

**THE STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE SHERBORNE LODGE DEVELOPMENTS
LIMITED PROPERTY,
PART OF LOTS 19 & 20, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE,
HALTON REGION**

(original)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS LTD.



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. This project was conducted as a component of draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

The 23.6 hectare subject property consists of a combination of former agricultural lands, an equestrian complex, meadowlands, scrublands, two houses and a large artificial pond. The Stage 1 component of the assessment indicates that the property contains a previously registered site known as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in August, 2014. All of the former agricultural lands and open meadowlands were ploughed and pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The scrublands, lawn areas and a very small pasture area were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

Two archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include the previously registered Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), as well as a late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site. The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) was considered to have cultural heritage value and therefore required a Stage 3 assessment. The late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site had very limited cultural heritage value due to its late date of occupation and therefore did not require a Stage 3 assessment and is not a planning concern.

The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) consists of a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The southern half of the site is located on the subject property. Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the site in September, 2014. A total of 16 one metre square test units were excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the section of the site located on the subject property. The diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the site was occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's.

Given the relatively early date of occupation, the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) is considered to have cultural value and will require Stage 4 excavation. This site will have to be excavated and removed as a planning concern prior to the commencement of any development activities on this property.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. This project was conducted as a component of draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980) and the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 23.6 hectare subject property is located immediately southeast of the intersection of Neyagawa Road and Burnhamthorpe Road West in the northwestern section of the Town of Oakville (Figures 1 and 2). The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P316), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from August 21-29, 2014.

The subject property is composed of a combination of former agricultural lands, an equestrian complex, meadowlands, scrublands, two houses and a large artificial pond. The subject property contains a former equestrian complex, which is centrally located and is surrounded mainly by agricultural fields, scrublands and a small pasture area. The complex itself is accessed by a long gravel laneway running southeast from Burnhamthorpe Road West. The equestrian complex consists of a number of equestrian and stable buildings, a bungalow, grass and gravel riding areas, and lawn areas. Gravel laneways and parking areas run throughout the complex. To the southeast of the equestrian complex is a large house accessed by a long driveway. This large house backs on to a large, manicured lawn area and a large, man-made pond that is fed by a small watercourse that runs through the southern section of the property.

The northwestern portion of the subject property consists of ploughed former pasture areas and is gently rolling. A large, artificial berm runs along the northwestern edge of the property. The southwestern portion of the property features a number of ploughed former pasture areas. To the west of the pond is a scrubland area bounded by an elevated farm laneway. In general, the topography slopes gently down to the southeast towards a large man made pond and it's surrounding lower lying lands.

The subject property is located on the Trafalgar Moraine, a long narrow moraine which runs through the southern section of Halton Region. The Trafalgar Moraine has subdued topography with moderate knob-and-kettle relief (Chapman and Putnam 1986:173). Nonetheless, the moraine can be contrasted topographically to the large clay plain to the north and the smoothed till plain to the south.

Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 background research indicates that a previously registered site known as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) is located along the northern edge of the property. The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site was located in 2013 during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed reconstruction of Neyagawa Boulevard and Burnhamthorpe Road West (New Directions Archaeology 2013). The expansion of Neyagawa Boulevard will also involve some improvements and widening of Burnhamthorpe Road West along the northern edge of the subject property. A shovel test pit survey at 5 metre intervals along the northern edge of the subject property within the new Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way resulted in the identification of 9 positive test pits containing historic artifacts (NDA 2014). The positive test pits were spread out over an area measuring 10 by 35 metres and straddled the northern edge of the subject property (Figure 3). The site was registered as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) and it was recommended that it should be subjected to a Stage 3 assessment (NDA 2014).

A Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way immediately along the northern edge of the subject property was conducted by our firm in September, 2014 for Halton Region (AAL 2014). The Stage 3 assessment was conducted at the same time as the Stage 3 assessment of the site area on the subject property south of the proposed right-of-way.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Early Archaic	campsite
AiGw-164	81-403-35	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-165	81-403-36	Early Archaic	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-306	Samos	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AiGw-323	-	Late Archaic	findspot
AiGw-417	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AiGw-418	Pendent	Middle Archaic	campsite
AiGw-419	-	Early Archaic	findspot
AiGw-456	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-490	-	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-491	-	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-548	Westerkirk	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-550	-	no data currently available	-

A survey of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there are 18 registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (Rob Von Bitter MTCS: personal communication: Table 1). The closest registered site is AiGw-548, which is located 50 metres north of the subject property on the north side of Burnhamthorpe Road West. This site was located by our firm in 2011 during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a 18 hectare property located immediately north of the subject property on the north side of Burnhamthorpe Road West (AAL 2011). It was the only site found as a result of that assessment and was subjected to a Stage 4 excavation and removed as a planning concern (AAL 2012). A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario which applies to the subject property is listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property is located on Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, in Halton County. Halton County was late in being settled because the land still belonged to the Mississauga's of the New Credit until the beginning of the 19th century (Pope 1877). In 1806 the land in this region was purchased from the Mississauga's of the New Credit and Trafalgar Township was surveyed for settlement. Dundas Street was laid out as a trail in 1793, but it was not until 1806 that it was surveyed into a roadway. In 1806 the first settlers arrived in the township and were concentrated along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the early colonization roads such as Dundas Street. However, Dundas Street was almost impossible to traverse except on foot or horseback.

By 1817 the township had a population of 548 which grew to over 4,000 by the 1850's (Pope 1877). Dundas Street became the main east west thoroughfare and a mail service was instituted between Toronto and Dundas in the 1820's. By the 1840's Trafalgar Township had several hamlets, including Munn's Corners which is located a little southeast of the subject property. The Munn's Inn, located at the south east corner of Sixth Line and Trafalgar in Munn's Corners, was run by Daniel Munn and his wife Millicent. This tavern and stage house was the first in Trafalgar Township when it opened sometime before 1814.

Both of the historic archaeological sites located on the subject property are situated on Lot 19, Concession 1 N.D.S., in the Township of Trafalgar. The Abstract Index Book for Trafalgar Township (Volume A: 216) reveals that this 200 acre lot was initially patented to Charles Bigger in 1808. Part of the northern half of Lot 19 where both sites are located was sold to Jarvis L. Bigger in 1844, who sold it to William Kaitting in 1854. This same property was purchased by William S. Bowbeer in 1867. It was sold, including other lands to George Allen Bowbeer in 1871. It was released to Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, a widow, in 1899. Elizabeth Anne Bowbeer sold the 100 acres across Lots 19 and 20 to William Dowler in 1905. He held the property until 1920, when it was sold to John Kidd Guthrie. No further ownership changes occurred through 1927.

Table 3. Land Ownership History of Lot 19, Concession 1 N.D.S., Trafalgar Township, Halton County (Abstract Index Book, Trafalgar Township, Vol. A: 216)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1808	Patent	Crown	Charles Bigger	200 acres
1844-1845	Bargain & Sale	Charles Bigger & wife	James L. Bigger	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1854	Bargain & Sale	James L. Bigger & wife	William Kaitting	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1860-1862	Will	Charles Bigger		125 Acres, Front Half (South ½, part North ½)
1867-1868	Bargain & Sale	William Kaitting & wife	William S. Bowbeer	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1871	Bargain & Sale	William Summerset Bowbeer	George Allen Bowbeer	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20

1899	Release	William A. Bowbeer	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, and Other Lands
1899	Deed	William A. Bowbeer & wife	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, and Other Lands
1895-1900	Deed	Mary Pettit, widow	Elizabeth Street, widow; Ann McGibbon, wife of Duncan McGibbon; _____ Bigger, wife of John Bigger; Sarah Bigger, wife of Robert Bigger	All Her Estate, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, Referred to in Will of Charles Bigger
1905	Bargain & Sale	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	William Dowler	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20
1912-1915	Appointment of New Trustee	Flora Matilda Chisholm, widow, exr. of Robert Kerr Chisholm, deceased	William Alexander Chisholm	125 Acres, Front Part & Other Lands
1919	Grant	William Alexander Chisholm, trustee	George A. King	125 Acres, Southeast Part
1920	Grant	William Dowler, unmarried	John Kidd Guthrie	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20

Census Information

The earliest available census information for Trafalgar Township dates to 1851. Unfortunately the personal portion of the returns are incomplete, and the agricultural portion is missing. In 1861, the occupant listed for Lot 19, Concession I N.D.S where both archaeological sites are located was Richard Holland. Richard Holland occupied 100 acres on Lot 19, 40 of which were cultivated, with 30 under crop, 8 used as pasture, 2 acres of orchard or garden and 60 acres which were wooded or wild (1861 Census of Canada West, Trafalgar Township: 101). Richard Holland is listed as a 39-year-old English farmer, who lived with his English wife Amy and their two Canadian born children (aged 2 & 8) in a single storey frame house (1861 Census of Canada West, Trafalgar Township: 82).

Survey of Historic Mapping

Tremaine's 1858 Map of Halton County (Figure 4) shows that the section of the subject property where both of the archaeological sites are located was occupied at that time by Richard Holland. No structures are shown, but this is not surprising. Tremaine's (1858) maps only showed a small fraction of the total number of different homesteads and other structures that were actually in use at any given time in a township. The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (Pope 1877: Figure 5) shows the location of both archaeological sites on lands owned by George Allen Bowbeer. The western homestead on the subject property is the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566), and the eastern structure is the location of the unregistered historic site.

Conclusions

A combination of ownership information, census data and historic mapping indicates that the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) represents the location of a house occupied by Richard Holland and his family, who occupied 100 acres in the northern half of Lot 19 in the late 1850's and early 1860's. The site could also be the location of a house occupied by William Kaitting, who owned

the northern portion of Lot 19 from 1854 to 1868. It appears likely that Richard Holland was a tenant farmer of William Kaitting during this time.

The unregistered historic site likely represents the location of a house occupied by the Bowbeer family beginning in 1868 with the purchase of the northern portion of the Lot by William Summerset Bowbeer. The property remained in the Bowbeer family until 1905, when it was sold to William Dowler.

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from August 21-29, 2014 under a mixture of sun and cloud and mild weather conditions. All of the former agricultural lands that were being used as horse pasture, as well as the large open meadowland areas on the property, were ploughed for the assessment and were well weathered with good visibility at the time of the survey. The ploughed lands were all pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 65% of the subject property (Figure 6). When an archaeological site or artifact was encountered, the pedestrian survey interval was reduced to one metre within a 25 metre radius of each site or artifact.

The former meadowlands and scrublands located south and east of the pond could only be chisel ploughed due to poor drainage and heavy vegetation. The farmer indicated that he could not disk plough these areas because they originally consisted of scrublands that could not be disked, and contained pockets of disturbance, heavy clay and poor drainage that made disc ploughing impractical. Despite the fact that these areas were chisel ploughed, they were well weathered and had excellent visibility at the time of the survey.

The lawn areas associated with the equestrian complex and the two houses on the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals to within one metre of all building foundations and hard scaped areas (Figure 5). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. A very small pasture area along the eastern edge of the property was too small to get a plough into and was therefore also shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. In total, the area which was shovel test pitted represents approximately 10% of the subject property (Figure 6).

Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the buildings associated with the equestrian complex, the two houses, gravel driveways, parking areas and laneways, a gravel equestrian ring and the large earthen berm no longer have any archaeological potential. Low lying poorly drained areas associated with the pond and watercourse in the southern section of the property have no archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. The areas of obvious disturbance and poor drainage represent the remaining 25% of the subject property.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

Two archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include the previously registered Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), as well as an unregistered late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site.

The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead consisting of a number of historic surface artifacts spread over an area measuring 35 metres north-south by 40 metres east-west. The site extends to the north into the proposed and existing right-of-way of Burnhamthorpe Road West. The semi-circular shaped scatter is located along the northern edge of the subject property along the northern edge of a ploughed agricultural field. The site is situated on a moderate knoll, bounded to the southwest and southeast by some lower lying imperfectly drained lands. The location and dimensions of the site were recorded with a hand held GPS unit (see supporting documents). Very soon after the site was located it was subjected to a Stage 3 controlled surface collection, which is described in Section 3.0 of this report.

The late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site is referred to here as the unregistered historic site. The site contains a large number of surface artifacts spread over an area measuring 180 metres northwest-southeast by 50 metres southwest-northeast. The roughly linear scatter is located along the northern edge of the subject property, along the northern edge of a large ploughed agricultural field. The site is situated immediately adjacent to a long gravel laneway running northwest-southeast. Two positive test pits were also found when the small scrubland area located west of the laneway was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

In order to determine the date of occupation, a Stage 2 controlled surface collection was conducted of the unregistered historic site. A Stage 2 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on August 29, 2014 under sunny skies and mild weather conditions. The controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 50 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 421 surface artifacts, as well as 12 artifacts from two test pits (Figure 8). The field crew did not record detailed information regarding each individual surface artifact type due to the fact that all of the surface artifacts were considered to be diagnostic of the late 19th and early 20th century.

