted into office structures, and two equipment sheds.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any portion of the study area.

“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

Table 7 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, nearby previously documented archaeological sites, documentary evidence of possible settlement within portions of the property prior to 1850, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

Figure 11 illustrates the subject property as well as areas of archaeological potential based on distance to water, proximity of registered archaeological sites, and proximity of historic transportation routes.

7.3 STAGE 1 RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 1 Background Study the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, close proximity to previously registered archaeological sites, documentary evidence of possible settlement within portions of the property prior to 1850, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

The eight (8) sites shown in Table 4 in bolded blue text are sites that are allegedly situated within the study area.

Figure 11 of this report illustrates the subject property as well as areas of archaeological potential based on distance to water, proximity of registered archaeological sites and proximity of historic transportation routes.

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012)

TABLE 7 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

| FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL | | YES | NO | N/A | COMMENT |
|--|---|----------|----------|-----|---|
| 1 | Known archaeological sites within 300m | Y | | | If Yes, potential determined |
| PHYSICAL FEATURES | | | | | |
| 2 | Is there water on or near the property? | Y | | | If Yes, what kind of water? |
| 2a | Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.) | Y | | | If Yes, potential determined |
| 2b | Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.) | Y | | | If Yes, potential determined |
| 2c | Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.) | | N | | If Yes, potential determined |
| 2d | Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.) | | N | | If Yes, potential determined |
| 3 | Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.) | | N | | If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined |
| 4 | Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area | | N | | If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined |
| 5 | Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.) | | N | | If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined |
| HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES | | | | | |
| 6 | Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.) | | N | | If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined. |
| 7 | Early Euro-Canadian settlement area within 300 m. | | N | | If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined |
| 8 | Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.) | Y | | | If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined |
| 9 | Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.) | | N | | If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined |
| APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION | | | | | |
| 10 | Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, First Nations, etc.) | | N | | If Yes, potential determined |
| 11 | Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.) | Y | | | If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area. |

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
 - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
 - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

As a result of the Stage 1 Background Research, the project area potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking has been identified as an area of archaeological potential.

Background research also indicates that a large portion of the property has been subject to archaeological assessment by pedestrian survey. These areas do not require reassessment.

As a result of the property inspection completed as a component of this study, the areas of building footprints, paved parking lot, paved or gravel trails, low lying and wet areas, steep slope and artificial mounds were found to be areas of no or low archaeological potential; consequently no further archaeological assessment of these areas is required.

The study area is to be maintained as a golf course with landscape features including terraced lawn areas associated with the golf course (i.e. tee-offs and greens) which are to be maintained; therefore ploughing, would damage or destroy these features. In addition, within the study area is below ground watering system, which supports the existing use of the study area. Ploughing of the affected portions of the study area would therefore damage or destroy this service.

All areas out of play on the existing golf course consisting of apparent areas of disturbance proximate to previously documented archaeological sites or in areas not previously assessed by pedestrian survey were subject to examination by test pit methodology at an interval of 10 metres across the entire surface of such areas in order to confirm deep prior disturbance and to delineate the extent of the area of disturbance.

Areas not previously assessed and of little or no apparent disturbance will require assessment by test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The areas recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figure 13 of this report.

It is suggested that if development is phased, only phase 1 need be assessed by test pit survey and the balance can be ploughed and disked in preparation for pedestrian assessment. It is recommended that MTCS permit either strategy at the discretion of the proponent.

Earlier survey work did document a number of archaeological sites within the subject property. It is further recommended that select sites previously documented be further investigated through Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

The Stuart Site (AiGw-14) was originally documented prior to the O.S.T.C. study and was likely not identified or recognized as such and was incorporated into one of the clusters or find locations of the Three Cluster Site (AiGw-56). No further work is recommended for this site.

The Riverside Site (AiGw-33) is a large multi-component site dating from the Archaic through to the Late Woodland Periods. It is reported to cover an area of 7 acres. Although Thomas and Pavlish assert that the site has an undisturbed component, this is unlikely to be the case. This statement likely reflects a less disturbed component situated within a woodlot area at the time of the 1975 assessment. It is highly unlikely that this area was never ploughed. Unfortunately, this site is situated under areas of landscape modifications as part of the development of the extant golf course. While the known significance and recommendations made for this site in 1975 suggest that it should have been addressed prior to the development of the gold course, AMICK Consultants Limited has not yet found any information to show that this site was subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment or Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts. Given current conditions in the reported area of this site location, relocation of this site and definition of site limits may be difficult. Stage 1 testing for disturbance in this area has confirmed that the entire area has been subject to extensive landscape modifications. No evidence of any archaeological deposits were found in this location within fill deposits and no evidence of natural soils or archaeological features was encountered. Stage 2 Property Assessment is recommended for adjacent relatively undisturbed woodlot areas. Should the Stage 2 Property Assessment fail to produce any evidence of this site, limited test excavations will be required within the area of the site location to determine if there are possible deposits below the fill soil.

The AiGw-36 Site is a small scatter of 11 artifacts of indeterminate origins. In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) this site will require Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

The Stream Bed Site (AiGw-37) is described as a small habitation site. The culture and period of the site are not known and it was not considered significant when documented as

part of the O.S.T.C. survey. However, there is not enough information currently available for this site to make a determination of its potential significance based on current requirements. However, the area of this site has been ploughed in the autumn of 2012 and the field will be subject to pedestrian survey in 2013. This site will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The Harmer Site (AiGw-38) is described as a small habitation site. There is not enough information currently available for this site to make a determination of its potential significance based on current requirements. This site will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The Playing Field Site (AiGw-45) is shown to be on the boundary of the subject property according to the ASD but well to the east of the property according to the original report map. This site is an isolated find and does not merit further research. No further work is recommended.

The Flake Tool Site (AiGw-48) is an isolated find and does not merit further research. No further work is recommended.

