

## Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 1354 Bronte Road, Oakville

Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street,  
Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of  
Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture  
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**Submitted by:**



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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

December 10, 2021

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. was retained by Ms Amber Lindsay, Director of Development, Valery Group (‘the Proponent’) to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed industrial development on lands located at 1354 Bronte Road, Oakville (‘Study Area’; Figures 3-5).

An archaeological assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (‘PPS’) that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (‘MHSTCI’) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Study Area is a rectangular shaped parcel measuring approximately 0.43 hectares (Figure 1) that faces Bronte Road to the northeast. The remainder of the Study Area is bound by property fences. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of manicured lawn, a residence, barn, shed and paved surfaces.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the areas of manicured lawn. The buildings and paved surfaces were deemed previously disturbed and would be mapped and photo documented only.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on November 2, 2021. This investigation consisted of a typical test pit survey of the areas of manicured lawn at 5m intervals.

This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources, therefore **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for more detailed information and findings, as well as a complete set of recommendations, the reader should examine the complete report.*

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## Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Ms Amber Lindsay, Director of Development, Valery Group

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. was retained by Ms Amber Lindsay, Director of Development, Valery Group (‘the Proponent’) to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed industrial development on lands located at 1354 Bronte Road, Oakville (‘Study Area’; Figures 3-5).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (‘PPS’) that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (‘MHSTCI’) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within a Study Area, and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (‘ASDB’) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area; to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest (‘CHVI’); and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, much of the central and southern Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian speaking linguistic groups that had united to form confederacies, including the Huron-Wendat, the Neutral (or Attawandaran), and the Petun in Ontario, as well as the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy in Upper New York State (Birch 2010; Warrick 2013). Of these groups, the Huron-Wendat established themselves to the east of the Niagara escarpment and the Neutral, to the west (Warrick 2000).

Throughout the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquois Confederacy sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the fur trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Susquehannock and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated (Heidenreich 1990).

At this same time, the Anishinaabeg Nation, an Algonkian-speaking community situated inland from the northern shore of Lake Huron, began to challenge the Haudenosaunee for dominance in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay region in order to advance their own role in the fur trade (Gibson 2006). The Algonkian-speaking groups that settled in the area bound by Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron were referred to by the English as the Chippewas or Ojibwas. By 1680, the Ojibwa began expanding into the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory, and eventually into Southern Ontario. By 1701, the Haudenosaunee had been driven out of Ontario completely and were replaced by the Ojibwa (Gibson 2006; Schmaltz 1991).

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries also mark the arrival of an Ojibwa band known as the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. 'The Mississaugas' is the name that the Jesuits had used in 1840 for the Algonquin community living near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron (Smith 2002). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups (Praxis Research Associates n.d.).

From the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the Seven Year War in 1763, the Ojibwa nation, including the Mississaugas, experienced a golden age in trade holding no alliance with either the French or the British (Schmaltz 1991). At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, in 1722, the Five Nation Iroquois Confederacy adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995).

The Study Area first entered the Euro-Canadian historical record on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1792 as part of Treaty No. 3, which included land acquired in the 'Between the Lakes Purchase' dating to May 22, 1784. According to the terms of the treaty, the Mississaugas ceded to the Crown approximately 3,000,000 acres of land between Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Erie in return for trade goods valued at £1180.

The limits of the Treaty 3 lands are documented as comprising,

*Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Trafalgar, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Trafalgar, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.*

Morris 1943: 17-18

One of the stated objectives of the Between the Lakes Purchase was “to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode” (Morris 1943: 17). Shortly after the transaction had been finalised in May of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a portion of land to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence. More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of approximately 550,000 acres of land adjacent to the Treaty 3 limits from the Mississaugas. This tract of land, referred to as either the Haldimand Tract or the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784 and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source (Weaver 1978). By the end of 1784, representatives from each constituent nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Weaver 1978; Tanner 1987).

Throughout southern Ontario, the size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. By 1834 it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Weaver 1978; Tanner 1987). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (‘MCFN’), in 1847 (Smith 2002).

Despite the encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009: 114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

### **1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources**

The Study Area is located in Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in December 1791 when the Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Midland, Eastern and Home Districts, the last which included Halton County.

Settlement within Halton County began in 1790, originally by encouraging United Empire Loyalists who left the United States following the American Revolution. Trafalgar Township was surveyed in 1805, following the purchase of the land from the Mississaugas. The townships importance grew as a transport and communication link from Toronto (Fort York) to Dundas and on to Niagara (Trafalgar Township Historical Society 2021).