A total of 433 artifacts were recovered from the site including 180 ceramics, 164 pieces of bottle glass, 26 pieces of window glass, 24 pieces of miscellaneous metal, 13 wire nails, 11 unidentified nails, 10 brick fragments, 3 cut nails, one plastic button and one slate board fragment.

The ceramic assemblage included 86 pieces of ironstone, 45 semi-porcelain, 13 porcelain, 11 stoneware, 9 red earthenware, 7 transfer printed on ironware, 4 unidentified fragmented ceramics, 3 relief moulded ironstone, and 2 yellow ware.

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the unregistered historic site is typical of a site occupied sometime between the 1870's and the early 20th century. Plain ironstone and relief moulded ironstone became available after 1845 and were very common by the 1860's and 70's (Kenyon 1980). Ceramic assemblages which are dominated by ironstone such as this one, indicate an occupation dating to the 1870's or 1880's.

The semi-porcelain recovered from the site were all plain. Semi-porcelain did not become available in Ontario until the 1890's (Kenyon 1991). Thirteen pieces of fine porcelain decorated with fine printed and hand painted floral motifs were also recovered. Porcelain ceramics also did not become available in Ontario until the 1890's (Kenyon 1991). All of the stoneware recovered from the site consists of Bristol ware, which was not imported into Ontario until the 1880's (Kenyon 1991).

All of the transfer printed ceramics were made from ironstone and include blue willow (n=4) and green floral motifs (n=3). Ironstone transfer printed ceramics were very popular in the 1880's (Kenyon 1991). The relief moulded ironstone consisted of plant motifs (n=2) along with one geometric motif. Wire nails were not common in Southern Ontario homestead sites until the 1890's (Adams 1993).

Table 4. Unregistered Historic Site Artifact Counts and Provenience

UNIT	BRI	RED	STO	YEL	IRO	IRM	SEM	POR	TR	CUN	GW	GB	NUN	NCU	NWI	MME	PER	TOTAL
Surface	10	9	11	2	85	3	43	13	7	4	26	156	10	3	13	24	2	421
Test Pit No.1							1					8						9
Test Pit No.2					1		1						1					3
TOTAL	10	9	11	2	86	3	45	13	7	4	26	164	11	3	13	24	2	433

Legend

BRI- Brick	RED – Red Earthenware
STO- Stoneware	YEL- Yellow Ware
IRO- Ironstone	IRM- Relief Moulded Ironstone
SEM- Semi-Porcelain	POR- Porcelain
TR – Transfer Printed	CUN – Unidentified Ceramics
GW – Window Glass	GB – Bottle Glass
NUN – Unidentified Nails	NCU – Cut Nails
NWI- Wire Nails	
MME- Miscellaneous Metal	PER- Personal Items

Table 5. Unregistered Historic Site Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
1-10	Surface	AEH	Brick	Brick	brick fragments	brick	-
11-19	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
20-30	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stoneware	bristol ware glaze	holloware	1880-1900's
31-32	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	plain fragments	holloware	1845-1900's
33-107	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain rims	unknown	1845-20 th century
108-113	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain rims	plates	1845-20 th century
114-118	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain rims	bowls/jugs	1845-20 th century
119-120	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plates	1845-20 th century
121	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	geometric curvilinear motifs	unknown	1845-1890

122-160	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain fragments	unknown	1890-20 th century
161-162	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain rims	plates	1890-20 th century
163	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain rim	saucer	1890-20 th century
164	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain rim	bowl	1890-20 th century
165	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain rim	cup	1890-20 th century
166	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	plain rim	Egg holder	1890-20 th century
167-170	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue willow motif on ironstone	unknown	1845-20 th century
171-173	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed green floral motif on ironstone	unknown	1845-1890
174-183	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	printed floral motifs	unknown	1890-20 th century
184	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	printed floral motifs on rims	saucers	1890-20 th century
185-188	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
189-214	Surface	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
215-310	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear	container	-
311-325	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua coloured	container	-
326-341	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green coloured	container	-
342-346	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	blue coloured	container	-
347-378	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	brown coloured	container	-
379	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	red coloured	container	-
380-390	Surface	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
391-393	Surface	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
394-406	Surface	AEH	Metal	Wire Nail	nail fragment	nail	1890-present
407-415	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
416-421	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	wire	wire	-
422-426	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	hooks		-
427-428	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	bolts		-
429-430	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	spikes		-
431	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	screws		-
432	Surface	PER	Plastic	Button	large plastic 2 holed button	button	20 th century
433	Surface	PER	Slate	Board	slate board fargment	board	19 th -20 th century

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment indicates that the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) represents the location of a homestead that was likely occupied sometime between the 1850's and the 1860's. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), 19th century domestic archaeological sites where most of the time span of occupation dates to before 1870 are considered to have cultural heritage value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 4 mitigation must be preceded by a Stage 3 assessment in order to collect more information regarding the site's precise location, limits, integrity, date of occupation and function. For this type of site this would involve conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

The results of the Stage 2 assessment indicate that the unregistered historic site represents the location of a homestead occupied by the Bowbeer family from the 1860's until the early 20th century. The diagnostic components in the artifact assemblage indicate that the vast majority of the site occupation dates between the 1870's and the 1880's. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural

heritage value. Euro-Canadian domestic sites which were primarily occupied after 1870 generally do not have cultural heritage value and do not require Stage 4 mitigation. Given the relatively late date of occupation, the unregistered historic site is considered have limited cultural heritage value. This site will not require a Stage 3 assessment and is no longer a planning concern.

3.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE BOWBEER SITE (AiGw-566)

3.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 3 assessment of the site was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361) between September 12 and September 29, 2014 under mild weather conditions with a mixture of sun and cloud. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site (300N 100E) and was tied into a fixed property datum. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the site was located.

The Bowbeer site is located along the northern edge of the subject property and extends north into the Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way. The proposed reconstruction of Burnhamthorpe Road will involve extending the right-of-way 10 metres to the south into the subject property. A Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way was conducted by our firm for Halton Region simultaneously with the Stage 3 assessment of the subject property (AAL 2014). The Stage 3 assessment was conducted at the same time as the Stage 3 assessment of the site area on the subject property south of the proposed right-of-way (Figure 9). The results of the Stage 3 assessment of the site within the existing and proposed right-of-way is detailed in a separate report (ALL 2014). The results of the Stage 3 assessment of the site area located south of the proposed right-of-way is described in this report.

A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on September 21, 2014 under sunny skies and mild weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 50 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 109 surface artifacts on the subject property south of the proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way (Figure 9). The field crew did not record detailed information regarding each individual surface artifact type due to the fact that all of the surface artifacts were considered to be diagnostic of the mid 19th century.

A total of 9 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site south of the proposed right-of-way between September 12 and September 29, 2014 (Figure 10). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for sites of this type that will require Stage 4 excavation, another 7 units (40% or more of the grid unit total) were placed in between the 10 metre interval test units in areas of interest (Units 290N 95E, 295N 85E, 295N 90E, 295N 95N, 295N 100E, 295N 105E & 295N 115E).

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 22-30cm and consisted of a clay loam plough zone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. A total of 16 one metre square test units were excavated across the site south of the proposed right-of-way. Twelve of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-31 per unit (Figure 10). Although no potential subsurface cultural features were observed, one postmould was found in Unit 280N 100E (Figure 11). The postmould was recorded, photographed and completely excavated. The postmould was roughly square in shape with a diameter of 20cm. It was sectioned and the fill was all screened through 6mm mesh. The postmould has a depth of 13cm with an irregular bottom and mottled soil. No artifacts were recovered from it.

No potential midden areas were identified at the site. Nineteenth century domestic sites sometimes contain sheet or slope middens which consist of areas containing high artifact densities, often dominated by domestic ceramics (MacDonald 1997). No slope or sheet middens were identified at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) as a result of our Stage 3 assessment. Our firm's experience gained through the excavation of over 50 nineteenth century domestic sites, indicates that midden areas contain very high artifact densities, often exceeding 200 historic artifacts per one metre unit (AAL 2006, 2012). The highest one metre unit artifact count at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) south of the proposed right-of-way was 31. Nineteenth century domestic site middens also often contain a partially undisturbed rich organic layer, situated on a slope or the periphery of the site area (AAL 2006, 2012). No deposits of this type were found at this site. The density and distribution of artifacts types at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is typical of the general low density plough zone artifact component which is common to these types of sites (Poulton and Dodd 2007).

3.2 RECORD OF FINDS

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) south of the proposed right-of-way is summarized in Table 6. More details regarding artifact provenience and characteristics are provide in Tables 7 and 8. As indicated in Table 6, a total of 234 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 investigations. The assemblage consists of household ceramics (n= 150: 64.1%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=70: 29.9%), household glass (n=9: 3.8%), and personal material (n=5: 2.1%). The artifact categories, typologies and diagnostic data are derived from Adams (1993) and (Kenyon 1991).

The most common ceramic type within the ceramic assemblage was white ware (n=55: 36.7%), followed by ironstone (n=34: 22.7%), red earthenware (n=15: 10.0%), sponged ware (n=15: 10.0%), small fragmented unidentified ceramics (n=7: 4.7%), yellow ware (n=5: 3.3%), relief moulded ironstone (n=4: 2.7%), and smaller amounts of edged ware, hand painted ware, stamped ware, stone ware and banded ware.

Table 6. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Site Total	%
Household Ceramics		
White Ware	55	
Ironstone	34	
Course Earthenware	15	
Sponged Ware	15	
Yellow Ware	5	
Relief Moulded Ironstone	4	
Edged Ware	3	
Hand Painted	3	
Stamped Ware	3	
Transfer Printed	2	
Banded Ware	2	
Stone Ware	2	
Unidentified	7	
Subtotal	150	64.1
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	9	
Subtotal	9	3.8
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Window Glass	21	
Cut Nails	23	
Unidentified Nails	17	
Miscellaneous Metal	7	
Brick Fragments	2	
Subtotal	70	29.9
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Pipe Stems	1	
Buttons	1	
Slate Pencil	1	
Slate Board	2	
Subtotal	5	2.1
TOTALS	234	

All of the sponged ceramics were blue. The relief moulded ironstone all consisted of various plant motifs. The hand painted wares included late palette polychrome floral patterns (n=2) and one blue floral motif. The three edged ware ceramics were all blue straight edged. The 3 pieces of stamped ware all had blue floral motifs. The two transfer printed wares included a blue floral motif and a blue willow pattern. Both pieces of banded ware had blue bands. All of the stone ware was salt glazed.

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the Bowbeer site is typical of a site occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's. Ironstone became available in Ontario during the 1840's and tends to be the dominant ceramics over white wares on sites by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991). The higher weighting of white ware in relationship to ironstone in this assemblage suggests that the site was primarily occupied in the 1850's and 1860's. Transfer printed ceramics were available in

Ontario during most of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991). The polychrome and blue hand painted ceramics in this assemblage all fit within the Late Palette period which would date to after 1830. Sponged ware was introduced into Ontario in the 1840's along with stamped ware, yellow ware and salt glazed stoneware (Kenyon 1991). Straight edged ceramics are more common from sites dating to after 1850 (Kenyon 1980).

Table 7. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Artifact Counts and Provenience

UNIT	STO	BRI	RED	WHI	IRO	IRM	YEL	ED	PA	BAN	SP	TR	STA	CUN	PST	GWI	GBO	NCU	NUN	PER	MIS	TOTAL
Surface			9	22	14	1	3	2	3	2	6	1	2	6		10	4	11	9	1	3	109
280N 90E								1														1
280N 100E				1								1										2
280N 110E					1																	1
290N 90E				2	2	1					2						1		1			9
290N 95E			1	3	1										2				1			8
290N 100E			2	4	2						1				1				1			11
290N 110E				1																		1
295N 85E		1		5	1	1	1				1				1	2						13
295N 90E			2	6	6	1					3				4	1	3	2	1	2		31
295N 95E				4	4		1				1				1	2	1	4		3		21
295N 100E	1		1	2	2						1			1				4	1			13
295N 105E		1		5	1								1		1			1	2		2	14
TOTAL	1	2	15	55	34	4	5	3	3	2	15	2	3	7	1	21	9	23	17	5	7	234

Artifact Catalogue Legend

STO- Stoneware	BRI- Brick	RED – Red Earthenware
WHI – Plain Whiteware	IRM- Relief Moulded Ironstone	IRO- Ironstone
Yel- Yellow Ware	ED- Edged Ware	BAN- Banded Ware
PA- Hand Painted Ware	STA- Stamped ware	TR – Transfer Printed
CUN – Unidentified Ceramics	SP- Sponged Ware	PST- Pipe Stems
GWI – Window Glass	GBO – Bottle Glass	NCU – Cut Nails
NUN – Unidentified Nails	PER- Personal Items	MS- Miscellaneous Metal

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site include cut iron nails (n=23), window glass (n=21), unidentified nails (n=17), miscellaneous metal (n=7), and brick fragments (n=2).

Household Glass

The 9 pieces of bottle glass include aqua (n=4), green (n=3), and clear (n=2).

Personal Material

The personal items recovered from the site include two slate board fragments, one slate pencil, one plain pipe stem fragment and one metal shanked button. The metal button was embossed with the figure of a dog.