The Three Clusters Site (AiGw-56) probably should have been registered as two to three distinct sites. These sites are very productive Archaic campsites and will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

The Old Atkins Farm Site (AiGw-114) is a problematic site. It appears to have been a part of the Three Clusters Site (AiGw-56) which was not recognized as such and registered as a distinct site. The location data from the original Site Registration Form places the site within this other site. ASD mapping places the site in an area not even surveyed as part of the O.S.T.C. although it was documented as part of that research program. No further research is recommended for this site.

In summary, sites AiGw-33, 36, 37, 38 and 56 will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The subject property is currently an active golf course and is to remain in use until such time as redevelopment is undertaken. Accordingly, the entire property can be assessed by test pit survey at a 5-metre interval between individual test pits. However, this would be a costly and long-term project. It is suggested that if development is phased, only phase 1 need be assessed by test pit survey and the balance can be ploughed and disked in preparation for pedestrian assessment. It is recommended that MTCS permit either strategy at the discretion of the proponent.

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 and Culture, 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.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. 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.*

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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11.0 MAPS

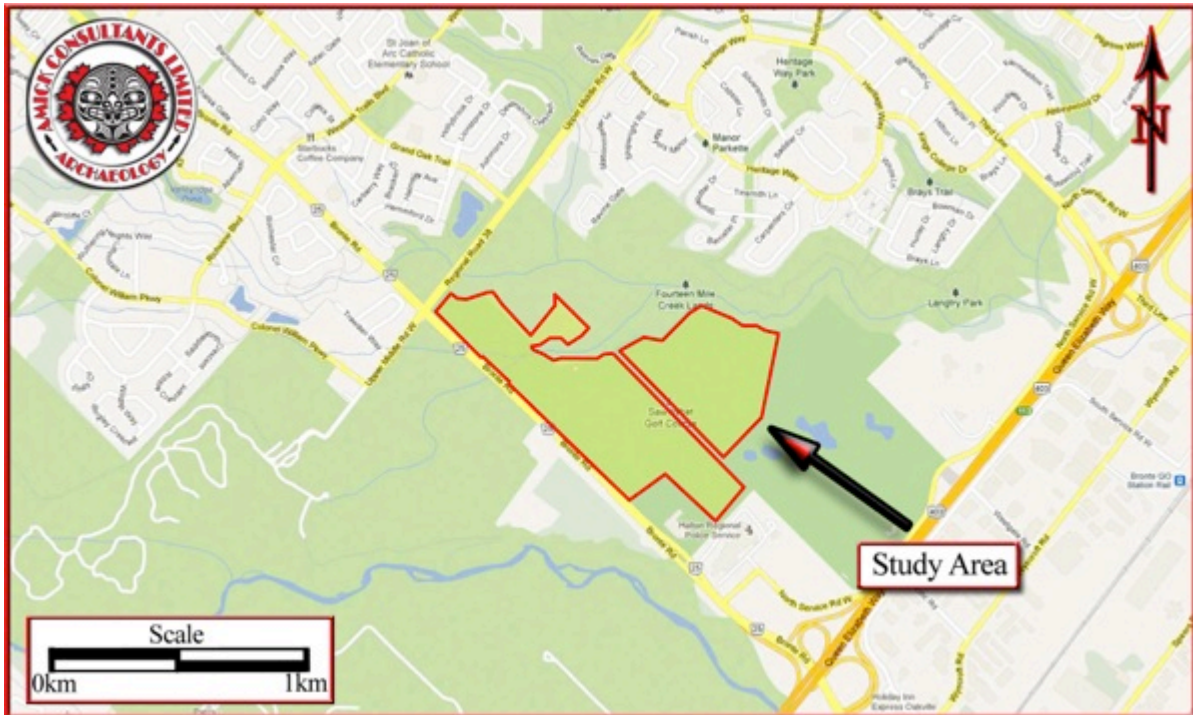


Figure 1 Location of the Study Area (Google Maps 2012)

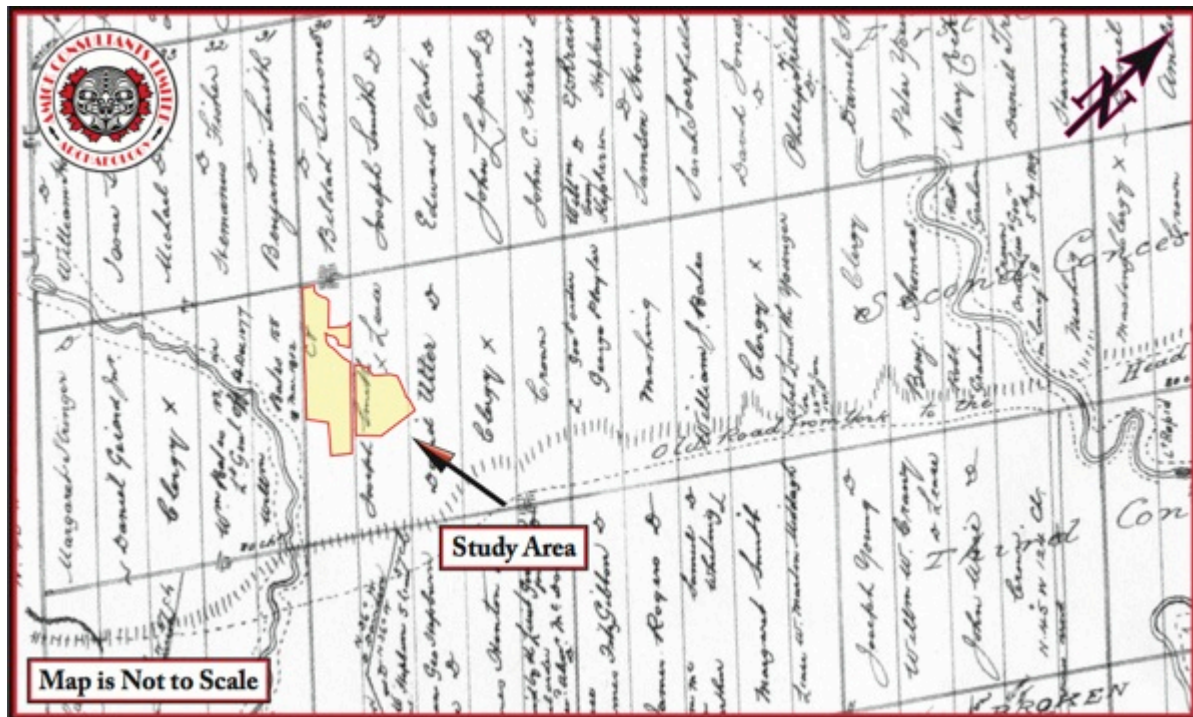


Figure 2 Segment of Samuel Wilmot's 1806 Township Survey (Wilmot 1806)

