



Contact Information: Sarah MacKinnon MSc.
s_mackinnon@neweraarchaeology.ca

Licensee Information:
Name: Sarah MacKinnon MSc.
License Number: P1024
Company Name: New Era Archaeology

Project Information:

PIF#: P1024-0252-2017
Archaeological Fieldwork: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Project Name: Bronte Rd.
Project Number: 001-2017
Property Location: Part of Lot 30, Concession 2 South of Dundas St., Town of
Oakville (Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton),
Regional Municipality of Halton

Development Project Designation Number: N/A
Date Filed: 16 April 2018
Report Type: REVISED

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 30, Concession 2 South of Dundas St., Town of Oakville (Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton), Regional Municipality of Halton. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in support of the development of the lands for commercial, residential and storm water management purposes. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The Stage 1 was completed concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment. It was determined that the subject property has potential for both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources. New Era Archaeology was given permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities. The Stage 2 Property Assessment was conducted on August 11, 2017 by test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits, and by test pit survey at an interval of ten meters between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. Map 7 of this report outlines the archaeological assessments in relation to Bronte Green Preliminary M-Plan.

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered consequently the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property, outlined on Map 7 of this report, is recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT</u>	<u>5</u>
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	5
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	5
1.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL	5
1.2.2 HISTORICAL MAPPING	7
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	7
1.3.1 PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED SITES	7
1.3.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS/RELEVANT REPORTS	9
1.3.3 CURRENT LAND USE AND FIELD CONDITIONS	17
1.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	18
1.3.5 WATER RESOURCES	18
<u>2.0 FIELD METHODS</u>	<u>18</u>
2.1 TEST PIT SURVEY	18
2.2 AREAS WHERE PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT IS NOT VIABLE	19
2.3 ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGES	19
<u>3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS</u>	<u>19</u>
3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	19
3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY	19
<u>4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS</u>	<u>20</u>
4.1 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS	20
<u>5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>8.0 MAPS</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>9.0 IMAGES</u>	<u>29</u>

PROJECT PERSONAL

LICENSED ARCHAEOLOGIST:	SARAH MACKINNON MSc. (P1024)
FIELD DIRECTOR:	SARAH MACKINNON MSc. (P1024)
REPORT PREPARATION:	SARAH MACKINNON MSc. (P1024)
REPORT MAPPING:	SARAH MACKINNON MSc. (P1024)
FIELD DOCUMENTATION:	SARAH MACKINNON MSc. (P1024)

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 30, Concession 2 South of Dundas St., Town of Oakville (Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton), Regional Municipality of Halton. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon MSc. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in support of the development of the lands for commercial, residential and storm water management purposes as part of the pre-submission process. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a). Permission was granted by the proponent for the licensee to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts. Map 7 of this report outlines the archaeological assessments in relation to Bronte Green Preliminary M-Plan.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL

The location of Oakville was an ideal location for early settlement, both pre and post contact. The drainage systems and its location along shoreline of Lake Ontario allowed easy access to water both for its abundant natural resources as well as for water born trade and communication, allowing the village to grow and prosper. From the barren wilderness Oakville became a very prosperous lake port and eventually a fully urbanized city (MHBC 2012).

Oakville was founded in 1827 by Colonel William Chisholm, who at a public auction purchased 980 acres of land that had previously been reserved by the Crown for the Mississauga. The land Chisholm purchased was situated at the mouth of the Oakville Creek (Sixteen Mile Creek) on the shoreline of Lake Ontario. To attract settlers Chisholm had his 1833 village plan produced in full colour as a promotional map to attract these new settlers. As is the case with many early settlements the town was laid out in a grid pattern and many of the streets named after Chisholm's family members and friends. Industries quickly flocked to the town settling along the west bank with warehouses and commercial on the east bank. In addition to the industrial businesses the town also included professional offices, hotels, workshops (blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carriage works, harness and saddle makers), school, churches and residential. Many residences were located closer to the lakeshore. Commercial buildings often had an upper floor which served as the residence. The influx of settlers to the area can be seen through the school, originally built in 1850, that was expanded in 1854 to accommodate the increased enrollment. Many of the early structures were of frame construction, construction turned to brick buildings in the 1850s with the increased prosperity of the town (MHBC 2012).

In the 1830's the shipyard and water-powered gristmill were established and in a short period of time the Oakville port became the main port for the Trafalgar Township, reaching its peak around 1860. The importance and prosperity of the port attracted other ship building industries, which establish themselves along the harbour. The main export was wheat. Oakville's location along the east-west route (Lake Road) from York to Hamilton linked its port and industries to important trade networks aiding in the towns prosperity. The stagecoach, steamboat and train traffic thrived. Colborne Street, the Oakville portion of Lake Road, was maintained in order to ensure delivery of goods. The early road even had sidewalks for pedestrians. Initially the road was a dirt road which was then improved to gravel and in the 1870's a committee was formed to plant trees along these major roadways (MHBC 2012).