The documentary record for the Stage 1-3 assessment includes 36 digital photographs, two field maps, 3 pages of field notes, two test unit square summary forms and one banker's box of 667 artifacts.

Table 8. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
434-442	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
443-464	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
465-476	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
477-478	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain rims	flatware	1845-1890
479	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
480-482	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	yellow glaze	holloware	1840-1890
483-484	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rims	flatware	1850-1875
485-486	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Hand Painted	polychrome hand painted floral motifs	unknown	1830-1870
487	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Hand Painted	blue hand painted floral motifs	unknown	1830-1860
488-489	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Banded	blue slip bands	unknown	1830-1890
490-493	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
494-495	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rims	cups	1840-1875
496	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif rim	saucer	1830-1870
497-498	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped blue floral motif	unknown	1845-1870
499-504	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
505-514	Surface	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
515-516	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	all aqua coloured	container	-
517-518	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green coloured	container	-
518-529	Surface	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
530-538	Surface	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
539	Surface	PER	Slate	Slate Board	slate board fragment	board	19 th Century
540	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
541-542	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	spikes	spikes	-
543	280N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate	1850-1875
544	280N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
545	280N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue willow motif	unknown	1830-1870
546	280N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
547	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
548	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain rim	cup	1830-1870
549-550	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
551	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	saucer	1845-1890
552	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
553	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rim	cup	1840-1875
554	290N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua coloured	container	-
555	290N 90E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
556	290N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
557-559	290N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
560	290N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
561-562	290N 95E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
563	290N 95E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
564-565	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
566-569	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
570-571	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
572	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
573	290N 100E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
574	290N 100E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
575	290N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
576	295N 85E	AEH	Brick	Brick	red brick fragments	brick	19 th Century
577-581	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
582	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
583	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
584	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	yellow glaze	holloware	1840-1890
585	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
586	295N 85E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
587	295N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear	container	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
588	295N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green coloured	container	-
589-590	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
591-596	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
597-602	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain rim	plate	1845-1890
603	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
604-606	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
607-610	295N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
611	295N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua coloured	container	-
612-614	295N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
615-616	295N 90E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
617	295N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
618-619	295N 90E	PER	Metal	Button	Shanked metal button embossed with a dog figure	button	19 th Century
620-623	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
624-627	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
628	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	yellow glaze	holloware	1840-1890
629	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
630	295N 95E	PER	Pipe Stem	Pipe Stem	plain stem fragment	pipe stem	19 th Century
631-632	295N 95E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
633	295N 95E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear	container	-
634-637	295N 95E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
638-639	295N 95E	PER	Slate	Slate Board	slate board fragment	board	19 th Century
640	295N 95E	PER	Slate	Slate Pencil	slate pencil fragment	pencil	19 th Century
641	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Stone Ware	salt glazed	container	1850-1880
642	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
643-644	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
645-646	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
647	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rim	cup	1840-1875
648	295N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
649-652	295N 100E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
653	295N 100E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
654	295N 105E	AEH	Brick	Brick	red brick fragments	brick	19 th Century
655-659	295N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
660	295N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
661	295N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped blue floral motif rim	cup	1845-1870
662	295N 105E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
663	295N 105E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
664-665	295N 105E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
666-667	295N 105E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

3.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) represents the location of a homestead occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's. As per the Ministry of Cultures (now MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation. Consequently, the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) will require Stage 4 excavation if it cannot be avoided and preserved.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

4.1 Recommendations

As detailed in this report, two archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include the previously registered Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), as well as late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site. The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) was considered to have cultural heritage value and therefore required a Stage 3 assessment. The late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site had very limited cultural heritage value due to its late date of occupation and therefore did not require a Stage 3 assessment.

The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) consists of a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The southern half of the site is located on the subject property. Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the site in September, 2014. A total of 16 one metre square test units were excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the section of the site located on the subject property. The diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the site was occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's. Given the relatively early date of occupation, the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) is considered to have cultural value and will require Stage 4 excavation. This site will have to be excavated and removed as a planning concern prior to the commencement of any development activities on this property.

No midden areas were identified during the Stage 3 assessment and the occupation of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) post dates 1830. Furthermore, the site has been plough disturbed, has only one cultural stratum below the topsoil, is quite large in size, will likely contain sub-surface cultural features and has had a representative Stage 3 sample of ploughzone artifacts collected from it. Consequently, as per the Ministry of Culture's (now MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011: 47, 50), this site will not require any Stage 4 hand excavations. In accordance with the Ministry of Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011: 50), the Stage 4 mitigation of the site should involve stripping the topsoil from the site with heavy machinery and recording and excavating all subsurface culture features by hand. All aspects of the Stage 4 excavation and reporting must conform to the Ministry of Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011).

The results of the Stage 2 assessment indicate that the unregistered historic site on the property represents the location of a homestead occupied from the 1870's until the early 20th century. The diagnostic components in the artifact assemblage indicate that the vast majority of the site occupation dates between the 1880's and the 1890's. As per the MTC's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value. Euro-Canadian domestic sites which were primarily occupied after 1870 generally do not have cultural heritage value and do not require Stage 4 mitigation. Given the relatively late date of occupation, the unregistered historic site is considered have limited cultural heritage value. This site will not require a Stage 3 assessment and is no longer a planning concern.

In conclusion, the results of the Stage 1-3 assessment indicate that the subject property contains one archaeological site which is considered to have cultural heritage value. The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) will require Stage 4 excavation. This site will have to be excavated and removed as a planning concern prior to the commencement of any development activities on this property.

4.2 Compliance Advice

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 that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism 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. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

5.0 MAPS

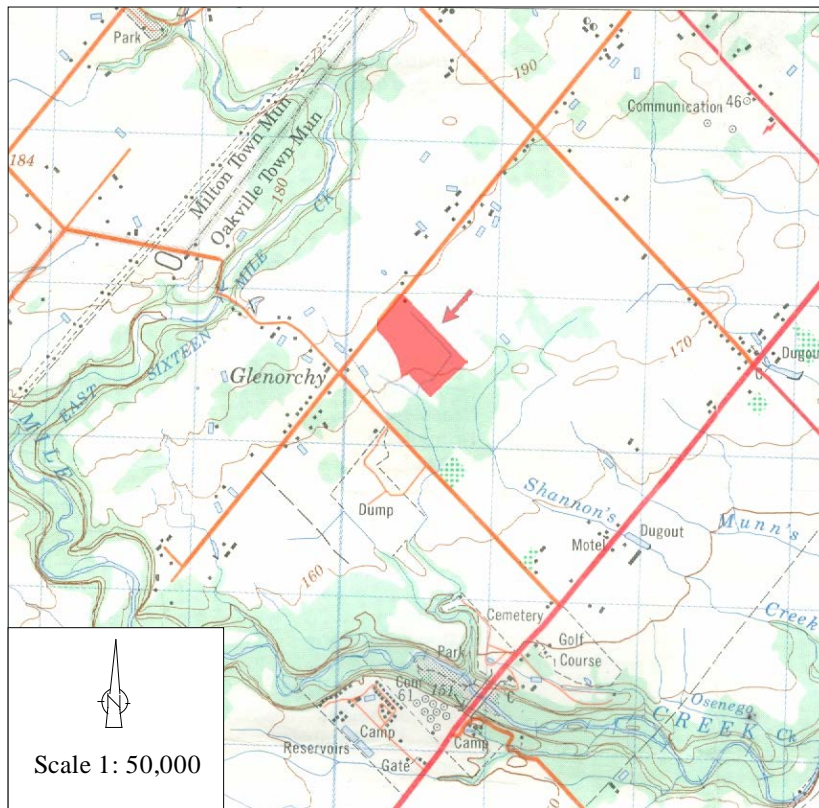


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Energy, Mines and Resources 1984 Hamilton-Burlington 30/M5)



Figure 2. Subject Property Topographic Map

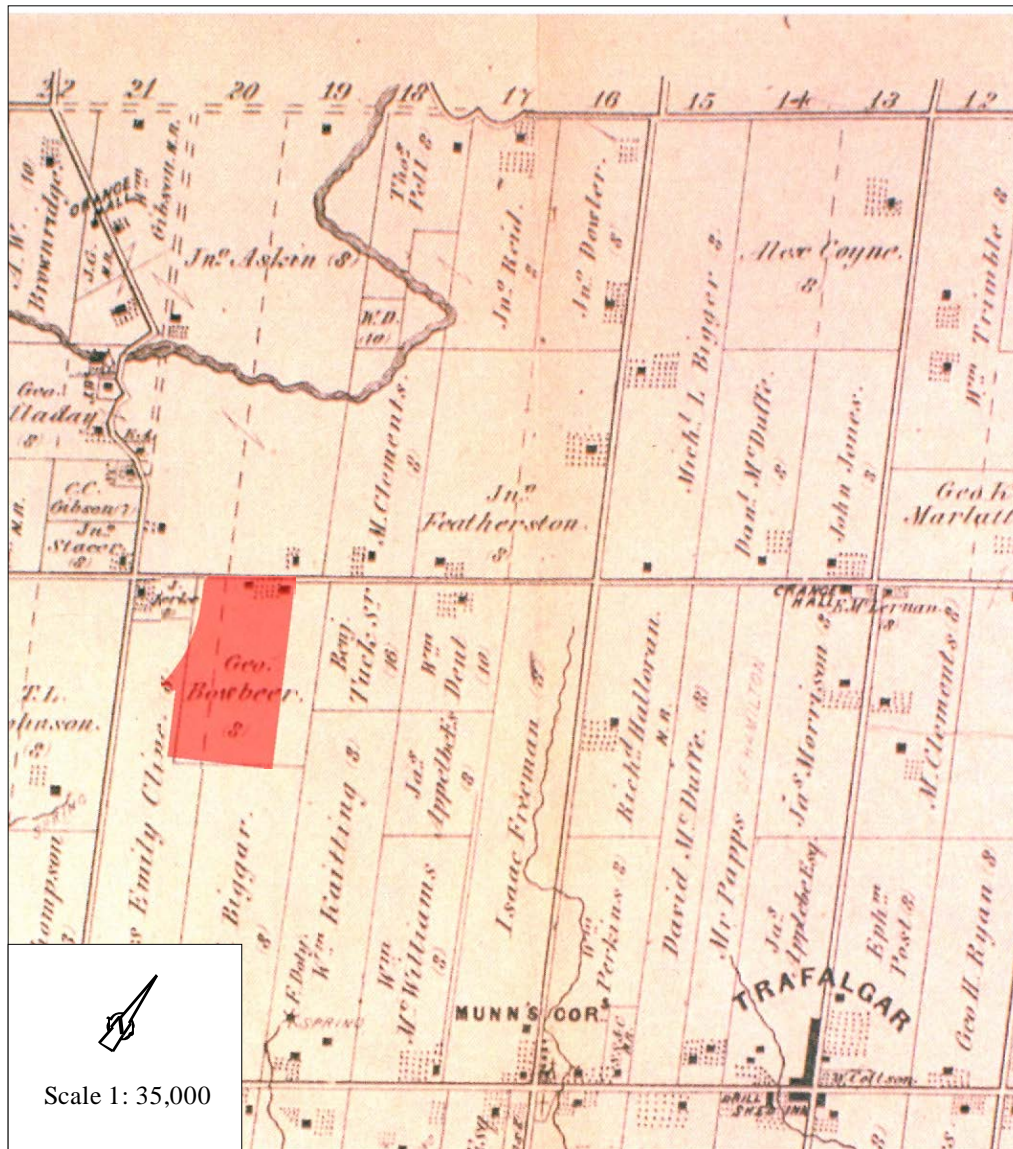


Figure 5. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Trafalgar Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Pope 1877)