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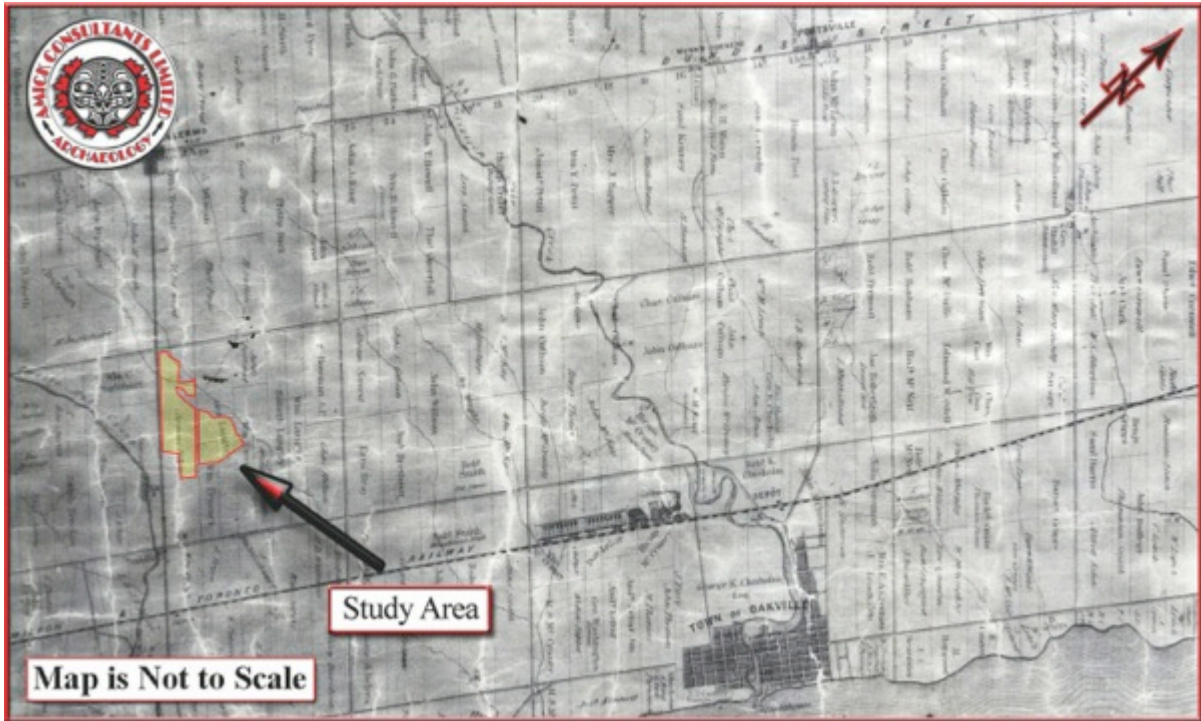


Figure 3 Segment of Tremaine's Map for the County of Halton (1858)
(George Tremaine 1858)

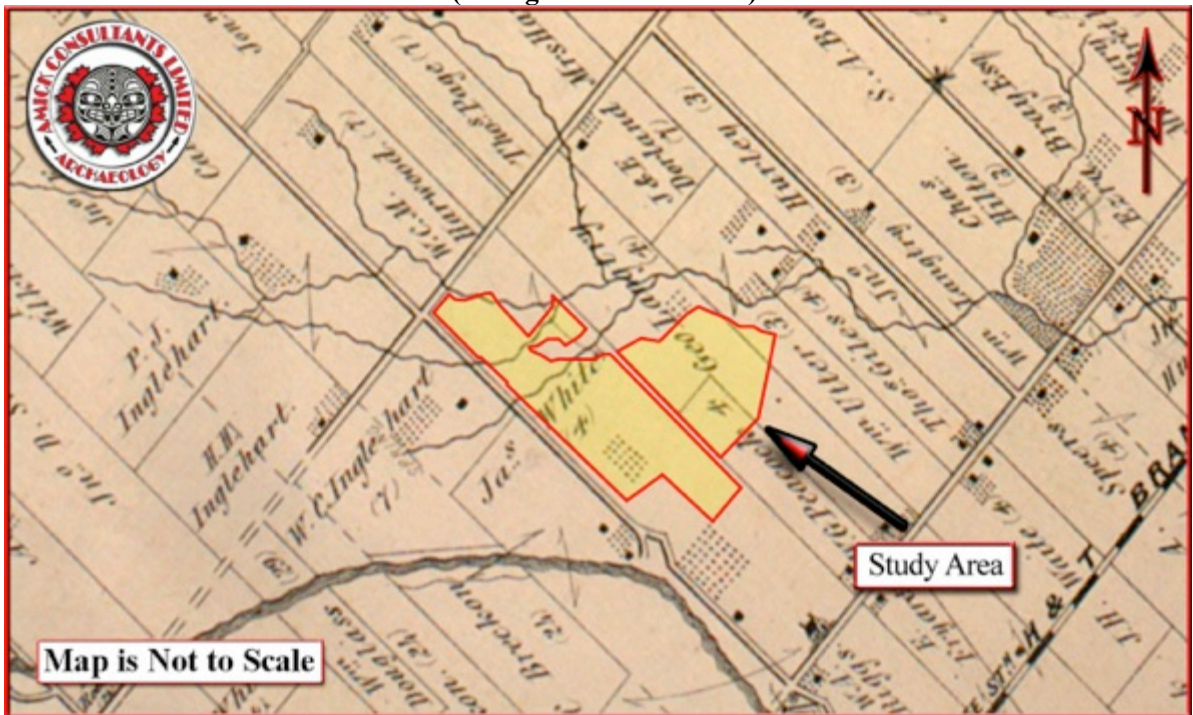


Figure 4 Segment of Historic Atlas Map for the Township of Trafalgar (1877)
(Walker & Miles 1877)