The village was incorporated in 1857 and had a population of approximately two thousand. Oakville was hit hard by the depression in the 1860's along with competition with the Great Western Railway, growth of the village slowed dramatically until after 1900. Oakville continued to decline in the nineteenth century until it became primarily a residential and summer resort community in the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, a number of improvements were made to the village including: the installation of electric power, water and sewage systems, electrical street lights and a telephone networks in the hopes to attract new industries. The Lake Road, including Colborne Street, was paved in 1915. Oakville already being a resort destination and with the advancement and use of the automobile it became the home to many businessmen commuting to Hamilton or Toronto to work. This influx in population revived the commercial industries of the town and saw the establishment of new businesses including banks, theatres, gas stations, department stores and garages. The 1950's brought another building boom to the town, which was also due to the construction of the Queen Elizabeth Highway (QEW) in the 1830's allowing for an easier commute (MHBC 2012).

Bronte, purchased in 1805, was settled in the year of the Battle of Trafalgar in 1806. It was not only a shipping depot for mainly lumber and wheat it was also an important fishing village. Located at the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek this area was once home to the Mississaugas and declared a fishing and hunting reserve. Due to the demand for land after the War of 1812 lots began to be sold or leased to Europeans and United Empire Loyalists settlers. In 1820 the reserve land was ceded to European settlement and lots were purchased at public auction six years later. William Hawkins first served Bronte in 1834. The village was named for Lord Nelson. In 1856 Bronte Harbour was completed and became a popular with its exports of fruit, lumber and wheat. Industries related to shipping, including ship builders, flocked to the area to capitalize on the harbours success. The village included, mills, hotels, clothing factory, wagon works and a blacksmith. Bronte Road was a major trade route within the county. Once the railway was built the prosperity of Bronte Harbour began to decline as the trade route had moved further north and the farmers began to take with goods to towns where the railway passed through. The few industries remaining switched their focus to stone specifically the dredging of stone from the bottom of Lake Ontario. Commercial fishing and associated activities became an important industry during this time, however, this to declined as the fish populations declined and when the great storm of 1944 hit. Through its different industries and the need for different ships Bronte became known for its wood working craftsmanship. Bronte was also a resort destination during the summer months, often lower income families would move out and rent either homes to the

vacationers. Bronte remained a small village until after 1945 when the automobile industry picked up and the village saw a boom of commercial industries. Bronte was not incorporated until 1951, however, reverted to Trafalgar Township in 1959. Trafalgar Township was then amalgamated into the Town of Oakville three years later as the Town of Oakville developed rapidly and engulfed the surrounding area. Bronte maintained its village community identity (“History of Bronte” 2013).

1.2.2 HISTORICAL MAPPING

Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877 according to the Historic atlas map included in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*. Lot 30 is shown to belong to Jas. White. A house is depicted within 117m to the southeast, on the other side of the roadway. An additional house is shown 515m to the southeast. Two orchards are located within the lot, one just outside the study area to the northwest and the other 222m to the southeast. A historic roadway is located 30m to the southwest of the study area. This road corresponds to the current Bronte Rd. Bronte Creek is depicted 190m to the south of the study area and tributaries of 14 mile creek are depicted 500m to the northwest. A historic house is depicted over 200 meters to the south across the historic road and could correspond to the listed Historic House identified on Map 8 of this report. Since the historic road was already established at the time the house is depicted on the historic map, it is unlikely that this has any potential on the study area.

Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1858 according to Tremain’s Map of Halton County (Tremaine 1858). Lot 30 is shown to belong to James White. No structures are illustrated within the lot.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED SITES

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport’s archaeological sites database for a radius of 1km around the property. As of the date of the submission of the Project Information Form (36) thirty-six registered archaeological sites are located within 1km of the property. None of these sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Registered Sites Within 1km

Site Name	Site Borden Number	Type
Farm Lane	AiGw-73	Archaic, Late
Demonstration Farm	AiGw-63	Pre-Contact
Three Clusters	AiGw-56	Archaic
Perry	AiGw-54	Archaic
East of 25	AiGw-50	Archaic
Office	AiGw-47	Woodland
Core Development	AiGw-43	Archaic
Harmer	AiGw-38	Archaic
Stream Bed	AiGw-37	Archaic, Early

	AiGw-358	Pre-Contact
	AiGw-356	Pre-Contact
	AiGw-351	Archaic, Middle
Bear	AiGw-349	Pre-Contact
Field 3	AiGw-34	Woodland, Early
Riverside	AiGw-33	Archaic, Woodland
Ontario Sports	AiGw-26	Woodland
Burloak Drive 2	AiGw-21	Archaic
Stuart	AiGw-14	Pre-contact
Sneddon House	AiGw-13	Archaic
Lynn Timbers	AiGw-117	Pre-contact
George Atkins	AiGw-113	Archaic
Snedden	AiGw-10	Pre-contact
The Playing Field	AiGw-45	Pre-contact
Flake Tool	AiGw-48	Pre-contact
Centre of Field 2	AiGw-59	Pre-contact
West of Fence	AiGw-62	Pre-contact
North End of Field	AiGw-74	Pre-contact
Donaldson	AiGw-194	Pre-contact findspot
	AiGw-15	Indeterminate

Two (2) of the above noted archaeological sites (identified in red) are located within 300 meters of the study area. Therefore, they have an impact on determinations of archaeological potential with respect to the study area.