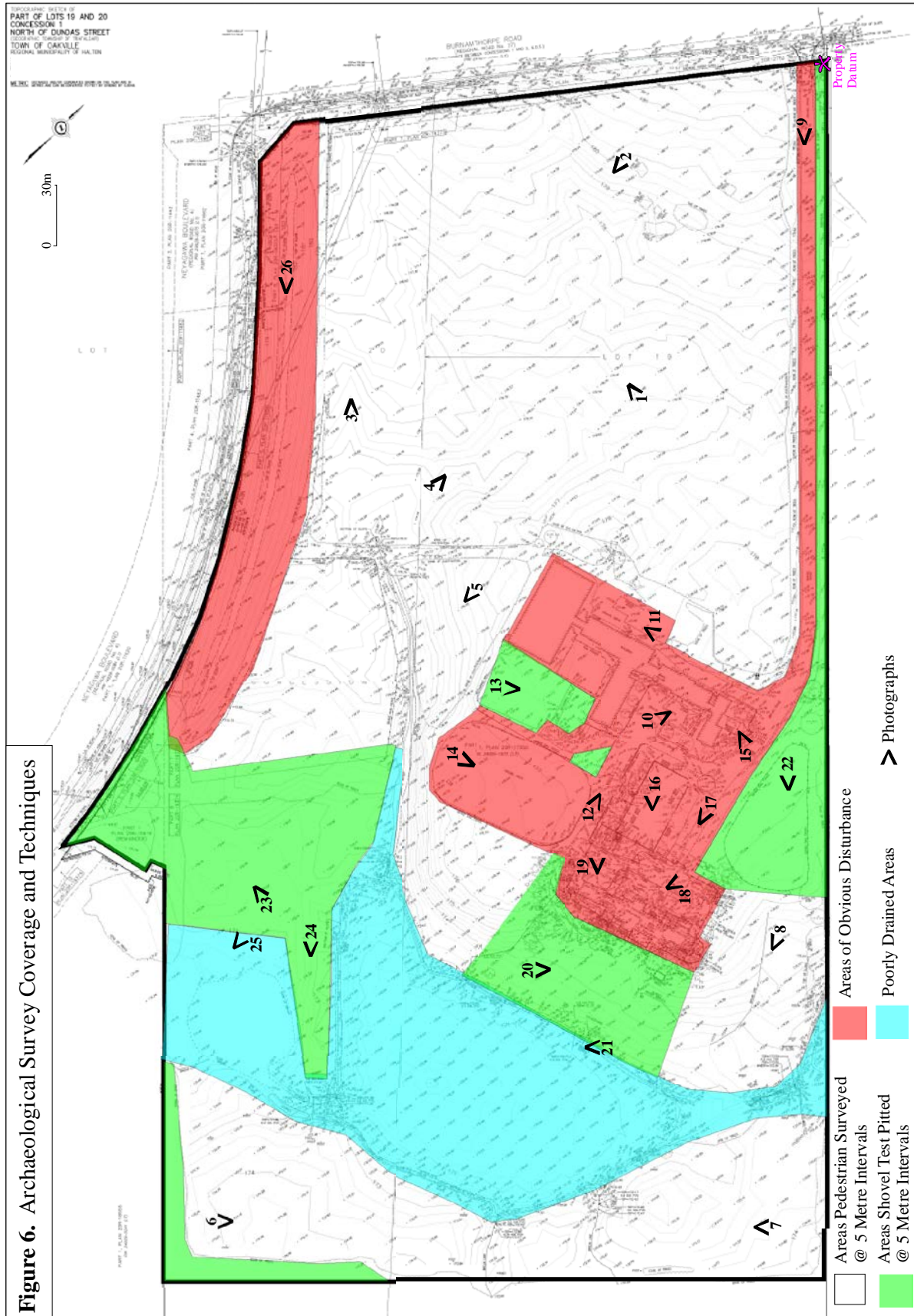


Figure 6. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

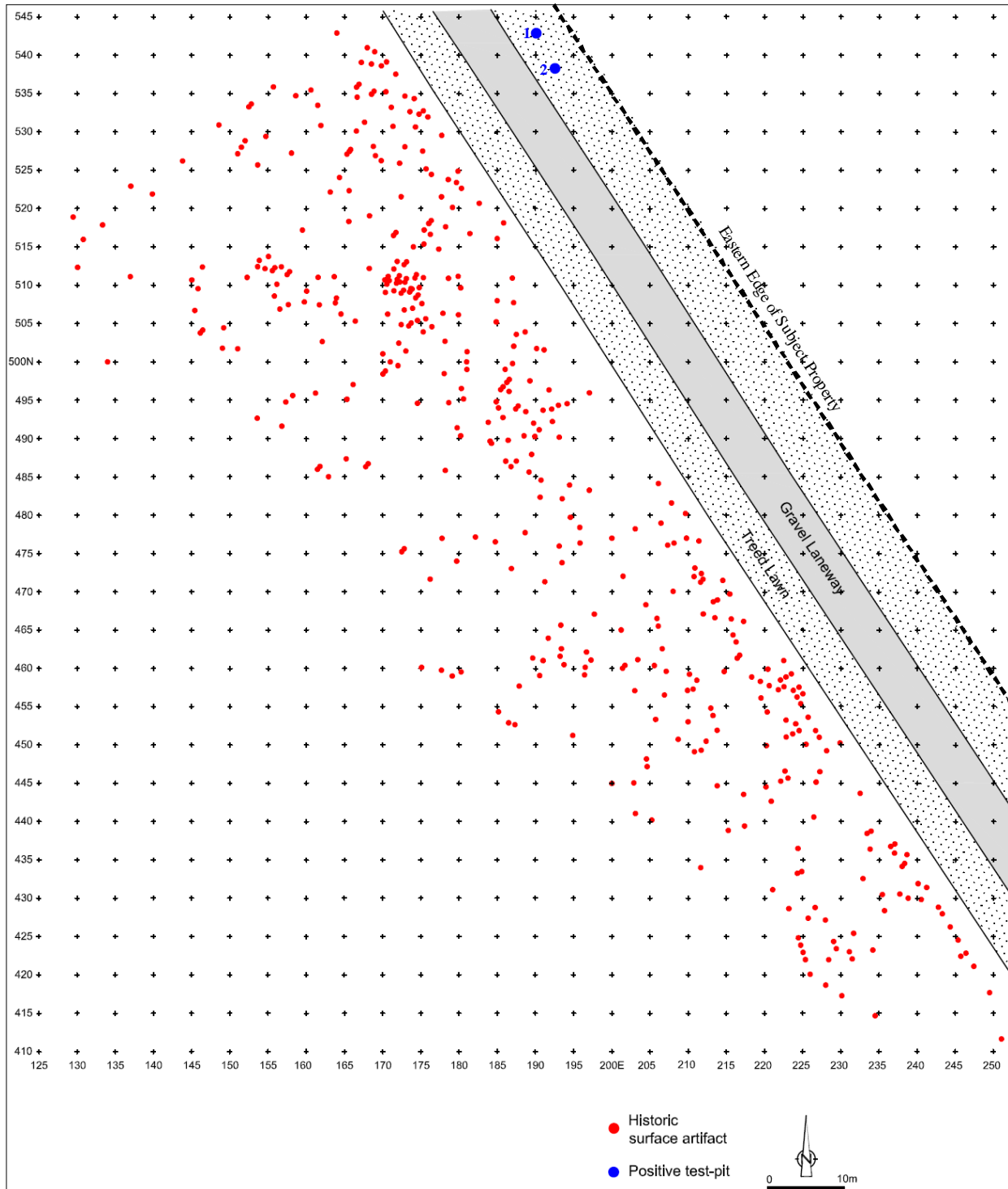


Figure 8. Unregistered Historic Site Stage 2 Controlled Surface Collection

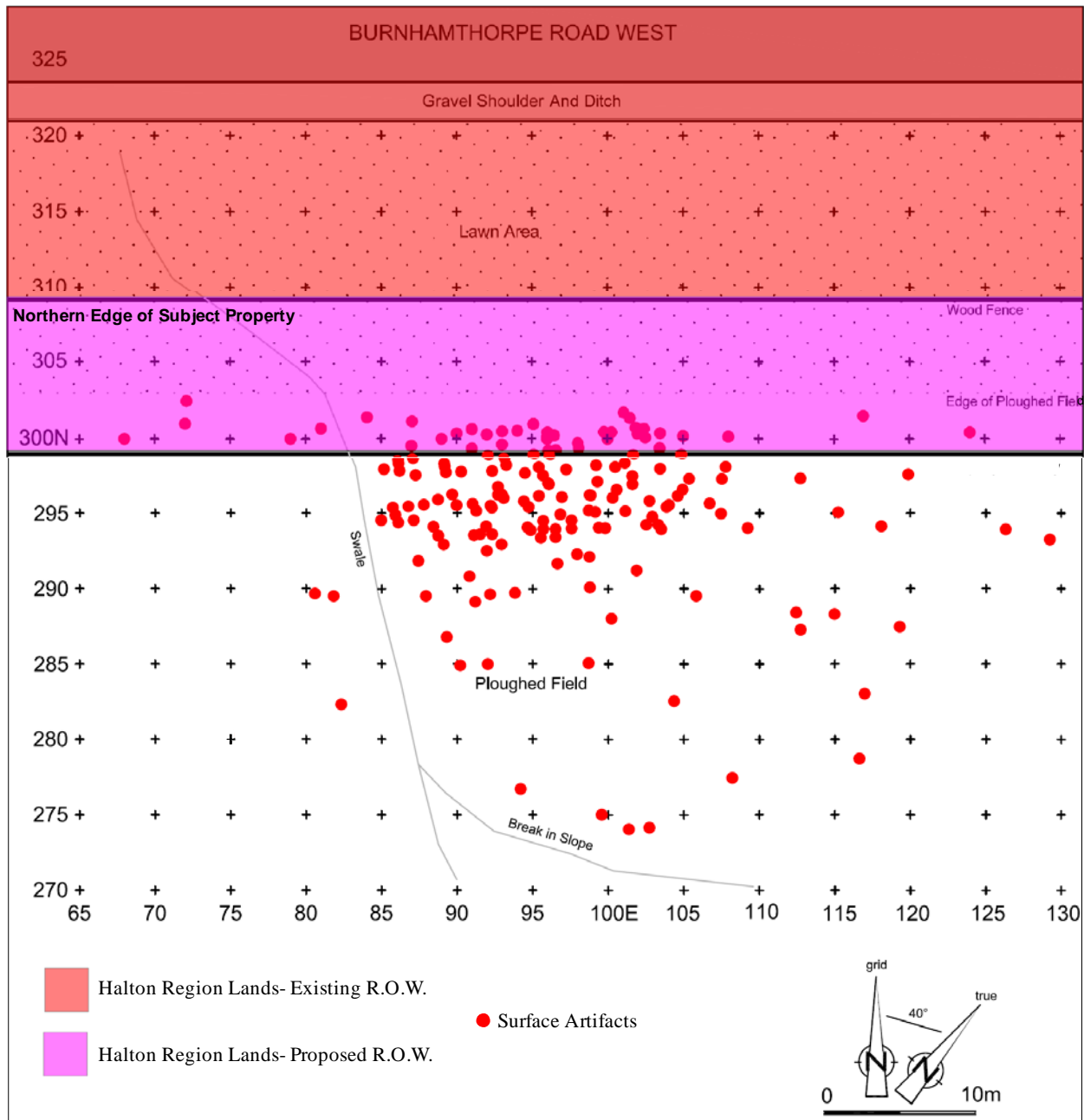


Figure 9. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Controlled Surface Collection