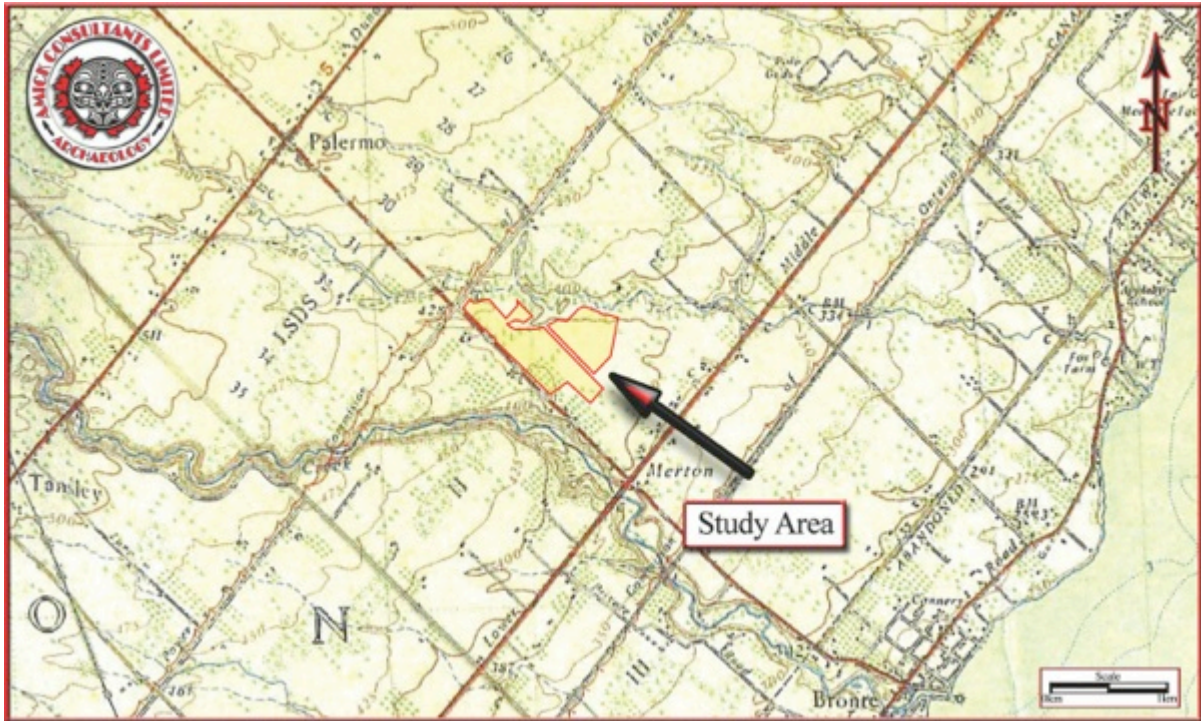


Figure 5 Oakville Sheet of the 1935 National Topographic Service Map (Ordnance Board of Canada 1935)

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Figure 6 Recent National Topographic Service Map (NTS 1988)