Table 2: Post-Contact Registered Sites Within 1km

Site Name	Site Number	Type
Riverside	AiGw-36	Post-contact
	AiGw-348	Post-contact
Shoemaker	AiGw-193	Post-contact
Dorland	AiGw-192	Post-contact
Bronte Road North	AiGw-28	Post-contact
Atkins	AiGw-112	Post-contact
Old Atkins Farm	AiGw-114	Post-contact
Skeet Field	AiGw-118	Post-contact

Two (2) of the above noted archaeological sites (identified in red) are located within 300 meters of the study area. Therefore, they have an impact on determinations of archaeological potential with respect to the study area.

1.3.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS/RELEVANT REPORTS

No other assessments have taken place as part of this current project. Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken within 50 meters of the study area, including those relating to the adjacent Bronte Green Development. A summary of the information from previous investigations are summarized below. However, no archaeological sites have been found within 50 meters of the study area.

1975 Ontario Sports Training Centre Archaeological Resource Inventory

“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.”

“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)

1976 Archaeological Research in the Bronte Creek Area

“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.”

“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)

2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Twp. Of Trafalgar South, County of Halton) Town of Oakville, R.M of Halton (PIF P058-889-2012)

As a result of the Stage 1 Background Research Study the following conclusions were determined:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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. Ploughing of ;ands to be assessed is not required.
4. 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.

5. 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 require 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.
6. 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.
7. 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:

Sites AiGw-33, 36, and 37 will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment. Given the potential significance of these three sites, if one or more of them cannot be relocated using conventional methodology during the Stage 2 Property Assessment, Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment is still required. The area originally reported for each site will be subject to testing through the excavation of one metre units and the area of investigation may require expansion to ensure that a reasonable area is tested to ensure that the site is relocated if it has survived.

Sites AiGw-38 and 56 are situated within the lands dedicated to the Natural Heritage System and are therefore protected from any potential impacts. No further study is required of these sites. Should the land use of these areas in which these sites are situated be proposed for any landscape alterations, a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the affected site(s) is required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

(AMICK 2017)

2013 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Merton Tertiary Plan, Part of Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, R. M. of Oakville (P058-914-2013)

As a result of the Stage 1 Background Research Study the following conclusions were determined:

Background research indicates that the entirety 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 documentation of early settlement within the study area and surrounding vicinity, the mapped locations of early settlement sites on historic maps, and proximity to historic roadways. The current conditions within the study area indicate that archaeological potential remains over most of the surface area. No property within the study area has been so extensively

disturbed as to indicate a complete lack of all archaeological potential. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:

1) Prior to any development disturbance, Stage 2 assessment by means of either pedestrian or test pit survey, as appropriate to the location and conditions, should be undertaken for all lands with archaeological potential that have not previously been subjected to Stage 2 assessment.

2) Prior to any development disturbance, all outstanding archaeological concerns for any previously registered archaeological sites within the subject lands should be addressed by means of Stage 3 assessment. This includes Sites AiGw-23, 26, 33, 36, 37, 38, 50 and Cluster B of AiGw-56. Such assessment may lead to recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation, either by means of avoidance and protection or by means of comprehensive salvage excavation.

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 North Service Site (AiGw-23) Site Record Form for the North Service Site (AiGw-23) indicates that Janet Chisholm discovered this site in 1975. The site assemblage is not included on the Site Record Form. The site type and the culture are both undetermined. The location of the North Service Site (AiGw-23) according to the Site Record Form is located in Lot 29 Concession 2 SDS in a field 1600 feet east of Highway 25 and 500 feet north of the North Service Road (parallel to lot lines). This site is situated between the “Langtree House” and the possible Peacock house just north of North Service Road West within the Deerfield Golf Course property. This site will have to be relocated through Stage 2 Property Assessment according to the Stage 2 standards (MTCS 2011: 27-41) and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment according to the Stage 3 standards (MTCS 2011: 45-63).

The Ontario Sports Site (AiGw-26) is located within Lot 29 Concession 2 SDS. Stephen Thomas found a total of two archaeological resources in 1975 and he identified the location as a Woodland campsite. All Woodland Period sites require Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts regardless of their apparent significance. This site will have to be relocated through Stage 2 Property Assessment according to the Stage 2 standards (MTCS 2011: 27-41) and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment according to the Stage 3 standards (MTCS 2011: 45-63).

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 golf 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 in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

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 have to be relocated through Stage 2 Property Assessment and subject to 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. In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) this site will have to be relocated through Stage 2 Property Assessment 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. In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) this site will have to be relocated through Stage 2 Property Assessment and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment.

The Core Development Site (AiGw-43) is a single projectile point situated within Lot 29, Concession 2 SDS, now within an artificial pond area of the Deerfield Golf Course, represents this site. 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.