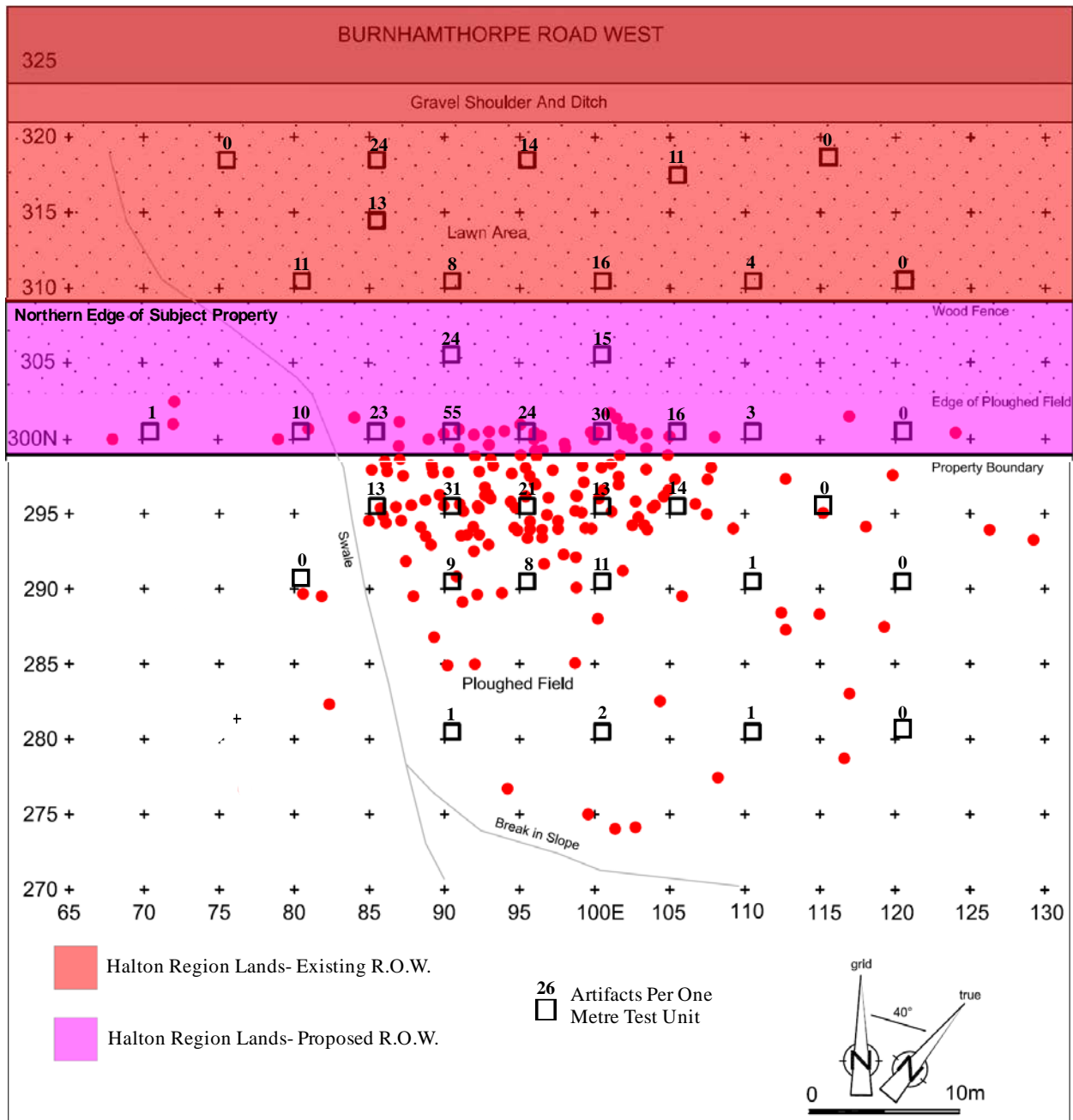


Figure 10. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Test Excavations

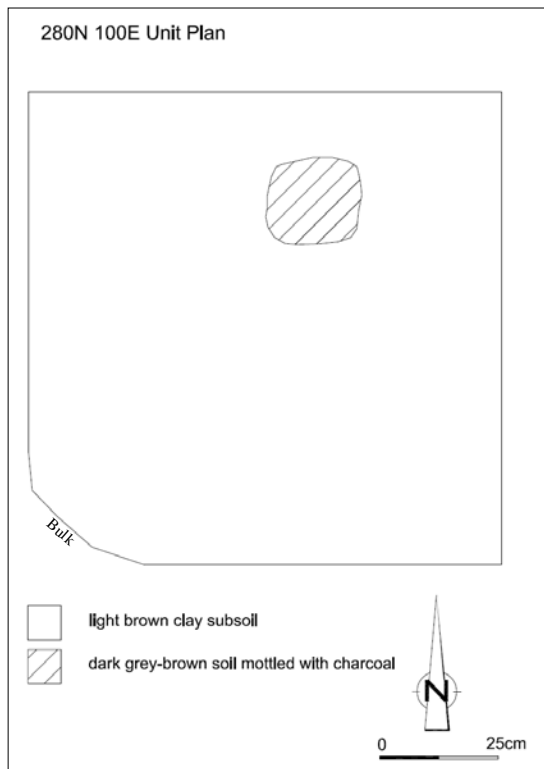


Figure 11. Postmould Test Unit 280N 100E

6.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Northwest Field
(view west)



Plate 2. Northwest Field
(view southeast)



Plate 3. Northwest Field
(view northwest)



Plate 4. Northwest Field
(view north)



Plate 5. Southwest Fields
(view southwest)



Plate 6. Southeast Field & Pond
(view northeast)



Plate 7. Southeast Field
(view southwest)



Plate 8. East Field, Poorly-Drained Lands & Pond
(view south)



Plate 9. Gravel Driveway
(view southeast)



Plate 10. Stables Complex
(view north)



Plate 11. Stables Complex
(view west)



Plate 12. Stables Complex
(view northwest)



Plate 13. Grass Equestrian Area
(view northeast)



Plate 14. Gravel Equestrian Ring
(view east)



Plate 15. Stables Complex House
(view northwest)



Plate 16. Southeast Residence Playing Court
(view southeast)



Plate 17. Laneway, Southeast Residence
(view southeast)



Plate 18. Southeast Residence, Front
(view south)



Plate 19. Southeast Residence, Garage
(view southeast)



Plate 20. Southeast Residence, Landscaped Rear Lawn
(view northeast)



Plate 21. Southeast Pond
(view southwest)



Plate 22. East Pasturelands
(view southeast)



Plate 23. Southwest Scrublands
(view northwest)



Plate 24. Southwest Elevated Laneway
(view southeast)



Plate 25. Poorly Drained Area
(view south)



Plate 26. Northwestern Berm
(view southeast)



Plate 27. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Surface Scatter
(view southwest)



Plate 28. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Surface Scatter
(view west)



Plate 29. Unregistered Historic Site Surface Scatter
(view southeast)



Plate 30. Unregistered Historic Site Surface Scatter
(view northwest)



Plate 31. Unregistered Historic Site Test Pits #1-2 (view southeast)



Plate 32. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view north)



Plate 33. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view west)



Plate 34. Postmould, Test Unit 280N 100E (view east)



Plate 35. Unregistered Historic Site Artifact Sample



Plate 36. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Artifact Sample

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**THE STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE
BOWBEER SITE (AiGw-566),
SHERBORNE LODGE DEVELOPMENTS
LIMITED PROPERTY,
PART OF LOTS 19 & 20, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE,
HALTON REGION**



**THE STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE
BOWBEER SITE (AiGw-566),
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GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, HALTON REGION**

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P.I.F. Number P013-1083-2014

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT: Location of the Archaeological Site & GPS Coordinates

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Richard Sutton (License P013)
Field Director	Chris Brown (License P361)
Report Preparation	Richard Sutton (License P013), Chris Brown (License P361)
Field Assistants	Ian Dutcher, Frances Koziar, Kurt Hartung

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 4 Excavation of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. This project was conducted as a component of draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

The southern section of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is located on the 23.6 hectare Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited property. The northern section of the site is located immediately north of the subject lands within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way.

Our firm carried out a Stage 1-3 assessment of the Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited property in August and September, 2014 (AAL 2014a). The Stage 1 component of the assessment indicated that the property contained part of a previously registered site known as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566). The site was originally found as a result of a Stage 2 assessment of the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way (NDA 2014).

Two archaeological sites were found as a result of our 2014 assessment and included the previously registered Bowbeer site (AiGw-566), as well as a late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) was considered to have cultural heritage value and therefore required a Stage 3 assessment. The late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site had very limited cultural heritage value due to its late date of occupation and therefore did not require a Stage 3 assessment and is not a planning concern (AAL 2014a).

Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) both on the subject property and within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way in September, 2014. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicated that the site had cultural value and would require Stage 4 mitigation (AAL 2014a, 2014b).

The Stage 4 excavation of the entire Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) was conducted in October, 2014 and has now been completed. The site was stripped of its topsoil by a gradall and all of the subsurface features were excavated by hand. The site contained five cultural features and one post mould. One feature and one post mould were situated on the subject property. The remaining features were located within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way and are described in a separate report (AAL 2014c).

The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) has now been completely excavated and represented the last remaining archaeological planning concern on this 23.6 hectare parcel of land. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 4 Excavation of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. This project was conducted as a component of draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property and Site Description

The 23.6 hectare subject property which contains the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is located immediately southeast of the intersection of Neyagawa Road and Burnhamthorpe Road West in the northwestern section of the Town of Oakville (Figures 1 and 2). The Stage 4 excavation of the site was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from October 6-23, 2014.

The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is located along the northern edge of the subject property along the northern edge of a ploughed agricultural field. The site is situated on a moderate knoll, bounded to the southwest and southeast by some lower lying imperfectly drained lands. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) has dimensions of 25 metres north-south by 40 metres east-west within the subject property and extends to the north into the proposed and existing right-of-way of Burnhamthorpe Road West. A separate Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) within the proposed and existing right-of-way of Burnhamthorpe Road West was also conducted by our firm in September, 2014 (AAL 2014b).

Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 background research indicated that a previously registered site known as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) was located along the northern edge of the subject property (AAL 2014a). The site was located in 2013 during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed reconstruction of Neyagawa Boulevard and Burnhamthorpe Road West (New Directions Archaeology 2013). The expansion of Neyagawa Boulevard will also involve some improvements and widening of Burnhamthorpe Road West along the northern edge of the subject

property. A shovel test pit survey at 5 metre intervals along the northern edge of the subject property within the new Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way resulted in the identification of 9 positive test pits containing historic artifacts (NDA 2014). The positive test pits were spread out over an area measuring 10 by 35 metres and straddled the northern edge of the subject property (Figure 3). The site was registered as the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) and it was recommended that it should be subjected to a Stage 3 assessment (NDA 2014).

A Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road West right-of-way immediately north of the subject property was conducted by our firm in September, 2014 for Halton Region (AAL 2014b). The Stage 3 assessment was conducted at the same time as the Stage 3 assessment of the site area on the subject property south of the proposed right-of-way.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Subject Property (AAL 2014a)

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Early Archaic	campsite
AiGw-164	81-403-35	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-165	81-403-36	Early Archaic	findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-306	Samos	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AiGw-323	-	Late Archaic	findspot
AiGw-417	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AiGw-418	Pendent	Middle Archaic	campsite
AiGw-419	-	Early Archaic	findspot
AiGw-456	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-467	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-468	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-490	-	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-491	-	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-548	Westerkirk	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-550	-	no data currently available	-

A survey of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture archaeological files located in Toronto indicated that there are 18 registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (AAL 2014a: Table 1). The closest registered site is AiGw-548, which is located 50 metres north of the subject property on the north side of Burnhamthorpe Road West. This site was located by our firm in 2011 during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a 18 hectare property located immediately north of the subject property on the north side of Burnhamthorpe Road West (AAL 2011). It was the only site found as a result of that assessment and was subjected to a Stage 4 excavation and removed as a planning concern (AAL 2014d).

Our firm carried out a Stage 1-2 assessment of the 23.6 hectare subject property which contains the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) in August and September, 2014 (AAL 2014a). All of the former agricultural lands and open meadowlands were ploughed and pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 6). The scrublands, lawn areas and a very small pasture area were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

Two archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and included the previously registered Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), as well as a late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site (AAL 2014a). The Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) was considered to have cultural heritage value and therefore required a Stage 3 assessment. The late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian residential site had very limited cultural heritage value due to its late date of occupation and therefore did not require a Stage 3 assessment and is not a planning concern (AAL 2014a).

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property which contains the Bowbeer site is located on Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 1 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, in Halton County. Halton County was late in being settled because the land still belonged to the Mississauga's of the New Credit until the beginning of the 19th century (AAL 2014a). In 1806 the land in this region was purchased from the Mississauga's of the New Credit and Trafalgar Township was surveyed for settlement. Dundas Street was laid out as a trail in 1793, but it was not until 1806 that it was surveyed into a roadway. In 1806 the first settlers arrived in the township and were concentrated along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the early colonization roads such as Dundas Street. However, Dundas Street was almost impossible to traverse except on foot or horseback.

By 1817 the township had a population of 548 which grew to over 4,000 by the 1850's (AAL 2014a). Dundas Street became the main east west thoroughfare and a mail service was instituted between Toronto and Dundas in the 1820's. By the 1840's Trafalgar Township had several hamlets, including Munn's Corners which is located a little southeast of the subject property. The Munn's Inn, located at the south east corner of Sixth Line and Trafalgar in Munn's Corners, was run by Daniel Munn and his wife Millicent. This tavern and stage house was the first in Trafalgar Township when it opened sometime before 1814.

The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is situated on Lot 19, Concession 1 N.D.S., in the Township of Trafalgar. The Abstract Index Book for Trafalgar Township (AAL 2014a) reveals that this 200 acre lot was initially patented to Charles Bigger in 1808. Part of the northern half of Lot 19 where both sites are located was sold to Jarvis L. Bigger in 1844, who sold it to William Kaitting in 1854. This same property was purchased by William S. Bowbeer in 1867. It was sold, including other lands to George Allen Bowbeer in 1871. It was released to Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, a widow, in 1899. Elizabeth Anne Bowbeer sold the 100 acres across Lots 19 and 20 to William Dowler in 1905. He held the property until 1920, when it was sold to John Kidd Guthrie. No further ownership changes occurred through 1927.

Table 2. Land Ownership History of Lot 19, Concession 1 N.D.S., Trafalgar Township, Halton County (AAL 2014a)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1808	Patent	Crown	Charles Bigger	200 acres
1844-1845	Bargain & Sale	Charles Bigger & wife	James L. Bigger	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1854	Bargain & Sale	James L. Bigger & wife	William Kaitting	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1860-1862	Will	Charles Bigger		125 Acres, Front Half (South ½, part North ½)
1867-1868	Bargain & Sale	William Kaitting & wife	William S. Bowbeer	Part, Lot 19 (North)
1871	Bargain & Sale	William Summerset Bowbeer	George Allen Bowbeer	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20
1899	Release	William A. Bowbeer	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, and Other Lands
1899	Deed	William A. Bowbeer & wife	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, and Other Lands
1895-1900	Deed	Mary Pettit, widow	Elizabeth Street, widow; Ann McGibbon, wife of Duncan McGibbon; _____ Bigger, wife of John Bigger; Sarah Bigger, wife of Robert Bigger	All Her Estate, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20, Referred to in Will of Charles Bigger
1905	Bargain & Sale	Elizabeth Ann Bowbeer, widow	William Dowler	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20
1912-1915	Appointment of New Trustee	Flora Matilda Chisholm, widow, exr. of Robert Kerr Chisholm, deceased	William Alexander Chisholm	125 Acres, Front Part & Other Lands
1919	Grant	William Alexander Chisholm, trustee	George A. King	125 Acres, Southeast Part
1920	Grant	William Dowler, unmarried	John Kidd Guthrie	100 Acres, Parts Lot 19 & Lot 20

Census Information

The earliest available census information for Trafalgar Township dates to 1851. Unfortunately the personal portion of the returns are incomplete, and the agricultural portion is missing. In 1861, the occupant listed for Lot 19, Concession I N.D.S where both archaeological sites are located was Richard Holland. Richard Holland occupied 100 acres on Lot 19, 40 of which were cultivated, with 30 under crop, 8 used as pasture, 2 acres of orchard or garden and 60 acres which were wooded or wild (1861 Census of Canada West, Trafalgar Township: 101). Richard Holland is listed as a 39-year-old English farmer, who lived with his English wife Amy and their two Canadian born children (aged 2 & 8) in a single storey frame house (AAL 2014a).