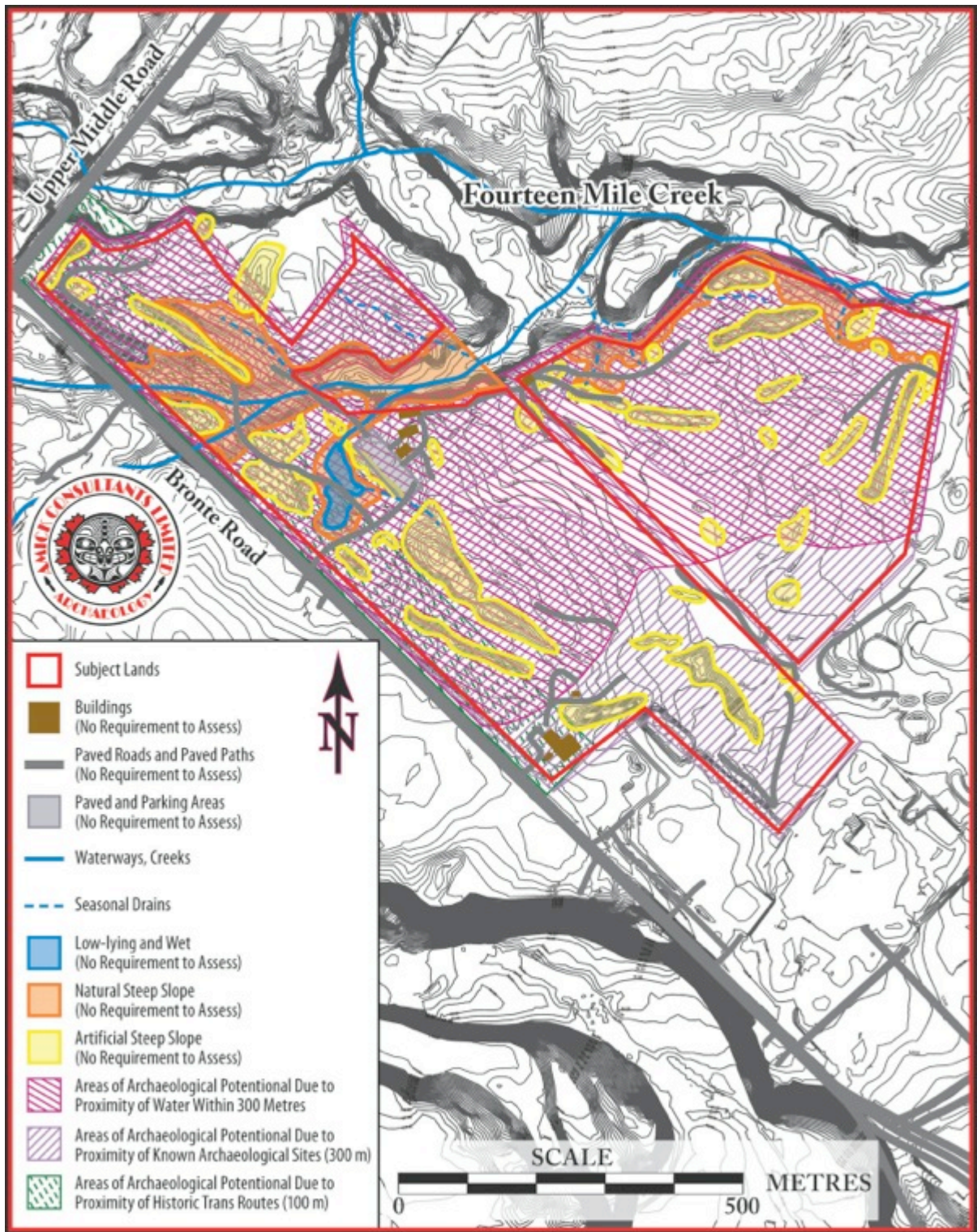


Figure 11 Archaeological Potential Plan of the Study Area (DSEL 2012)

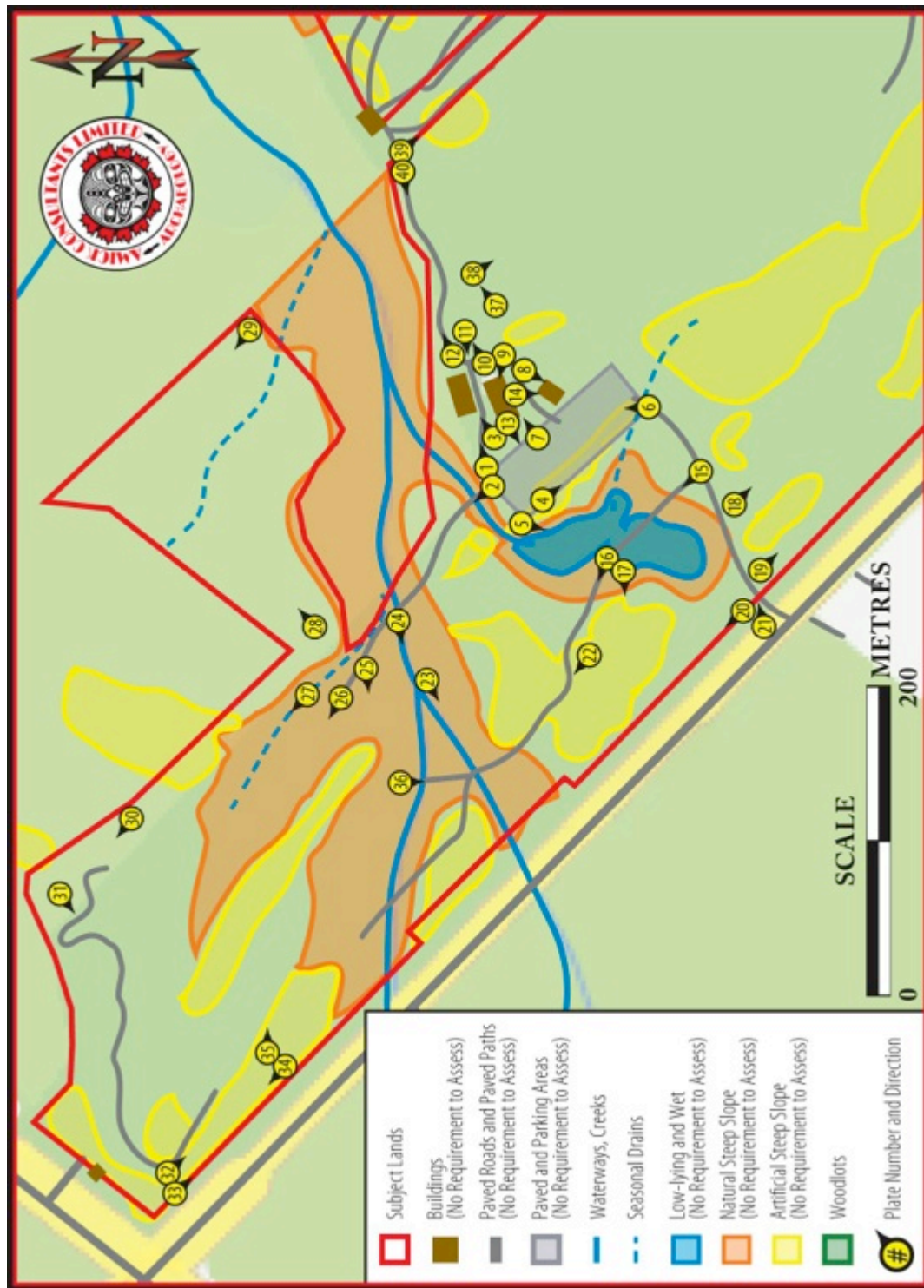


Figure 12a Plan of the Stage 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance (Northwest Sheet) (Google Maps 2012)