Lot 31, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton was received by William Bates as a Crown patent in 1825, who sold the northern 100 of its 200 acres the same day to David Bates. In 1839, Bates sold the northern 50 acres to Samuel Harrison, but retains the lower fifty. In the late 1840s, both David and William Bates sell their combined 150 acres to John White who sells them in 1849 to James White. James White appears as the owners in the Trafalgar Township map in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'; Pope 1877; Figure 2). However, this is James Lyell White, as in 1876 James White was declared "a Lunatic" and divested of his lands by "Certificate of Decree in Chancery" (Halton County [volume 26] instrument no. 1980K). The lands are given via deed to David Campbell. Campbell sells smaller parcels (the precise location of which are unclear) but the Campbell family retains much of the property into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The map indicates a farmstead along the road frontage, well south of the Study Area. The rubble stone barn (Photo 7) located at the south end of the Study Area does not appear on the Township map and may have been constructed after 1875.

It should be recognised, however, that although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is an irregular shaped parcel measuring approximately 0.43ha (Figure 1) that faces Bronte Road to the northeast. The remainder of the Study Area is bound by property fences. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of manicured lawn, a residence, barn, shed and paved surfaces.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the region continues to be used for agricultural purposes today.

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region which extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. Conditions in the region vary greatly. The area in which the study area lies is described as a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows. The South Slope lies across the limestones of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations, the grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation and the reddish shales of the Queenston Formation. A till consisting nearly of red and grey shale is reached west of the Credit River. The soil is only slightly acidic, ranging from sandy in the east to clayey in the west (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172-174).

The original forest cover consisted of a mix of pines and hardwoods such as sugar maple, oak, beech and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple - Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Province - Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville 1987).

The closest source of potable water is Bronte Creek, some 670m southwest of the Study Area (Figure 1).

### 1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The portion of Southwestern Ontario surrounding the Study Area was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Trafalgar Township (Ellis and Ferris 1990).



**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Trafalgar Township**

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo-Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

### 1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the archaeological site records stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.). This database contains information concerning archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area is located within Borden Block AiGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, no archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area. To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, nor is there a site located within 50m of the Study Area.

### 1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources, intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines, high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest historical source of potable water was a former creek (a tributary of Fairchild Creek) that traversed the northern half of Lot 42, but which has since been diverted or paved over; its proximity to the Study Area cannot be determined with accuracy (Figure 1).

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the South Slopes physiogeographic region. As noted previously, the primary soils within the Study Area have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal practices. Considering also the length of occupation prior to the arrival of European settlers, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

As the background research presented above indicates, settlement in Trafalgar Township began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Trafalgar Township map in the *Historical Atlas* (Figure 2) illustrates the extent to which the township had been settled by the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The village of Bronte can be seen nearby to the south, along with schools, post offices and churches. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Considering these factors, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted November 2, 2021. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The weather on the day was clear with a high of 6°C. Photos 1 to 8 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area at the time of the assessment, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a and b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 illustrates the Stage 2 assessment methods, including all photograph locations and directions; Figure 4 illustrates that Stage 2 assessment methods in relation to the legal survey of the Study Area.

The Study Area is a rectangular parcel measuring approximately 0.43ha (Figure 1) that faces Bronte Road to the northeast. The remainder of the Study Area is bound by property fences. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of manicured lawn, a residence, barn, shed and paved surfaces.

The Stage 2 property inspection revealed that the southwestern lawned area was grass that had overgrown a pea gravel field. In addition, a concrete cover for a septic tank was observed to the west of the main building.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the areas of manicured lawn. The buildings and paved surfaces were deemed previously disturbed and would be mapped and photo documented only.

Approximately 63% of the Study Area comprised areas of manicured lawn that were not accessible for ploughing at the time of assessment, and so were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of all built structures (standing or ruins) or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance, as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 5 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

As a result of the test pit survey, areas of disturbance were discovered that were not apparent from the Stage 1 assessment. Part of the lawned area surrounding the concrete cover for the septic tank (Photo 3) was shown to be a thin layer of fill over a pea gravel bed (Photo 10). In addition to this, the pea gravel field observed during the Stage 2 property assessment was found to lay over native soil in parts of the rear yard and represented overburden only (Photo 12). However, an area in the northwestern portion of this rear yard was shown to have a deeper bed of pea gravel which extended roughly 50cm to subsoil (Photo 11).