Survey of Historic Mapping

Tremaine's 1858 Map of Halton County (Figure 4) shows that the section of the subject property where the site is located was occupied at that time by Richard Holland. No structures are shown, but this is not surprising. Tremaine's (1858) maps only showed a small fraction of the total number of different homesteads and other structures that were actually in use at any given time in a township. The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (Pope 1877: Figure 5) shows the location of the site on lands owned by George Allen Bowbeer. The western homestead on the subject property is the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566), and the eastern structure is the location of the unregistered historic site which was also found as a result of the Stage 1-3 assessment (AAL 2014a).

Conclusions

A combination of ownership information, census data and historic mapping indicates that the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) likely represents the location of a house occupied by Richard Holland and his family, who occupied 100 acres in the northern half of Lot 19 in the late 1850's and early 1860's.

2.0 RESULTS OF THE STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE BOWBEER SITE (AiGw-566)

2.1 FIELD METHODS

Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the site between September 12 and September 29, 2014, soon after it was relocated as a result of our Stage 2 field assessment (AAL 2014a). The Bowbeer site is located along the northern edge of the subject property and extends north into the Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way. The proposed reconstruction of Burnhamthorpe Road will involve extending the right-of-way 10 metres to the south into the subject property. A Stage 3 assessment of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way was conducted by our firm for Halton Region simultaneously with the Stage 3 assessment of the site area on the subject property (Figure 8). The results of the Stage 3 assessment of the site within the existing and proposed right-of-way is detailed in a separate report (ALL 2014b).

A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on September 21, 2014 under sunny skies and mild weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 50 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 109 surface artifacts on the subject property south of the proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way (Figure 8). The field crew did not record detailed information regarding each individual surface artifact type due to the fact that all of the surface artifacts were considered to be diagnostic of the mid-19th century.

A total of 9 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site south of the proposed right-of-way between September 12 and September 29, 2014 (Figure 9). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for sites of this type that will require Stage 4 excavation, another 7 units (40% or more of the grid unit total) were placed in between the 10 metre interval test units in areas of interest (Units 290N 95E, 295N 85E, 295N 90E, 295N 95N, 295N 100E, 295N 105E & 295N 115E).

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 22-30cm and consisted of a clay loam plough zone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. A total of 16 one metre square test units were excavated across the site south of the proposed right-of-way. Twelve of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-31 per unit (Figure 9). Although no potential subsurface cultural features were observed, one post mould was found in Unit 280N 100E. The post mould was recorded, photographed and completely excavated. The post mould was roughly square in shape with a diameter of 20cm. It was sectioned and the fill was all screened through 6mm mesh. The post mould has a depth of 13cm with an irregular bottom and mottled soil. No artifacts were recovered from it.

No potential midden areas were identified at the site. Nineteenth century domestic sites sometimes contain sheet or slope middens which consist of areas containing high artifact densities, often dominated by domestic ceramics (MacDonald 1997). No slope or sheet middens were identified at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) as a result of our Stage 3 assessment. Our firm's experience gained through the excavation of over 50 nineteenth century domestic sites, indicates that midden areas contain very high artifact densities, often exceeding 200 historic artifacts per one metre unit (AAL 2006, 2012). The highest one metre unit artifact count at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) south of the proposed right-of-way was 31. Nineteenth century domestic site middens also often contain a partially undisturbed rich organic layer, situated on a slope or the periphery of the site area (AAL 2006, 2012). No deposits of this type were found at this site. The density and distribution of artifact types at the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is typical of the general low density plough zone artifact component which is common to these types of sites (Poulton and Dodd 2007).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 234 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 investigations (AAL 2014a). The assemblage consists of household ceramics (n= 150: 64.1%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=70: 29.9%), household glass (n=9: 3.8%), and personal material (n=5: 2.1%). The artifact categories, typologies and diagnostic data are derived from Adams (1993) and (Kenyon 1991).

The most common ceramic type within the ceramic assemblage was white ware (n=55: 36.7%), followed by ironstone (n=34: 22.7%), red earthenware (n=15: 10.0%), sponged ware (n=15: 10.0%), small fragmented unidentified ceramics (n=7: 4.7%), yellow ware (n=5: 3.3%), relief moulded ironstone (n=4: 2.7%), and smaller amounts of edged ware, hand painted ware, stamped ware, stone ware and banded ware (AAL 2014a).

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the Bowbeer site is typical of a site occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's (AAL 2014a). Ironstone became available in Ontario during the 1840's and tends to be the dominant ceramics over white wares on sites by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991). The higher weighting of white ware in relationship to ironstone in this assemblage suggests that the site was primarily occupied in the 1850's and 1860's. Transfer printed ceramics were available in Ontario during most of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991). The polychrome and blue hand painted ceramics in this assemblage all fit within the Late Palette period which would date to after 1830. Sponged ware was introduced into Ontario in the 1840's along with stamped ware, yellow ware and salt glazed stoneware (Kenyon 1991). Straight edged ceramics are more common from sites dating to after 1850 (Kenyon 1980).

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicated that the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) represented the location of a homestead occupied between the 1850's and the 1860's. As per the Ministry of Cultures (now MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation. Consequently, it was recommended that the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) would require Stage 4 excavation if it could not be avoided and preserved (AAL 2014a).

3.0 RESULTS OF THE STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE WESTERKIRK SITE (BcGv-37)

3.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 4 excavation of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from October 6-23, 2014, under a mixture of sun and cloud and mild to cool temperatures. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicated that there were no potential midden areas associated with this site (AAL 2014a). Due to the lack of any obvious midden deposits, or areas with high artifact counts from the topsoil, it was determined that the excavation of additional one metre units by hand would not be required (as per MTC 2011: 50).

The topsoil was stripped from the site by a gradall on October 6-7, 2014 under sunny skies and cool temperatures. The topsoil stripping was monitored at all times by the field director. The area which was stripped of topsoil measured approximately 50 metres north-south by 53 metres east-west (Figure 10). Following the removal of the topsoil, a 5 metre grid system was re-established over the site. The stripped areas were then more closely examined by shovel shining, and where necessary, trowelling.

The next step in the excavation process was the recording of the exact position and limits of all of the potential features which were discovered while shovel shining. The plan view of all features was recorded using triangulation relative to the five metre grid. Once the features had been recorded in plan view, they were sectioned. Profiles were then drawn and photographed. All excavated feature fill was screened through 6mm mesh in order to maximize artifact recovery. All of the features were completely excavated with the exception of Feature #1. Flotation soil samples were taken from each separate layer of the two quads that were excavated in Feature #1.

3.2 RECORD OF FINDS

Settlement Patterns

A total of eight potential features were identified. Following their excavation, it was determined that only five of the features were cultural, along with one post mould (Figure 10). The other potential features consisted of rodent burrows, rock pulls and tree falls. The five cultural features include two refuse pits (Features #4 & #5), one root house (Feature #6), one root cellar (Feature #1) and one drain (Feature #2). Four of the features are located within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way (Features #1-4). Details regarding the features located within the existing and proposed Burnhamthorpe Road right-of-way are described in a separate report (ALL 2014c). Feature 5 was the only subsurface cultural feature located on the Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited property and is described below. One post mould, which was excavated during the Stage 3 assessment (AAL 2014a), was also located in this section of the site.

Feature #5 is interpreted as a refuse pit. Refuse pits are typically used for the disposal of household waste. It is located in the southeast section of the site area and is rectangular in shape with dimensions of 156cm by 33cm. The feature fill consists of mainly dark soil mottled with subsoil. Its bowl shaped profile had a maximum depth of 11cm (Figure 11). The feature contained one piece of sponged ware, two cut nails and two pieces of window glass.

The post mould was roughly square in shape with a diameter of 20cm (AAL 2014a). It was sectioned and the fill was all screened through 6mm mesh. The post mould has a depth of 13cm with an irregular bottom and mottled soil. No artifacts were recovered from it.

Artifact Analysis

The Stage 4 artifact assemblage recovered from the excavation of Feature #5 includes one piece of blue sponged ware, two cut iron nails and two pieces of window glass. The artifact categories, typologies and diagnostic data are derived from Adams (1993) and (Kenyon 1991).

Table 3. Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
1	Feature # 5	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged fragment	unknown	1840-1875
2-3	Feature # 5	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
4-5	Feature # 5	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware

The documentary record for the Stage 4 assessment of this section of the site includes 5 digital photographs, two field maps, 2 pages of field notes, 10 pages of square summary, one feature forms and five artifacts.

3.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 4 excavation indicated that the southern section of the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) which is associated with the subject property contained only one refuse pit and one post mould. It appears likely that the site represents the location of a homestead occupied by Richard Holland and his family between the 1850's and the 1860's (AAL 2014a).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

As indicated in this report, the subject property contained the southern section of one significant archaeological site that was subjected to a Stage 4 excavation in October, 2014. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) has now been completely excavated and represented the last remaining archaeological planning concern on this 23.6 hectare parcel of land. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

4.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE

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 that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism 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.

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

has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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.

5.0 MAPS

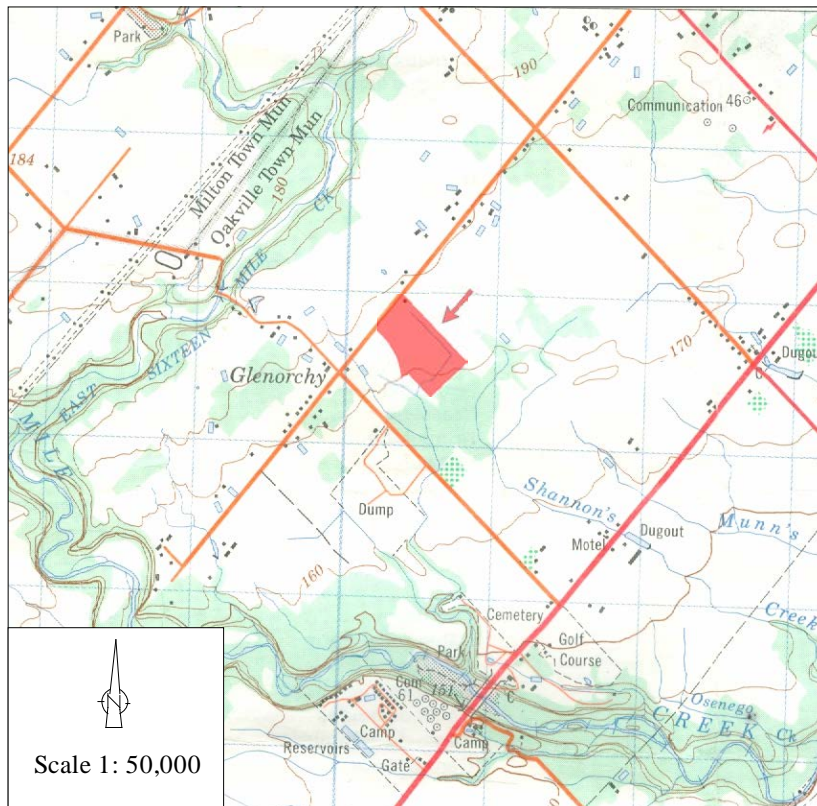


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Energy, Mines and Resources 1984 Hamilton-Burlington 30/M5)