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 East of 25 Site (AiGw-50) consists of a small lithic scatter of a very few artifacts. A projectile point dating to the Laurentian (Middle) Archaic is included amongst the finds. This site is situated on Lot 29, Concession 2 SDS immediately south of the Deerfield Golf Course clubhouse, also known as “Langtree House.” An effort should be made to revisit this site, as there is very little data available at the present time in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

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 according to the Stage 3 standards (MTCS 2011: 45-63). Cluster A (AiGw-56) is located under a landscaped area and will require modified survey procedures for relocation. The relocation is recommended to follow the Standards for deeply buried conditions as part of the Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2017: 55-56).

Fence Line (AiGw-57) site consists of a small lithic scatter consisting of four (4) pieces of chipping detritus and no diagnostic artifacts, which would allow for the identification of the culture or time period. The site is located within Lot 27, Concession 2 SDS beneath the current Region of Halton Water Treatment Plant. This facility was subject to an archaeological assessment prior to construction and no further evidence of this site was found. The site likely no longer exists post development.

Centre of Field 1 (AiGw-58) site consists of a single piece of chipping detritus located within Lot 27, Concession 2 SDS. This site was originally found within the area that has now become part of the Region of Halton Water Treatment Facility at 2195 North Service Road West. It is not possible to identify the culture or time period of this site. 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. This facility was subject to an archaeological assessment prior to construction and no further evidence of this site was found. The site likely no longer exists post development.

Centre of Field 2 (AiGw-59) site consists of a single piece of chipping detritus located within Lot 28, Concession 2 SDS. This site was originally found within the area that has now become part of the Region of Halton Water Treatment Facility at 2195 North Service Road West. It is not possible to identify the culture or time period of this site. 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. This facility was subject to an archaeological assessment prior to construction and no further evidence of this site was found.

Farm Lane (AiGw-73) site consists of a small lithic scatter consisting of three (3) artifacts, including two pieces of chipping detritus and one Late Archaic project point. The site is located within Lot 29, Concession 2 SDS within the Deerfield Golf Course. This site is not significant, is unlikely to produce any further information, and additional study is unwarranted.

North End of Field (AiGw-74) site consists of a small lithic scatter consisting of two (2) pieces of chipping detritus and no diagnostic artifacts, which would enable the determination of a cultural or temporal affiliation. The site is located within Lot 29, Concession 2 SDS within the Deerfield Golf Course. This site is not significant, is unlikely to produce any further information, and additional study is unwarranted.

Atkins (AiGw-112) site was situated underneath the Region of Halton Facility at 1179 Bronte Road. The property on which this facility was built was subsequently assessed as part of the planning approvals process. No evidence of this site was found at that time. This site consisted of a small lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts that would allow for the identification of the culture or time period. This facility was subject to an archaeological assessment prior to construction and no further evidence of this site was found. The site likely no longer exists post development.

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.

Shoemaker (AiGw-193) site, based on information gathered from the ASD (Archaeological Site Database) was previously assessed in 1988 by Archaeological Services Inc. Consent to release the report detailing the archaeological work conducted on the Shoemaker (AiGw-193) has not been given, therefore, information gathered on this site is based on the information within the Archaeological Site Database (ASD). The Shoemaker (AiGw-193) site is noted as located within a clearing in a hardwood forest, adjacent to a creel with dark organic loam soils. This site consisted of early to mid 19th century artifacts dominated by refined English ceramics. The site measures approximately 20 by 30 metres. The Shoemaker (AiGw-193) site was subject to test pit survey at an interval of 5 metres between test pits and then was subject to topsoil stripping by gradall. The topsoil stripping did not reveal and subsurface cultural features and no further recommendations were made. No subsurface features were found suggesting that this may have been an original settlement shanty that should perhaps have been excavated by hand. As the site has been mitigated through excavation, there are no further archaeological concerns associated with the location of this site. (MTCS 2017).

Hilton (AiGw-544) site is situated within Lot 26, Concession 2 SDS situated on the east bank of an unnamed tributary stream course of Fourteen Mile Creek. No further information is currently available.

In summary, sites AiGw-23, 26, 33, 36, 37, 38, 50 and 56 will have to be relocated and subject to Stage 3 Site-specific assessment in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

The subject property is currently an active golf course and is to remain in use until such time as redevelopment is undertaken. Accordingly, it is recommended that the entire property, excluding that areas not viable to assess (presence of structures, asphalt etc.) be subject to Stage 2 by test pit survey methodology at a 5-metre interval between individual test pits in accordance of the Standards governing the use. 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 in accordance of the Standards governing the use. It is recommended that MTCS permit either strategy at the discretion of the proponent. The objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment is to relocate the sites requiring further investigations and determine if any additional site(s) are present within the study area. If the site(s) can not be relocated during the Stage 2 Property Assessment, Stage 3 Site-specific test units are recommended for relocating in addition to gathering further information about each site. Cluster A (AiGw-56) is located under a landscaped area and will require modified survey procedures for relocation. The relocation is recommended to follow the Standards for deeply buried conditions as part of the Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 assessment. The Standards for which are outlined below.