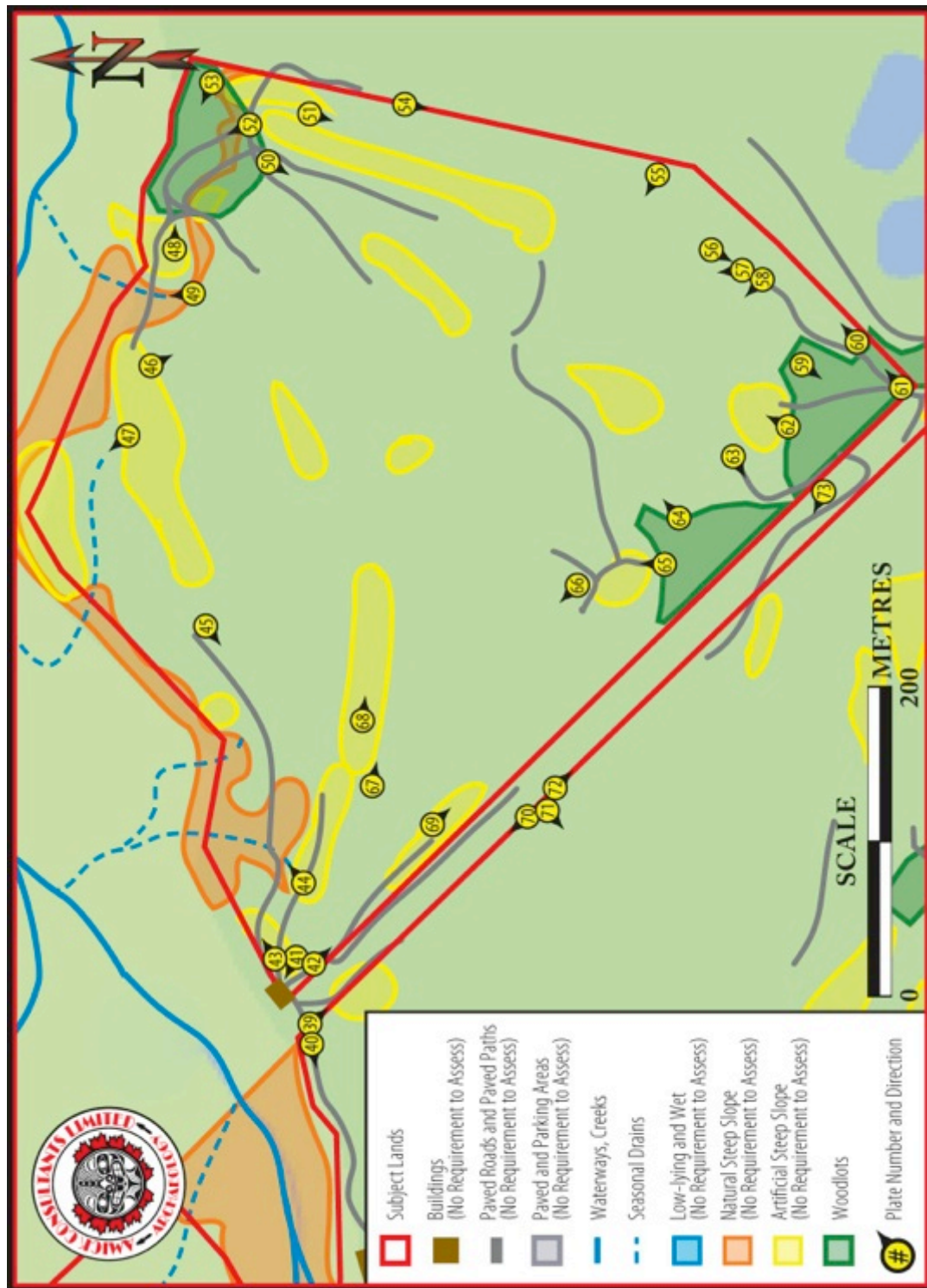


Figure 12b Plan of the Stage 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance (Northeast Sheet) (Google Maps 2012)