Figure 2. Subject Property Topographic Map

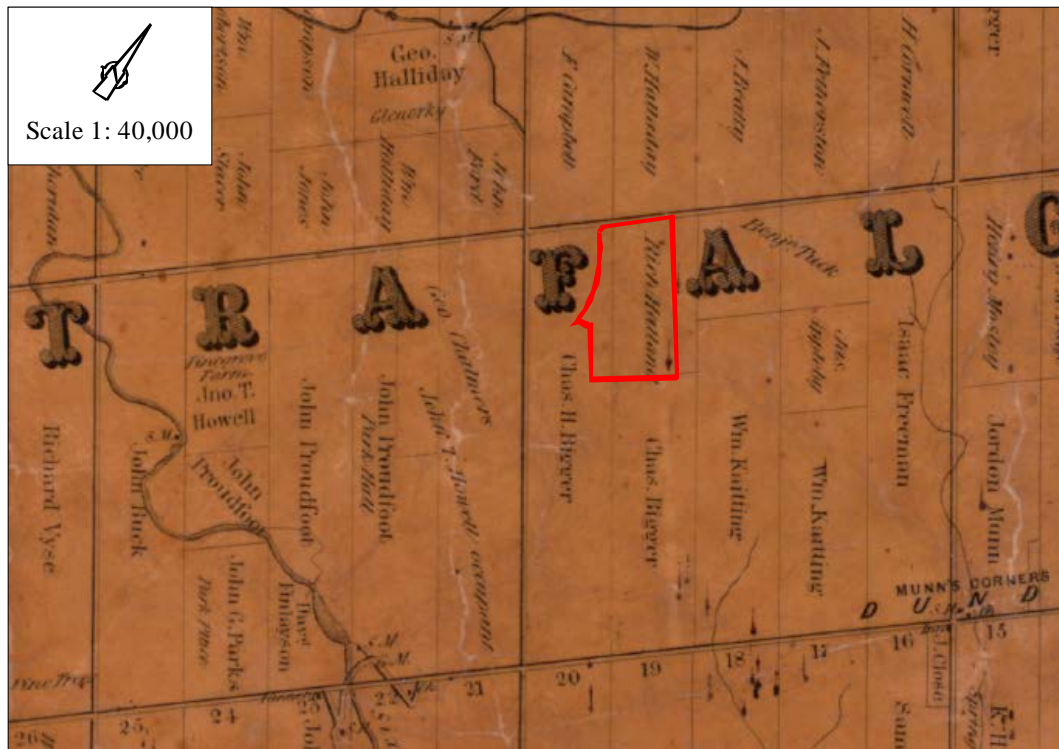


Figure 4. Tremaine's 1858 Map of Halton County Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Tremaine 1858)

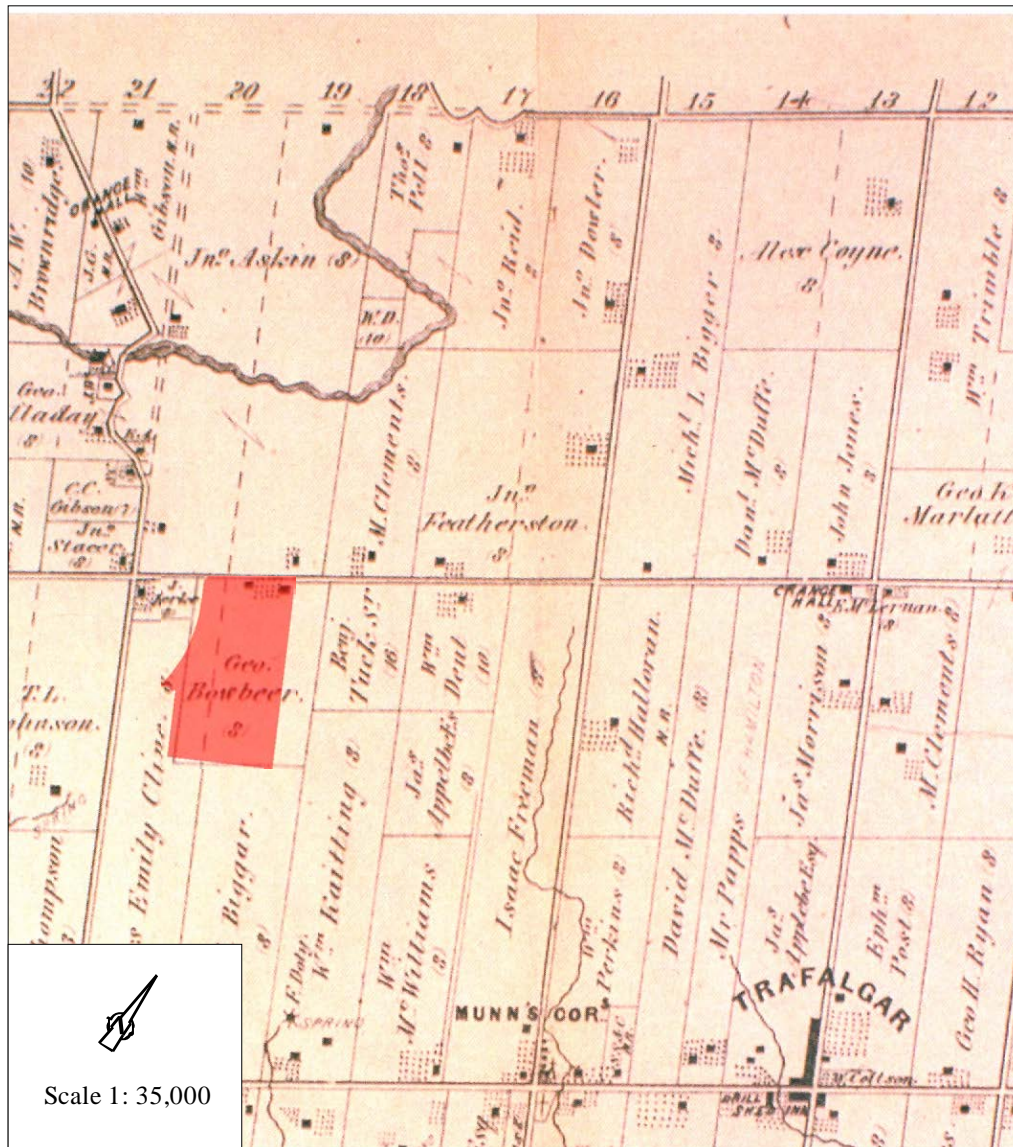
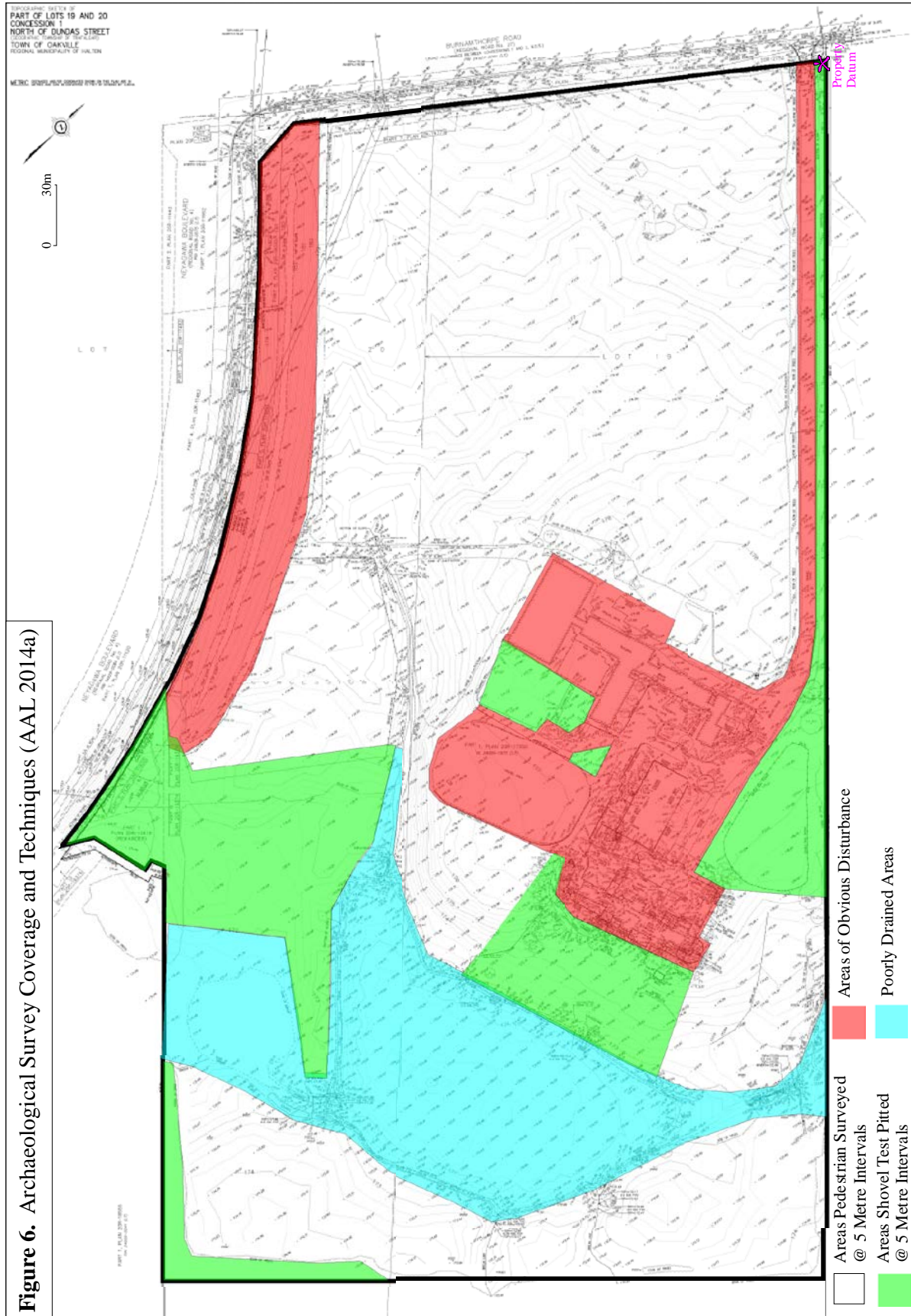


Figure 5. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Trafalgar Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Pope 1877)



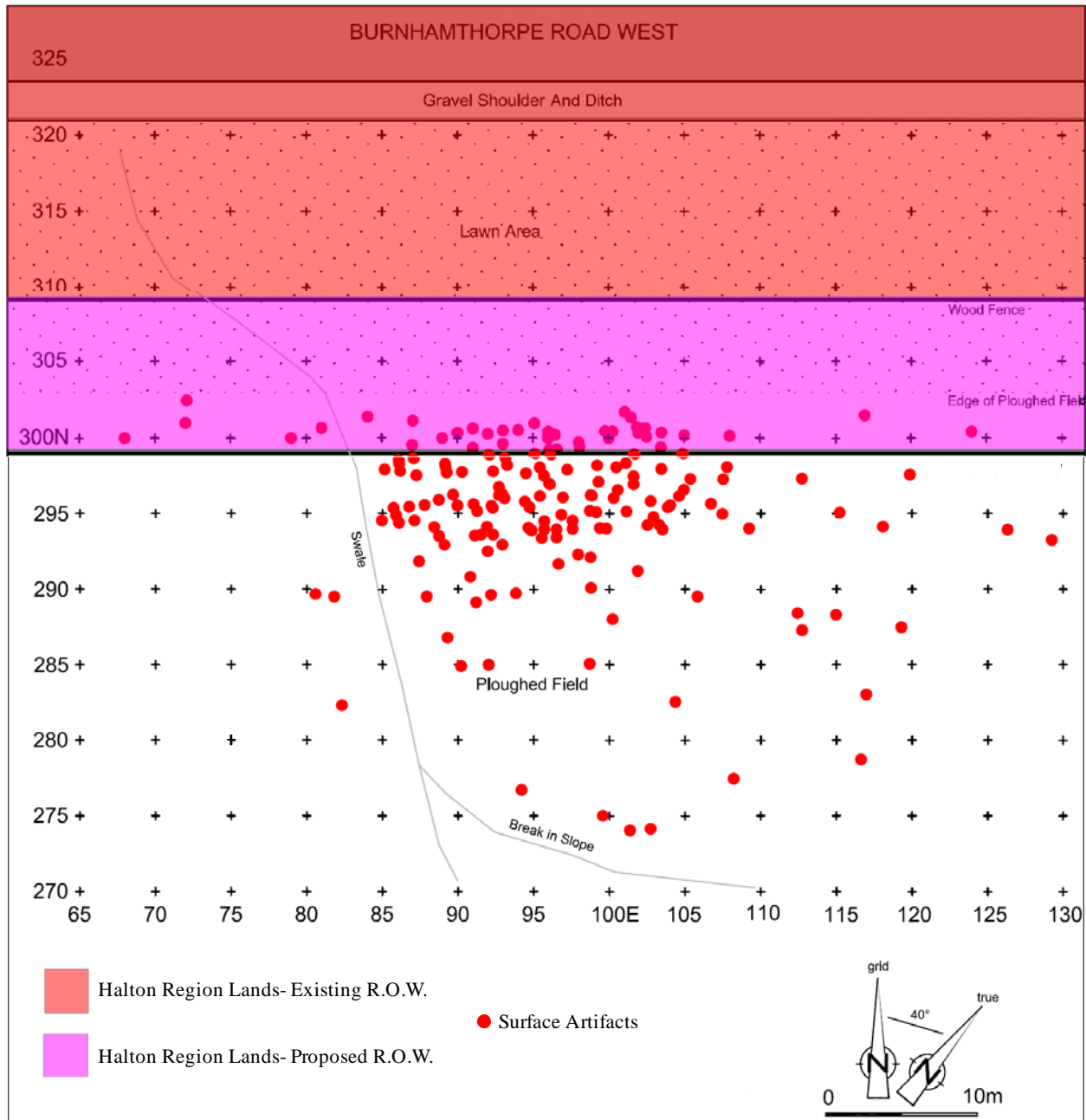


Figure 8. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Controlled Surface Collection (AAL 2014a)

