

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE BRESSA LANDS, PART OF LOTS 7 & 8, CONCESSION 1, NDS
FORMERLY IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

Prepared for

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Archaeological Licence #P117, #P141 and #P049

Ministry of Culture PIF# P117-093, P141-016-2006, P141-087-2007, P049-273-2008

ASI File: 05PO-21

February 2009

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1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Mattamy Homes (Halton Division) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Bressa lands located on part of Lot 7 and 8, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The subject property comprises approximately 101.86 hectares.

The assessment was conducted under the overall project direction of Dr. Robert MacDonald, Dr. Shaun Austin and Ms. Debbie Steiss pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, 2005) and in partial fulfilment of conditions imposed in compliance with the Ontario Planning Act (R.S.O. 1996). Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out under the direction of Dr. Shaun Austin on June 8, 2005, October 27, November 21, 2006 and December 4, 2008. Ms. Aleksandra Pradzynski conducted the fieldwork on July 13, 2006, October 2, 2007, April 22, 2008 and November 24-26, 2008. Fieldwork was carried out under the direction of Mr Robert Wojtowicz on May 9, 2008. Fieldwork was conducted under archaeological licences issued to Dr. Robert MacDonald, Dr. Shaun Austin and Ms. Debbie Steiss. Permission to access the land and to carry out all activities necessary for the purpose of this assessment was granted by Mattamy Homes on May 30, 2005.

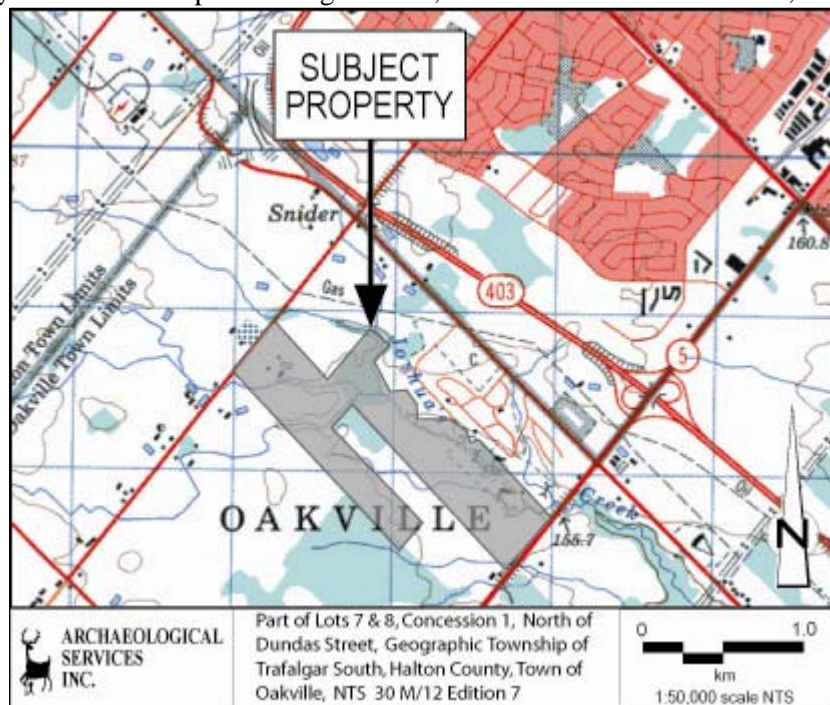


Figure 1: Location of Subject Property on NTS sheet 30M/12, Edition 7.

The following report provides the study background, methodology, results, conclusions, and recommendations of this assessment.

2 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Stage 1 background research was conducted in order to identify any archaeological sites previously registered in the study area prior to field examination, and to assess its archaeological potential based on its physiographic setting, proximity to registered archaeological sites and a summary review of nineteenth-century maps.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of Archaeological Services Inc. including the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report* (ASI 1998 and 2008).

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south, and sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within the AjGw Borden block.

Thirty-eight sites have been previously registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property. Of the 38 registered sites, 22 have an undetermined pre-contact cultural affiliation. There are eight historic Euro-Canadian sites registered, which include seven homesteads and a schoolhouse. Four of the historic Euro-Canadian sites are registered in association with undetermined pre-contact finds. Nine Archaic sites were registered, which include one Late Archaic, two Early Archaic and six Middle Archaic findspots. Also registered were three Woodland findspots, one of which is Early Woodland, one Middle Woodland and one Late Woodland.