(AMCIK 2014)

2013 & 2016 Stage 2 Property Assessment 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 (P038-472-2012)

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. However, previously identified sites from earlier archaeological studies within the subject property merit Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- no further Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area is warranted;
- the provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed for the areas which have been subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment outside of the previously identified archaeological sites enumerated below where further work is required;
- the areas which have been subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment are clear of any archaeological concern outside of the previously identified archaeological sites enumerated below where further work is required;
- Earlier survey work did document a number of archaeological sites within the subject property. It is further recommended that sites AiGw-33, 36, and 37 be further investigated through Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment. The area originally reported for each site will be subject to testing through the excavation of one metre units and the area of investigation may require expansion to ensure that a reasonable area is tested to ensure that the site is relocated if it has survived.
- Sites AiGw-38 and 56 are situated within the lands dedicated to the Natural Heritage System and are therefore protected from any potential impacts. No further study is required of these sites. Should the land use of these areas in which these sites are situated be proposed for any landscape alterations in the future, a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the affected site(s) is required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

(AMICK 2017)

1.3.3 CURRENT LAND USE AND FIELD CONDITIONS

The study area is approximately 1.8 ha in size. The study area is currently used by the Halton Region as an aggregate resource depot, parking lot, and contains a storm water management pond. Located within the south-western portion of the study area is a small wooded area as well as a small lawn area. An asphalt parking lot is located within the south-eastern portion of the study area with a gravel parking lot located adjacent to the west. The aggregate resource depot is located centrally with a combination of gravel and concrete ground cover. A small removable shed is located within this area, a large tractor trailer is also located within this area (see maps 4 & 5), as well as general construction debris on top of the gravel. Aggregate resources have been put on top of concrete divided areas. The storm water management pond is located within the north-eastern

portion of the study area. Within the asphalt parking lot is a storm drain as well as light standards indicating below ground disturbance. A concrete side walk is located along the eastern boundary of the study area. The study area was delineated through fencing and stakes, as well as mapping. The study area is bounded on the North by an existing golf course, on the East by Halton Region Paramedic Service Headquarters, on the South by Bronte Rd., and on the West by the existing golf course. The portion of Map 6 adjacent to the study area was previously assessed and reported on within the Stage 2 AMICK Consultants Limited report listed within Section 1.3.2 of this report. Map 7 of this report outlines the archaeological assessments in relation to Bronte Green Preliminary M-Plan.

1.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region. This area was once under Glacial Lake Iroquois approximately 13,000 years ago at the end of the last ice age. The soil and the landscape of this region has been shaped by being under the lake and through the retreating of the waters to form current Lake Ontario. The soil throughout the region range from a sandy base to a clay base, with some areas of poor drainage in some areas. This region stretches from the Niagara River to the Trent River as well as around the western end of Lake Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984, “Glacial Lake Iroquois” 2017).

1.3.5 WATER RESOURCES

Bronte Creek is located within 190m to the south of the study area. Bronte Creek flows into Lake Ontario which is located within 4km to the southeast of the study area. The proximity of this water to the study area suggest potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 TEST PIT SURVEY

No portion of the study area was viable to plough therefore test pit survey was conducted throughout the study area on August 11, 2017. The study area is located within an urban context and ploughing would damage the below ground services. The study area contains a wooded area that was test pit at an interval of 5 meters between individual test pits. The study area contains lawn around the parking area, concrete walkway, and asphalt roadway that was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits. A small area of overgrown grass is located within the study area. This area was previously disturbed and was therefore test pit at an interval of 10 meters between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. Disturbed test pits included gravel and mottled soils above subsoil. Test pit survey resumed intervals of 5 meters between individual test pits once the extent of the disturbance was identified. A removable shed is located within the gravel area. The shed was placed on the gravel surface, with no foundations, that was assessed as disturbed. All test pits measured 30 cm in diameter. Test pits were excavated

by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil and their profiles examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or fill before being filled back in to grade.

2.2 AREAS WHERE PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT IS NOT VIABLE

The study area contained areas that could not be assessed through test pit or pedestrian survey including the gravel covered areas, the asphalt parking lot and roadway, the concrete areas and side walk, and the existing storm water management pond. These areas have resulted in soil disturbance and removal of archaeological potential through their construction.

2.3 ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGES

The wooded area test pit at a 5 meter interval accounted for 15% of the study area. The lawn area test pit at a 5 meter interval accounted for 10% of the study area. The disturbed portion that was test pit at a 10 meter interval accounted for 5% of the study area. The areas exempt from physical assessment accounted for 50% of the study area. The Storm Water Management pond accounted for 20% of the study area.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No artifacts were found as a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY

Type of Documentation	Description
Field Notes	1 page of field notes describing the daily site activities, weather, personal
Maps	1 page of maps showing the project activities
Photographs	51 digital photographs showing the current conditions encountered during the field work, crew and work, all types of activities undertaken as part of the field work, and all notable features
Weather	Partly Cloudy and 27 °C during the conducting of fieldwork

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property, outlined on Map 7 of this report, is recommended.