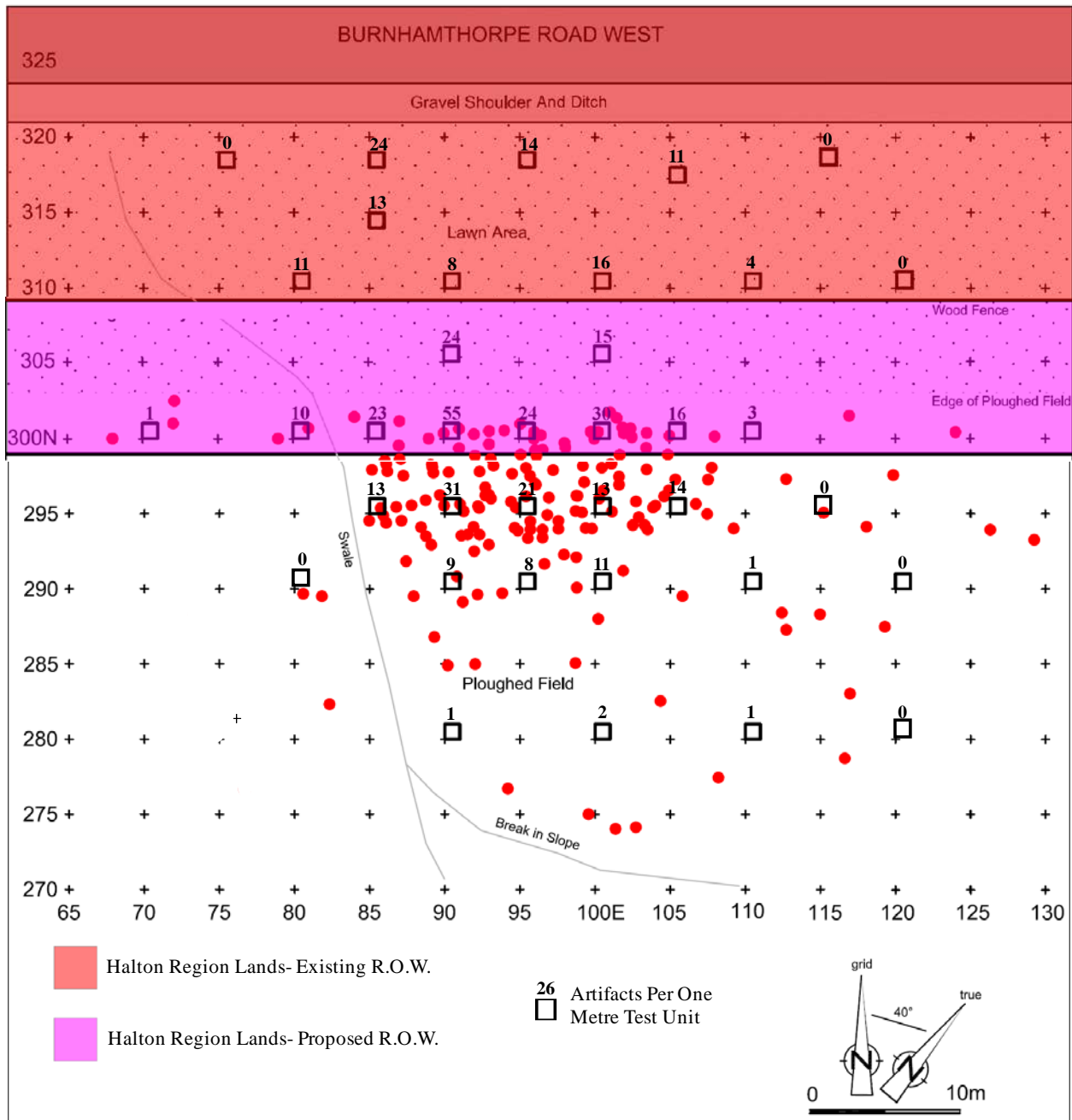


Figure 9. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Stage 3 Test Excavations (AAL 2014a)

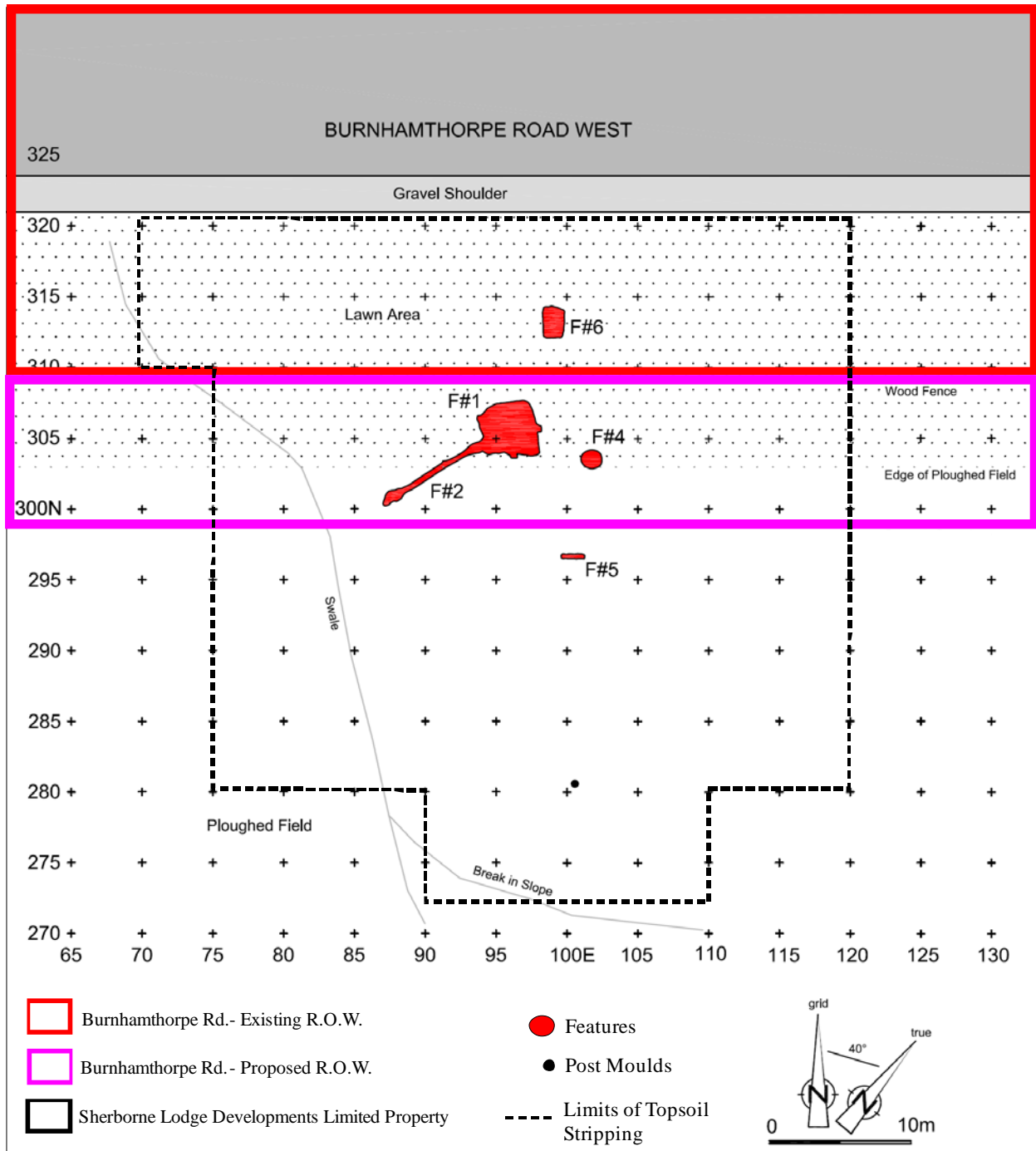


Figure 10. Results of the Stage 4 Excavation of the Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566)

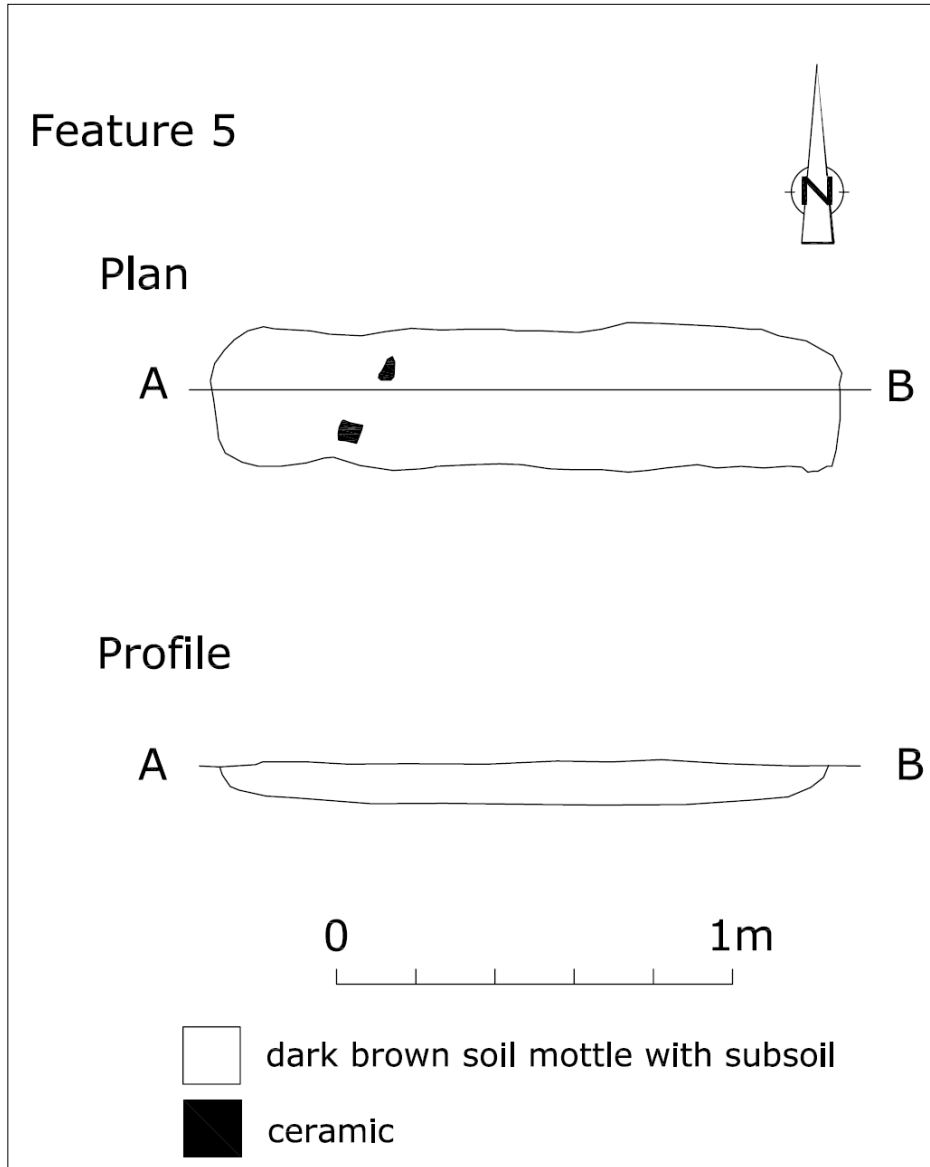


Figure 11. Feature #5, Plan and Profile

6.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Gradall Stripping the Topsoil (view southwest)



Plate 2. Gradall Stripping the Topsoil (view south)



Plate 3. Feature #5 Plan View (view north)



Plate 4. Feature #5 Profile, (view north)

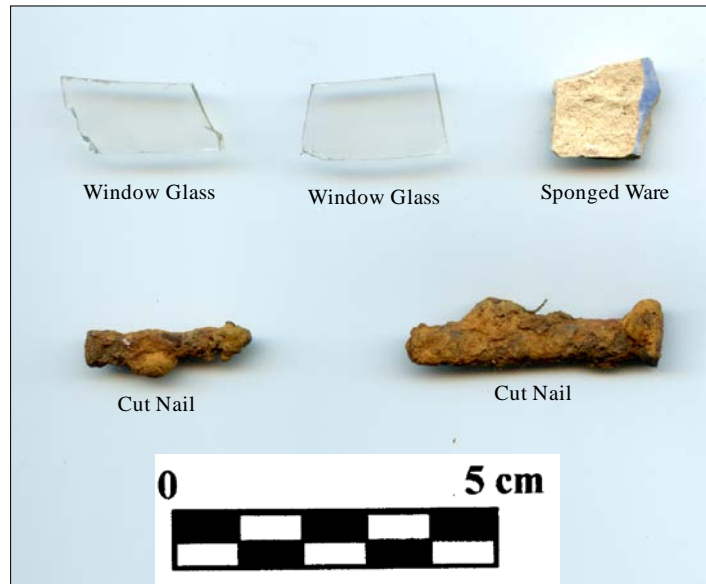


Plate 5. Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566) Feature #5 Artifacts

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