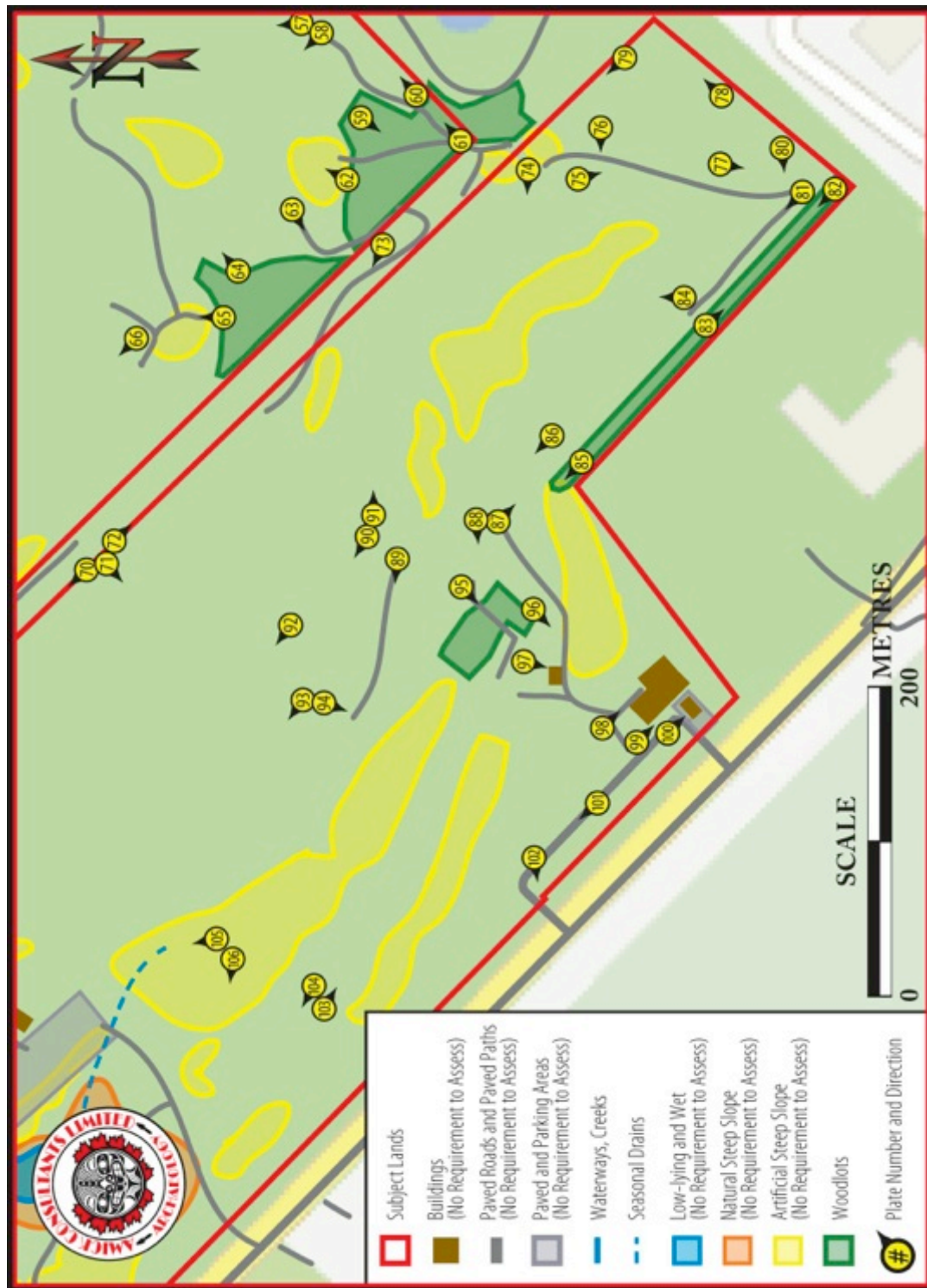


Figure 12c Plan of the Stage 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance (South Sheet) (Google Maps 2012)

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Figure 13 Plan of the Stage 1 Reconnaissance & Stage 2 Recommendations (Google Earth 2009)

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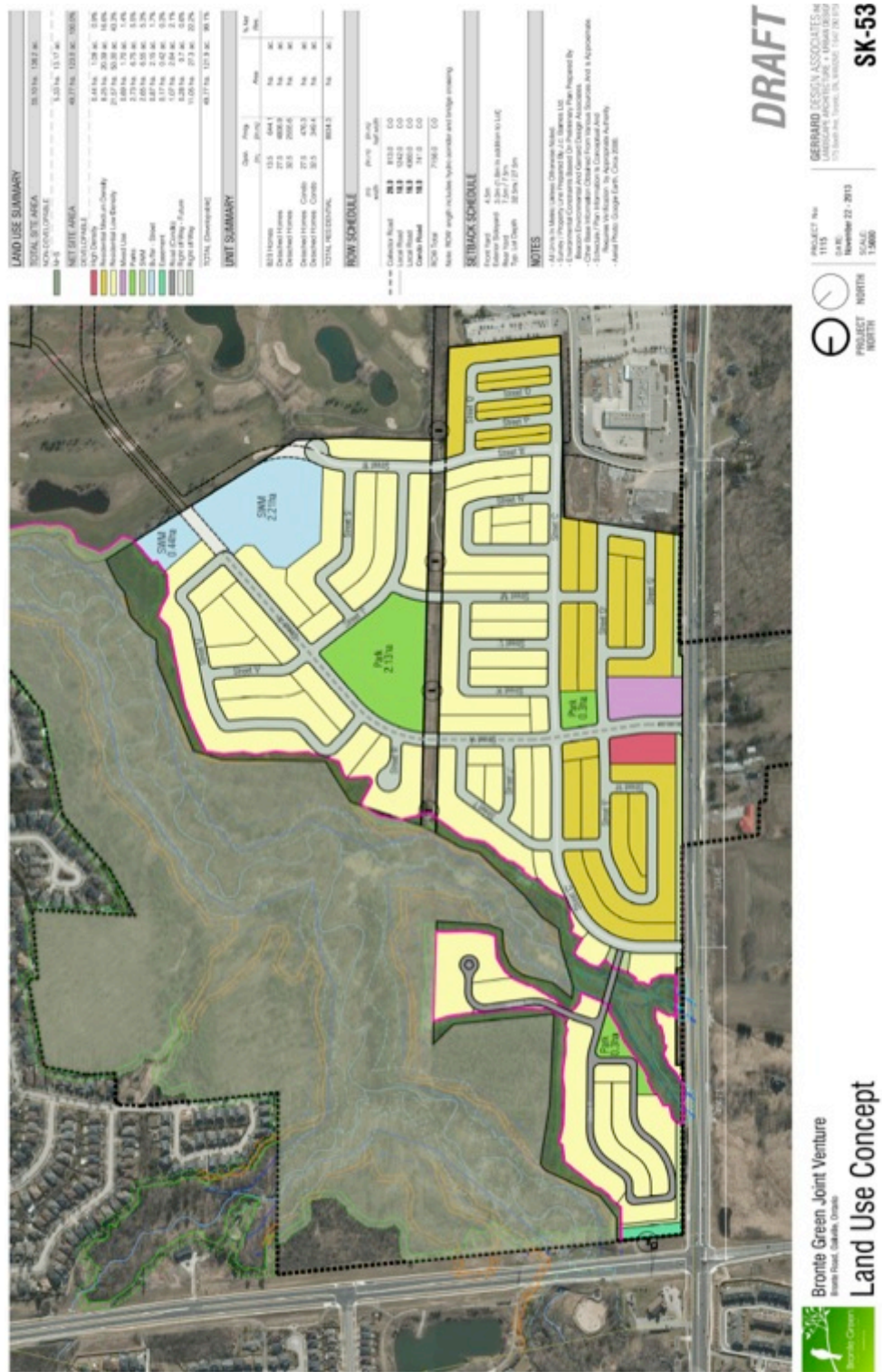


Figure 14 Preliminary Concept Plan of the Proposed Development

12.0 IMAGES

| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Plate 1 Service Lane | Plate 2 Asphalt Cart Track |
|  |  |
| Plate 3 Equipment Shed | Plate 4 Southwest Edge of Parking Lot |
|  |  |
| Plate 5 Pond | Plate 6 Parking Lot |