No artifacts were recovered from the test pit survey, so no additional survey methods were employed.

The remaining 37% of the Study Area comprised the previously disturbed areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area, including the buildings and paved surfaces. Following a Stage 2 property inspection (see Section 1.3.4 above), these areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The disturbed areas were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

### 3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork is provided in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Inventory of Document Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 page of field notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 field map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
16 photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No artifacts were encountered during the Stage 2 survey of the Study Area; therefore, no storage arrangements were required.

## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 31, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed industrial development on lands located at 1354 Bronte Road, Oakville ('Study Area'; Figures 3-5).

The Study Area is a rectangular shaped parcel measuring approximately 0.43 hectares (Figure 1) that faces Bronte Road to the northeast. The remainder of the Study Area is bound by property fences. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of manicured lawn, a residence, barn, shed and paved surfaces.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the areas of manicured lawn. The buildings and paved surfaces were deemed previously disturbed and would be mapped and photo documented only.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on November 2, 2021. This investigation consisted of a typical test pit survey of the areas of manicured lawn at 5m intervals.

This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

## 5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment and the recovery of no archaeological resources, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

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.

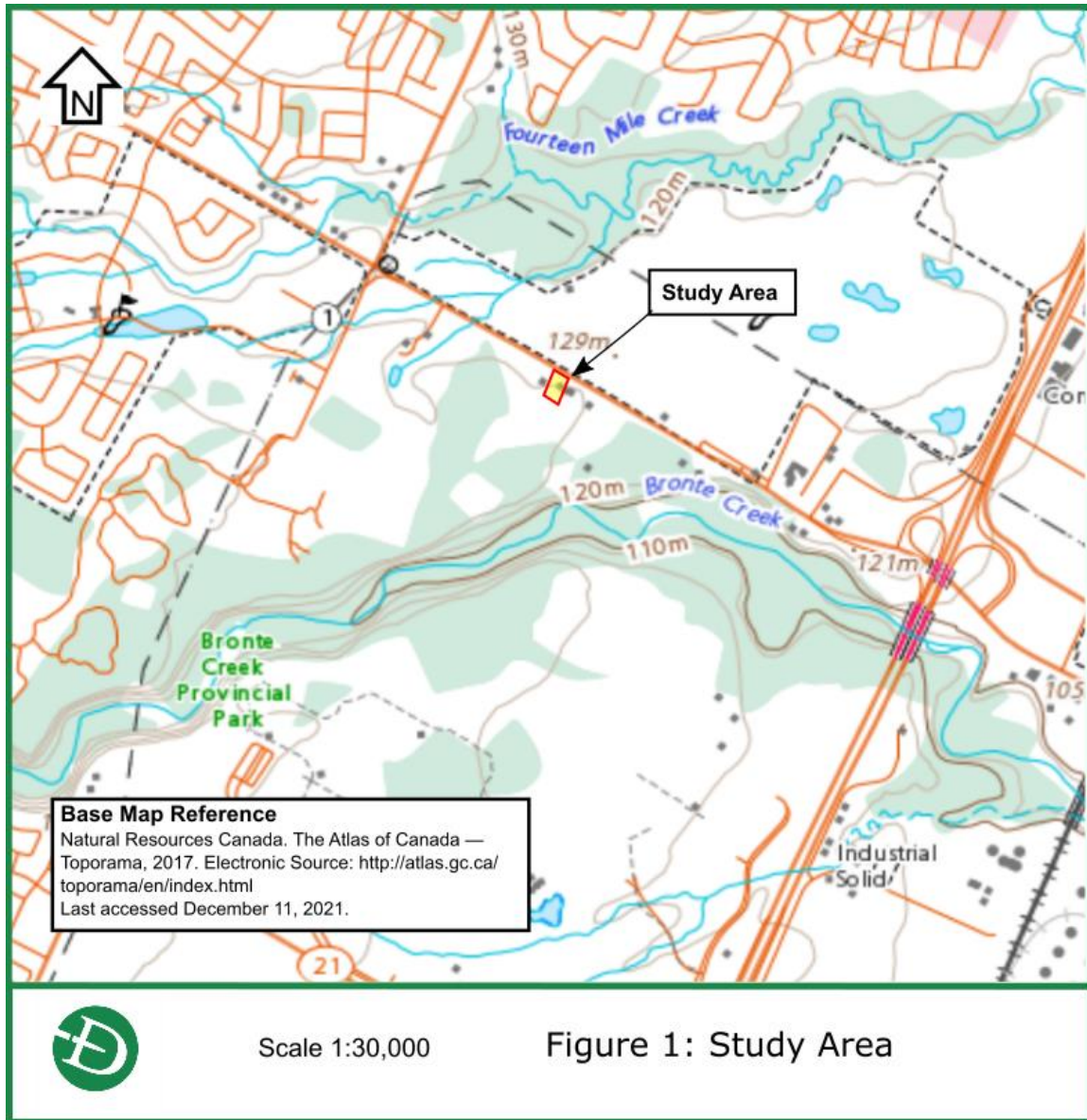


## 7.0 Bibliography and Sources

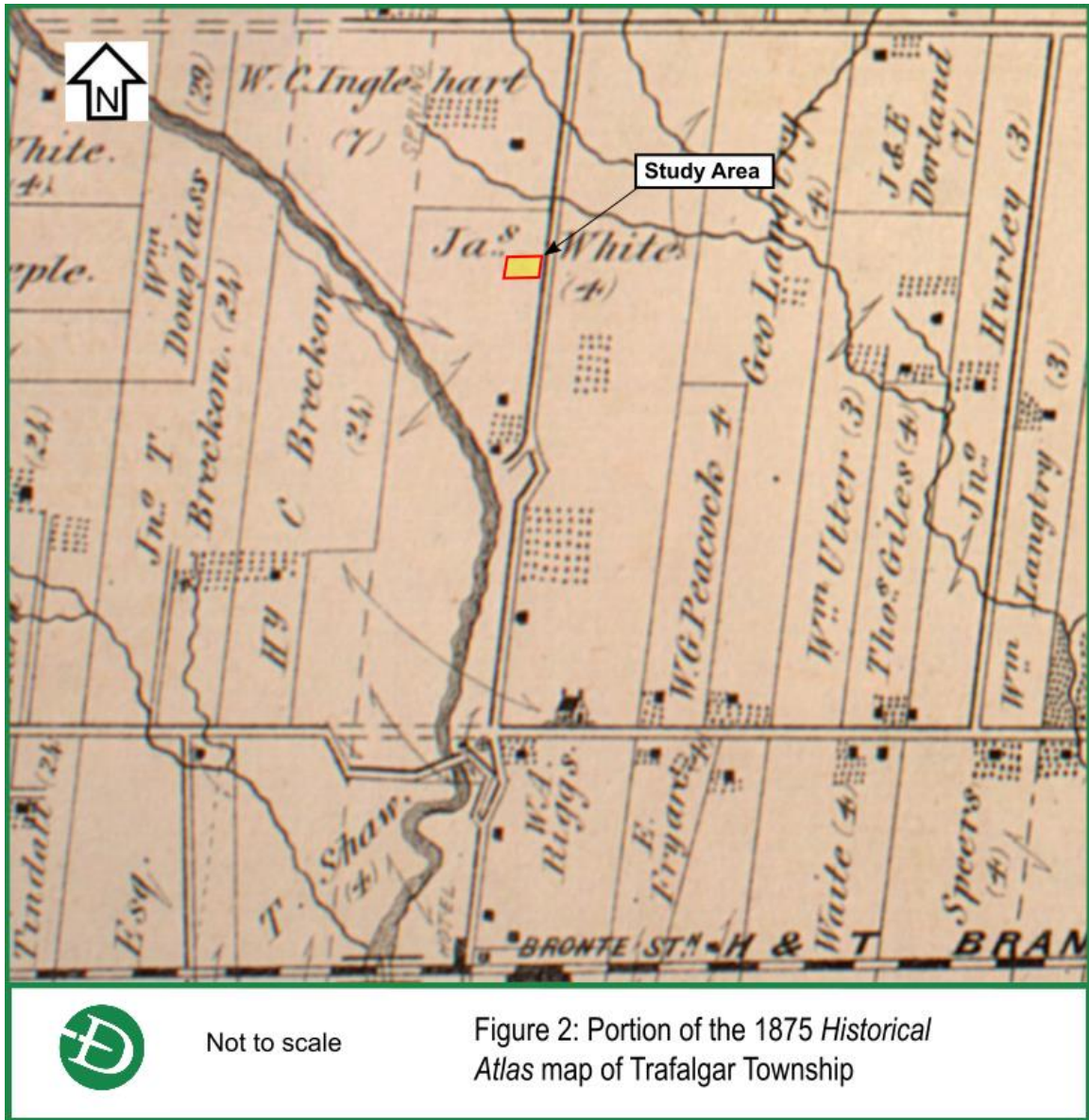
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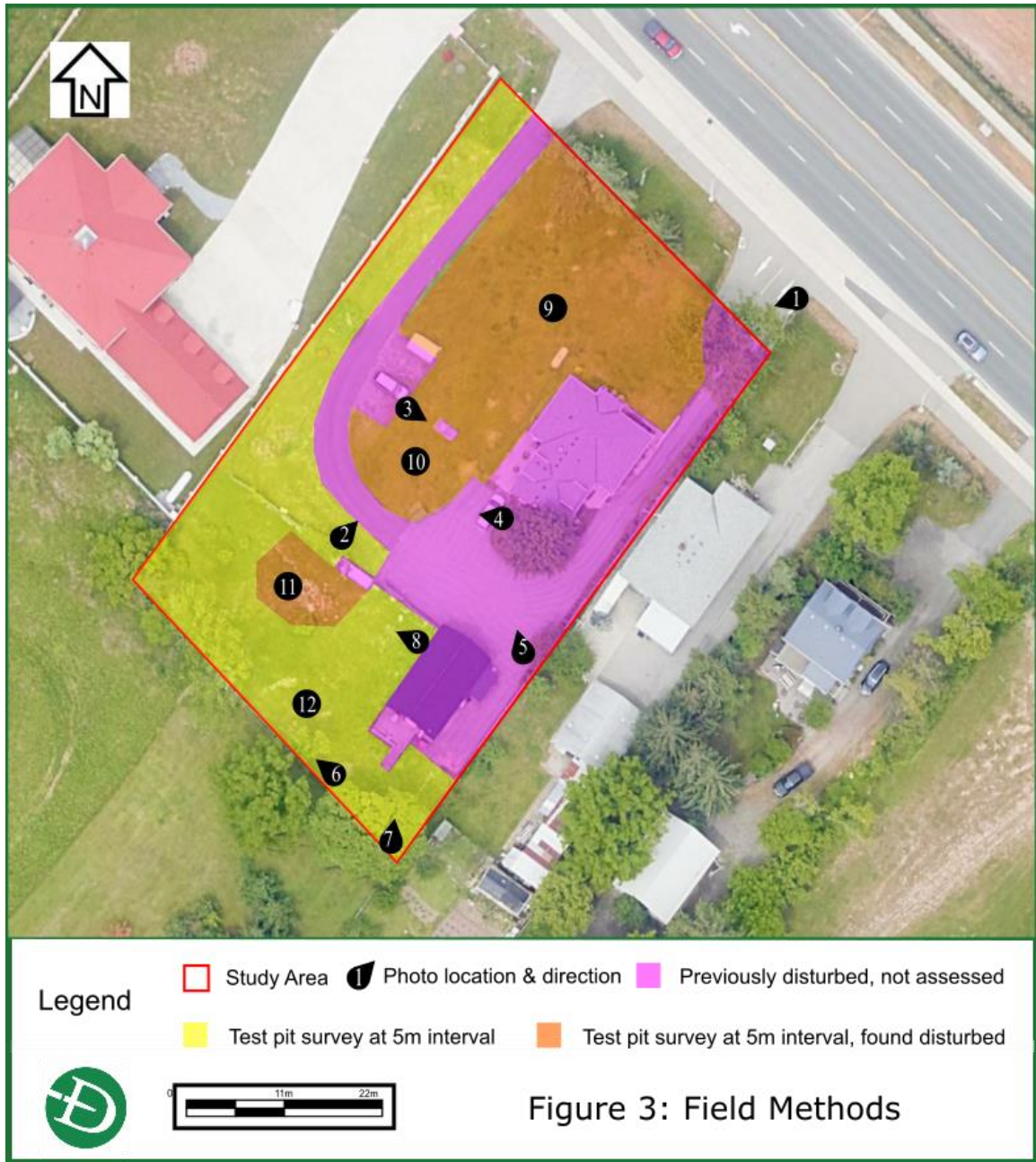
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## 8.0 Maps