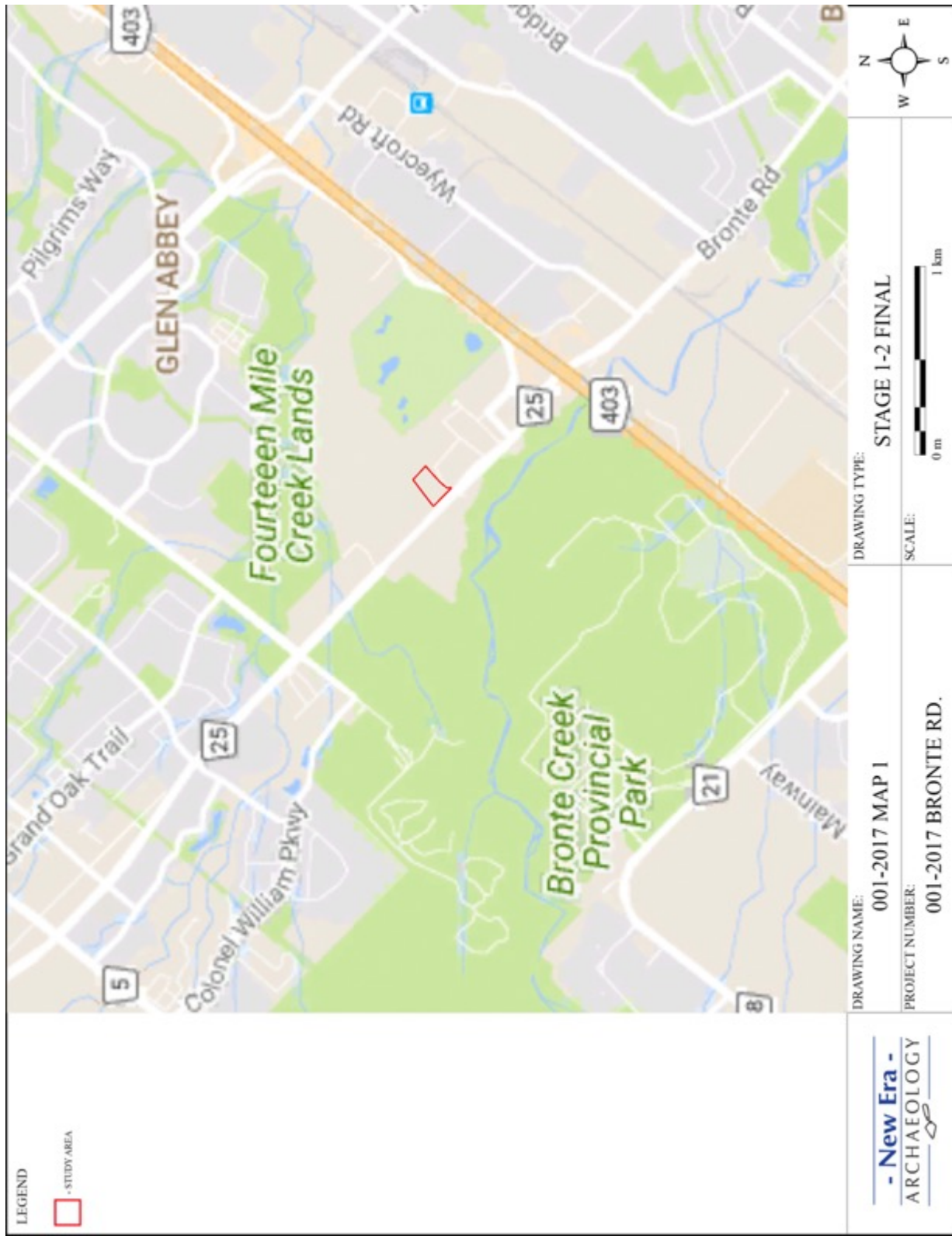
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- 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 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.
- 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 consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 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 license.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AMICK Consultants Limited. (2017a). *Revised 2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Proposed Bronte Green Subdivision, 1401 Bronte Road, Part of Lots 28, 29 & 30, Concession 2 (Geographic Twp. of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, R. M. of Halton* (AMICK File #12042-P/MTC File #P058-889-2012). Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario.
- AMICK Consultants Limited. (2014). *2013 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Merton Tertiary Plan, Part of Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, (Geographic Township of Trafalgar South, County of Halton), Town of Oakville, R. M. of Oakville* (AMICK File #13181-P/MTCS File #P058-914-2013). Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario.
- AMICK Consultants Limited. (2017b). *Revised 2013 & 2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 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 #12155-P/MTC File #P038-472-2012)
- 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.* (MTCS File #P141-072-2006). Entered into the Registry of Archaeological License Reports at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam. (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- 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.
- 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.
- Tremaine, George. (1858). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*. Toronto.
- Google Earth (Version 6.0.3.2197) [Software]. (2009). Available from <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>.
- Google Maps. (2012). Available from: http://maps.google.ca/?utm_campaign=en&utm_source=en-ha-na-ca-bk-gm&utm_medium=ha&utm_term=google%20maps.
- MHBC (2012). *Downtown Oakville Heritage Conservation District Study Heritage Assessment Report*. MHBC.
- Oakville's Bronte Harbour (2013). *History of Bronte*. Available from <http://brontevillage.net/bronte-historical-society/>.
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC). (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*. (Programs and Services Branch: Culture Programs Unit, Toronto).
- Ontario Planning Act, RSO 1990b, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Walker & Miles. (1877). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ont.* Toronto.