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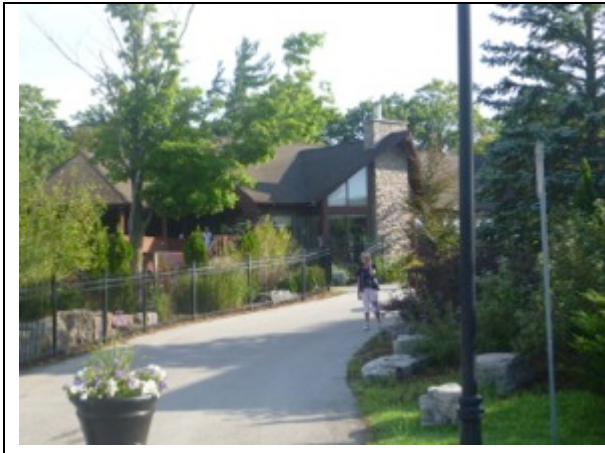


Plate 7 Clubhouse



Plate 8 Office



Plate 9 Clubhouse



Plate 10 Behind the Clubhouse



Plate 11 Equipment Shed



Plate 12 Asphalt Cart Track

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Plate 13 Clubhouse Patio



Plate 14 Heritage Plaque



Plate 15 Gravel Cart Track



Plate 16 Gravel Cart Track



Plate 17 Artificial Mounding



Plate 18 Relatively Undisturbed Land

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Plate 19 Berm Along Bronte Road



Plate 20 Berm Along Bronte Road



Plate 21 Asphalt Entrance off Bronte Rd



Plate 22 Gravel Track and Landscaping



Plate 23 Steep Slope and Wet Area



Plate 24 Stream Channel

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Plate 25 Steep Slope



Plate 26 Steep Slope



Plate 27 Seasonal Drain



Plate 28 Former Farm Field



Plate 29 Former Farm Field



Plate 30 Northern Tip of Property

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Plate 31 Gravel Track and Landscaping



Plate 32 Artificial Mounds on West Edge



Plate 33 Artificial Mounds on West Edge



Plate 34 View from Mound on West Edge



Plate 35 View from Mound on West Edge



Plate 36 Low-lying Wet Area Crossings

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Plate 37 Driving Range



Plate 38 Driving Range



Plate 39 Hydro ROW



Plate 40 Toward Clubhouse from Hydro ROW



Plate 41 Concession Stand



Plate 42 View from Concession Stand

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Plate 43 View from Concession Stand



Plate 44 Seasonal Drain



Plate 45 Cart Track on North Edge



Plate 46 View from Artificial Mound



Plate 47 View toward the North Edge



Plate 48 View along the North Edge

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Plate 49 Seasonal Drain



Plate 50 View along Fairway from the Northeast



Plate 51 Fairway from the Northeast



Plate 52 Cart Track in Woodlot



Plate 53 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 54 Chalk Property Line

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Plate 55 View from East Point



Plate 56 Distant Trailhead and Southeast Woods



Plate 57 From the Trailhead to the North



Plate 58 From the Trailhead to the West



Plate 59 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 60 Tee Off in the Southeast Corner

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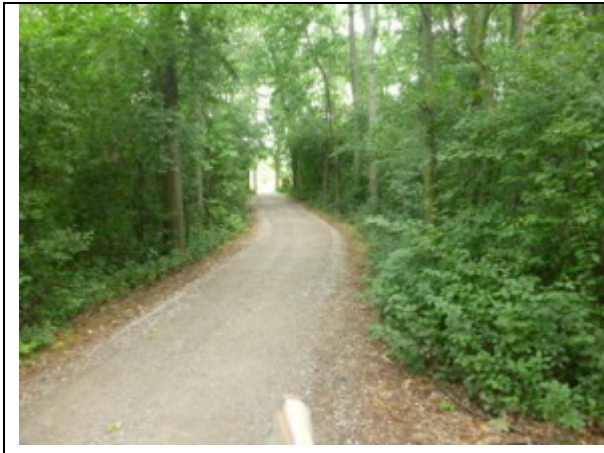


Plate 61 Cart Trail in the Southeast Woodlot



Plate 62 Green by the Southeast Woodlot



Plate 63 Cart Track



Plate 64 Green by the Southeast Woodlot



Plate 65 Trails and Trees



Plate 66 Overgrown Rough

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Plate 67 Mound in the Rough



Plate 68 View along Ridge Top



Plate 69 View along Ridge Top



Plate 70 Beside the Hydro Corridor



Plate 71 Southwest of the Hydro Corridor



Plate 72 Beside the Hydro Corridor

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012)



Plate 73 Gravel Cart Trail



Plate 74 View to West from SE Woodlot



Plate 75 Overview to South



Plate 76 View to the West



Plate 77 View to Southern Tip of Course



Plate 78 Woodlot Conditions

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Plate 79 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 80 Bunker near the Southern Tip



Plate 81 Gravel Cart Track



Plate 82 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 83 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 84 View North from the End of the Trail

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Plate 85 Woodlot Conditions



Plate 86 View Northwest at end of Woodlot



Plate 87 View Southeast from Trailhead



Plate 88 View West from Trailhead



Plate 89 Gravel Cart Track



Plate 90 Cut Trail in the Rough

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Plate 91 View to the East



Plate 92 Treed Area in the Rough



Plate 93 Driving Range Fence from the East



Plate 94 Trail to the South



Plate 95 Trail through Small Woodlot



Plate 96 Berm beside Trail

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Plate 97 Pop Machine Shed



Plate 98 Gravel Lane & Maintenance Shed



Plate 99 Asphalt Maintenance Yard



Plate 100 Former House in Maintenance Yard



Plate 101 Asphalt Road to Maintenance Yard



Plate 102 Maintenance Road Entrance

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Plate 103 Fairway between Berms



Plate 104 Fairway between Berms



Plate 105 Clubhouse from Height of Land



Plate 106 Public Entrance from Height of Land