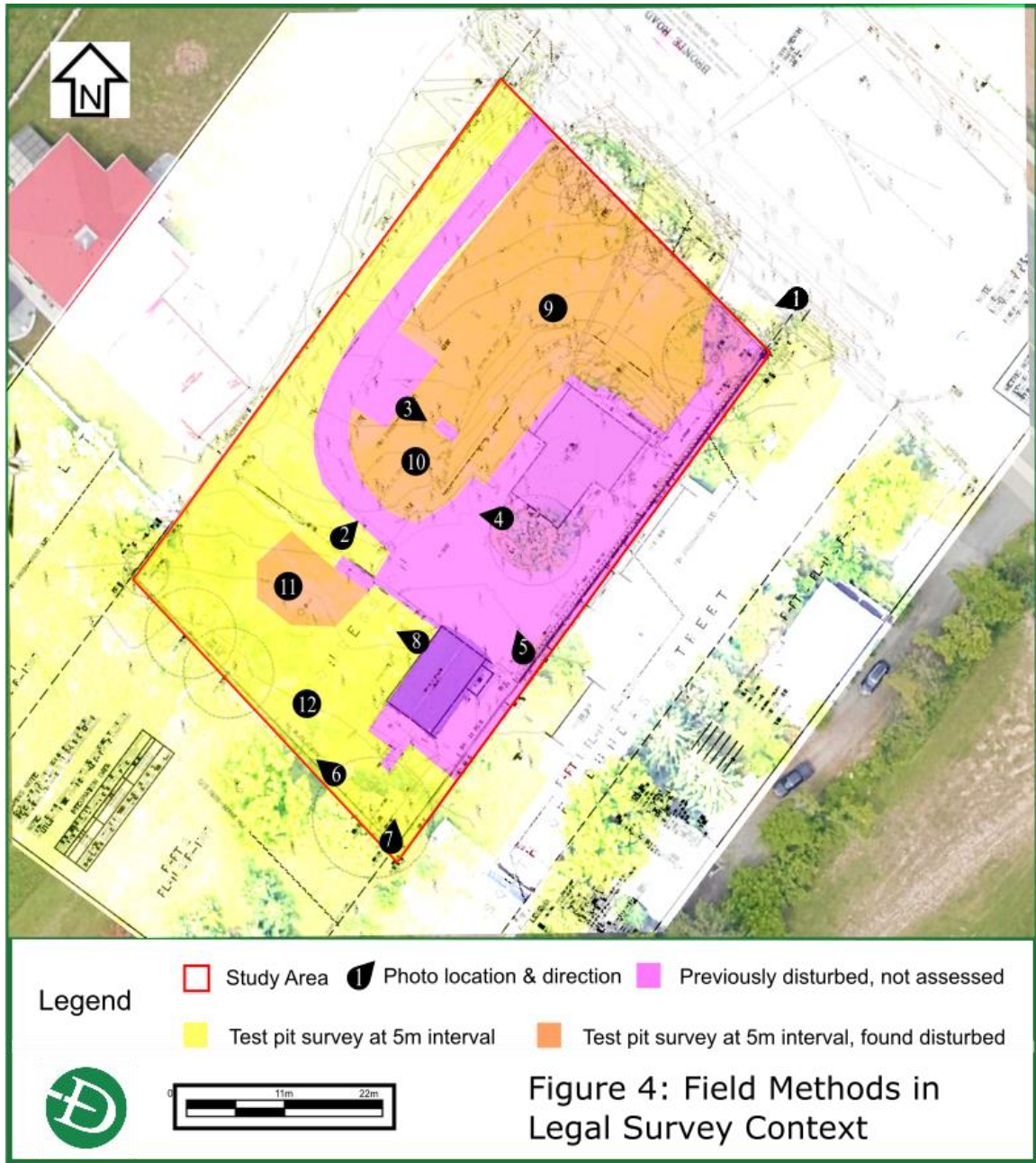
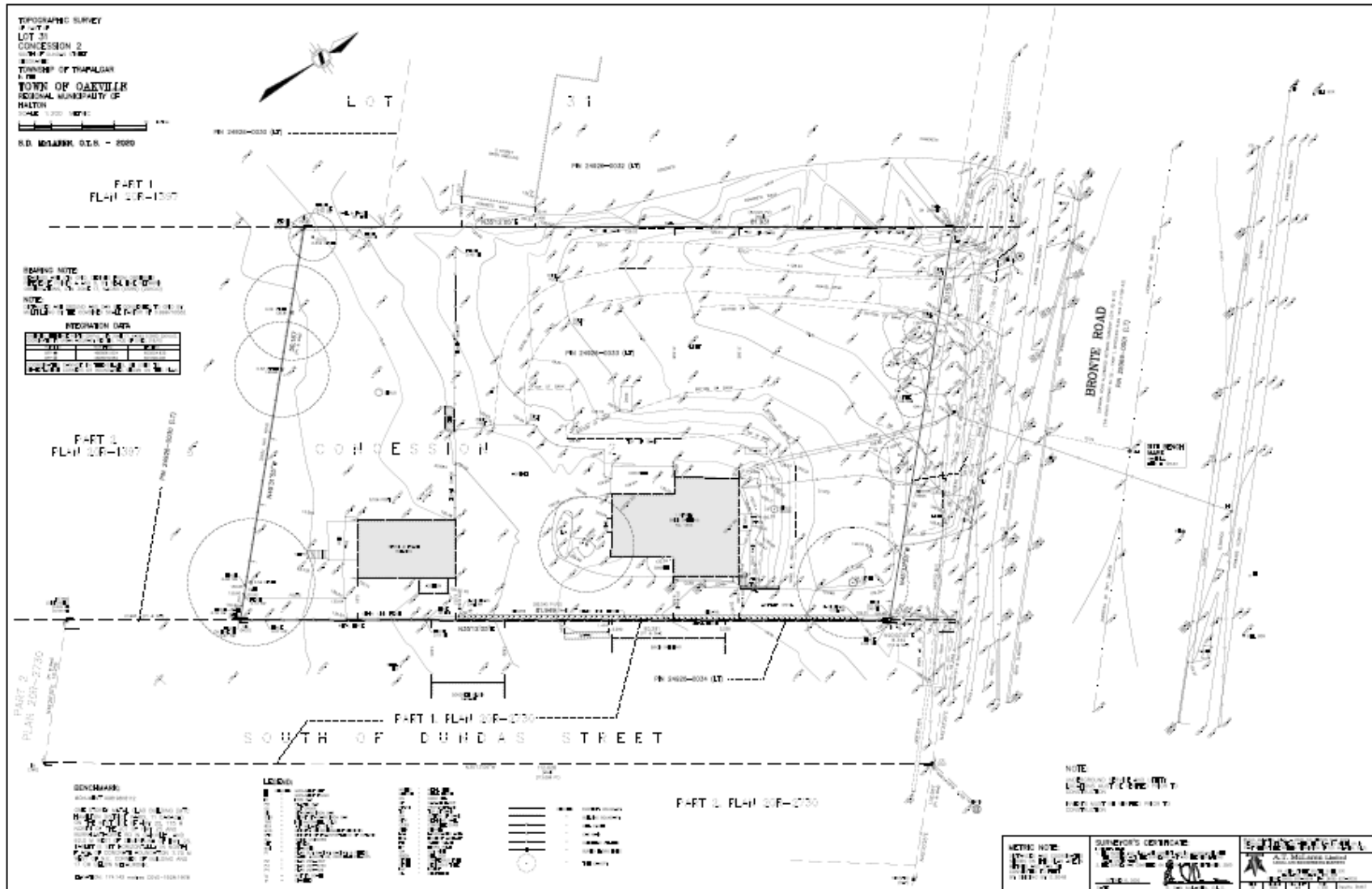


Figure 5: Legal Survey Map



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 1354 Bronte Road, Oakville



## 9.0 Images

### 9.1 Field Photos

**Photo 1: Manicured lawn, buildings and paved surfaces, facing southwest**



**Photo 2: Manicured lawn, buildings and paved surfaces with test pit survey at 5m interval, facing northeast**



**Photo 3: Manicured lawn, buildings and septic tank, facing east**



**Photo 4: Manicured lawn and paved surfaces with test pit survey at 5m interval, facing west**



**Photo 5: Manicured lawn and buildings, facing north**



**Photo 6: Manicured lawn with test pit survey at 5m interval, facing northwest**





**Photo 7: Rubble stone barn and manicured lawn, facing north**



**Photo 8: Manicured lawn and shed, facing northwest**



**Photo 9: Sample undisturbed test pit**



**Photo 10: Sample disturbed test pit from septic field**



**Photo 11: Sample disturbed test pit with deep aggregate bed**



**Photo 12: Sample undisturbed test pit with aggregate overburden**



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