8.0 MAPS





LEGEND



DRAWING TYPE: STAGE 1-2 FINAL

DRAWING NAME: 001-2017 MAP 2 SEGMENT OF 1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR

PROJECT NUMBER: 001-2017 BRONTE RD.

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

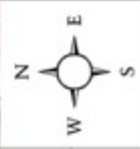
001-2017 BRONTE RD.



2017 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 30, Concession 2 South of Dundas St., Town of Oakville
 (Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton), Regional Municipality of Halton. (MTCS #P1024-0252-
 2017/ Corporate Project #001-2017)



LEGEND
 - STUDY AREA

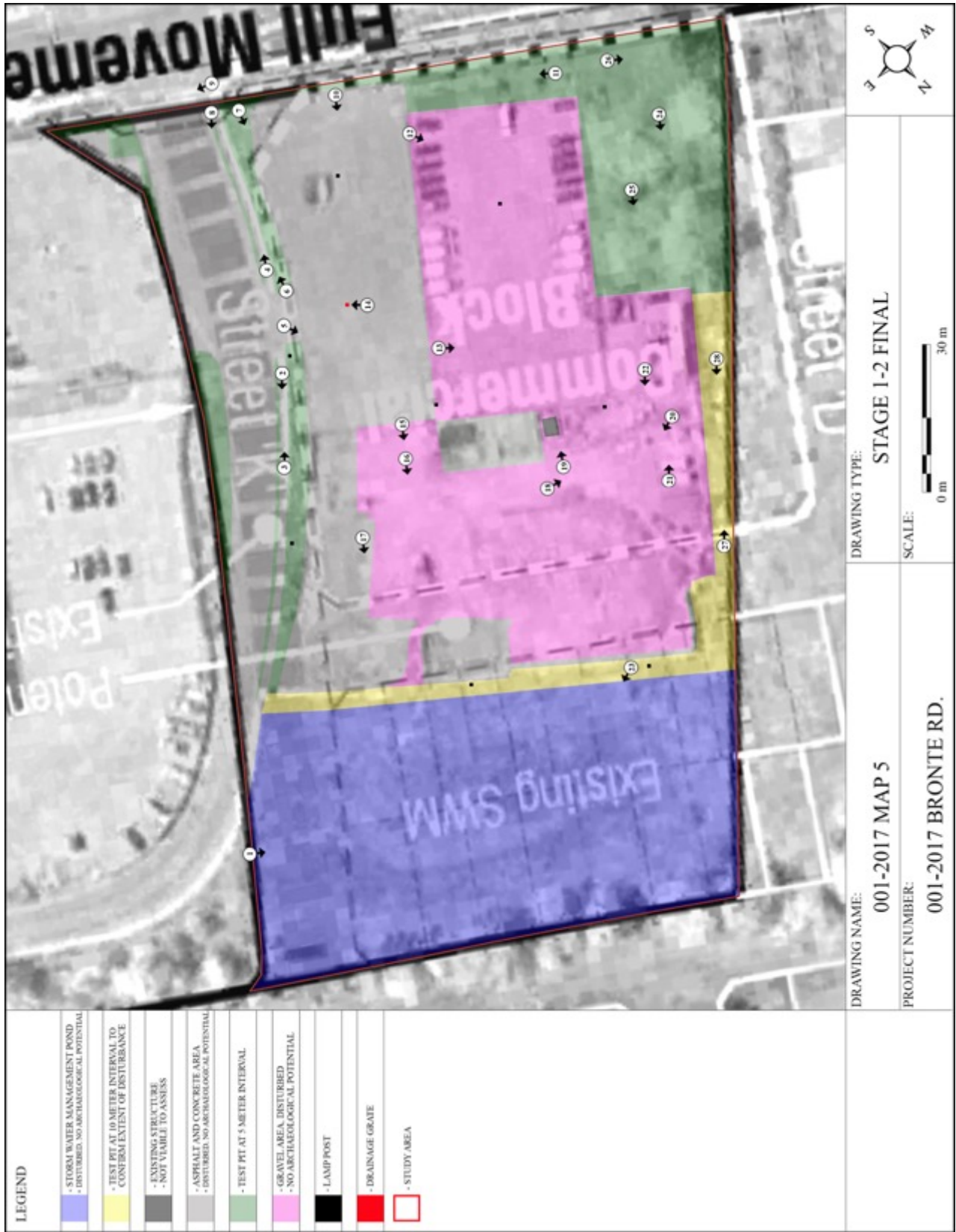


DRAWING TYPE: STAGE 1-2 FINAL
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DRAWING NAME: 001-2017 MAP 3 SEGMENT OF 1888 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR
 PROJECT NUMBER: 001-2017 BRONTE RD.

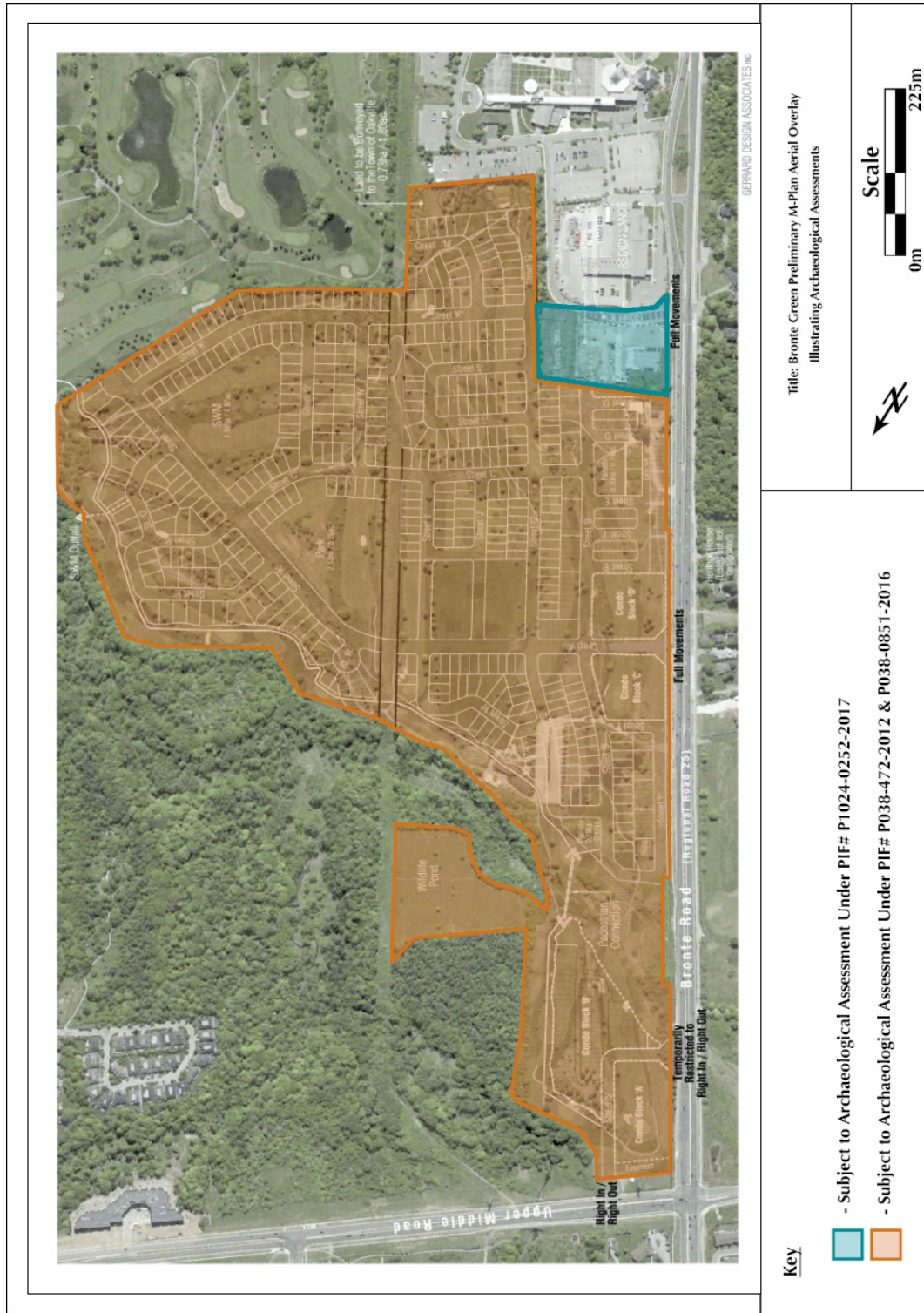








001-2017 MAP 6 PRELIMINARY M-PLAN AERIAL OVERLAY (STUDY AREA OUTLINED IN RED)



001-2017 MAP 7 AREAS SUBJECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

9.0 IMAGES



Image 1 Storm Water Management Pond



Image 2 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt Roadway



Image 3 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt Roadway



Image 4 Concrete sidewalk



Image 5 Asphalt parking lot



Image 6 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt roadway, Asphalt parking lot



Image 7 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt roadway, Asphalt parking lot



Image 8 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt roadway, Asphalt parking lot



Image 9 Assessment Conditions: Lawn area, Concrete sidewalk, Asphalt roadway, Asphalt parking lot



Image 10 Asphalt Parking lot



Image 11 Lawn Area



Image 12 Gravel Area



Image 13 Gravel Area



Image 14 Drainage Grate



Image 15 Gravel Area



Image 16 Gravel Ground Conditions



Image 17 Concrete Ground Conditions



Image 18 Debris Pile on Gravel Area



Image 19 Removable Shed on Gravel Area



Image 20 Gravel Area



Image 21 Removable Trailer on Gravel Area



Image 22 Gravel Area Ground Conditions



Image 23 Storm Water Management Pond



Image 24 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 25 Test Pit in Progress



Image 26 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 27 Disturbed Soil



Image 28 Disturbed Soil