Six of these sites were discovered within the adjacent Lot 9, Concession 1 NDS, during the assessments of the Dunoak and Dryland properties (ASI: 2006a, 2006b). Of these six sites, one was located in close proximity to the current subject property. AjGw-426, located on the Dunoak lands, consisted of an isolated heavily re-worked projectile point of Onondaga chert. At the time of its discovery, a 30 metre radius around the find was undertaken at two metre intervals within the limits of the Dunoak lands and no further cultural material was encountered.

A complete summary of these sites is provided in Table 1. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 2.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher and Date
AiGw-179	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	LMA* 1984

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher and Date
AiGw-180	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	LMA 1984
AiGw-181	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	LMA 1984
AiGw-182	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	LMA 1984
AiGw-211	Bastille	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI** 1990
AiGw-212	Robespierre	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	ASI 1990
AiGw-215	Potemkin	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	ASI 1990
AiGw-216	Acorn	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-217	Walnut	Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-218	Levar-Reid	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1990
AiGw-219	Oakdene	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-227	Abigail Post Homestead	Undetermined Pre-contact, Euro-Canadian	Findspot, Historic scatter	MHS*** 1992
AiGw-228	Uptown Core Lands 2	Undetermined Pre-contact, Euro-Canadian	Lithic scatter, Historic scatter	MHS 1992
AiGw-229	Uptown Core Lands 3	Undetermined Pre-contact, Euro-Canadian	Lithic scatter, Schoolhouse	MHS 1992
AiGw-230	Daniel Munn Homestead	Undetermined Pre-contact, Euro-Canadian	Lithic scatter, Homestead	MHS 1992
AiGw-231	Uptown Core Lands 5	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	MHS 1992
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Middle Archaic	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-236	PenEquity 3	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	MHS 1993
AiGw-237	PenEquity 4	Middle Woodland	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-238	PenEquity 5	Middle Archaic	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-239	PenEquity 6	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	MHS 1993
AiGw-240	PenEquity 8	Early Woodland	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-241	PenEquity 9	Late Archaic	Findspot	MHS 1993

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher and Date
AiGw-242	PenEquity 10	Middle Archaic	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-243	PenEquity 11	Early Archaic	Findspot	MHS 1993
AiGw-261	Macoakville	Late Woodland	Findspot	MHS 1994
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	R. Sutton 1999
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Middle Archaic	Findspot	R. Sutton 1999
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Middle Archaic	Findspot	R. Sutton 1999
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Early Archaic	Findspot	R. Sutton 1999
AiGw-413	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2006
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1992
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, well	ASI 1999
AjGw-386	Sullivan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006
AjGw-387	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	ASI 2006
AjGw-388	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	ASI 2006
AjGw-426	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2006
AjGw-428	No Name	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2006

*LMA = London Museum of Archaeology **ASI = Archaeological Services Inc ***MHS Mayer Heritage Services

Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory			
Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000 - 8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500 - 7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800 - 6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000 - 2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500 - 500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800 - 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC - AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800 - 1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300 - 1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400 - 1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 - 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650 - 1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800 - present	European settlement

2.2 Physiography and Pre-contact Potential

The study area is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York, and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment.

While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. The swales from the main branch and numerous seasonally active

tributaries of Joshua's Creek and Joshua's Creek itself meander across the subject lands in a southeasterly direction.

The study area is located within the region examined during the course of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998 and 2008), of which a major component was the development of a predictive model for the distribution of archaeological sites. Predictive modeling involves reconstructing natural and social environments of the past, reconstructing the life ways of various cultural groups that occupied these past environments, then examining relationships between the life ways and the environment in order to predict the locations that may have been the focus of past human activity. By identifying the relationship between known sites and past environments it is possible to select the factors that influenced site selection.

The *Master Plan* research determined that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of pre-contact archaeological site potential within Halton Region, whether above or below the Escarpment. Based on the presence of the tributaries of Joshua's Creek and Joshua's Creek within the subject property, the study area has potential for the identification of pre-contact archaeological remains depending on the degree of more recent disturbances. Moreover, as listed in Section 2.2, numerous pre-contact archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area, indicating that there is potential for the identification of pre-contact archaeological remains within the study area.

2.3 Summary Review of Historical Maps

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 7 and 8, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 2). According to the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*, the subject lands were owned by three individuals: William Sibbald, William Ellis and Mrs. A.B. Turner. One structure appears in the north end of the subject lands on William Sibbald's property, while three structures are located on William Ellis's property at the south end fronting Dundas Street. No structures are documented within the subject property limits on Mrs. A.B. Turner's land. The historic settlement of Trafalgar is depicted approximately 2 km west of the subject property. Several tributaries of Joshua's Creek and Joshua's Creek, traverse the property on the historic map in a southeasterly direction.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the 1877 *Atlas*.

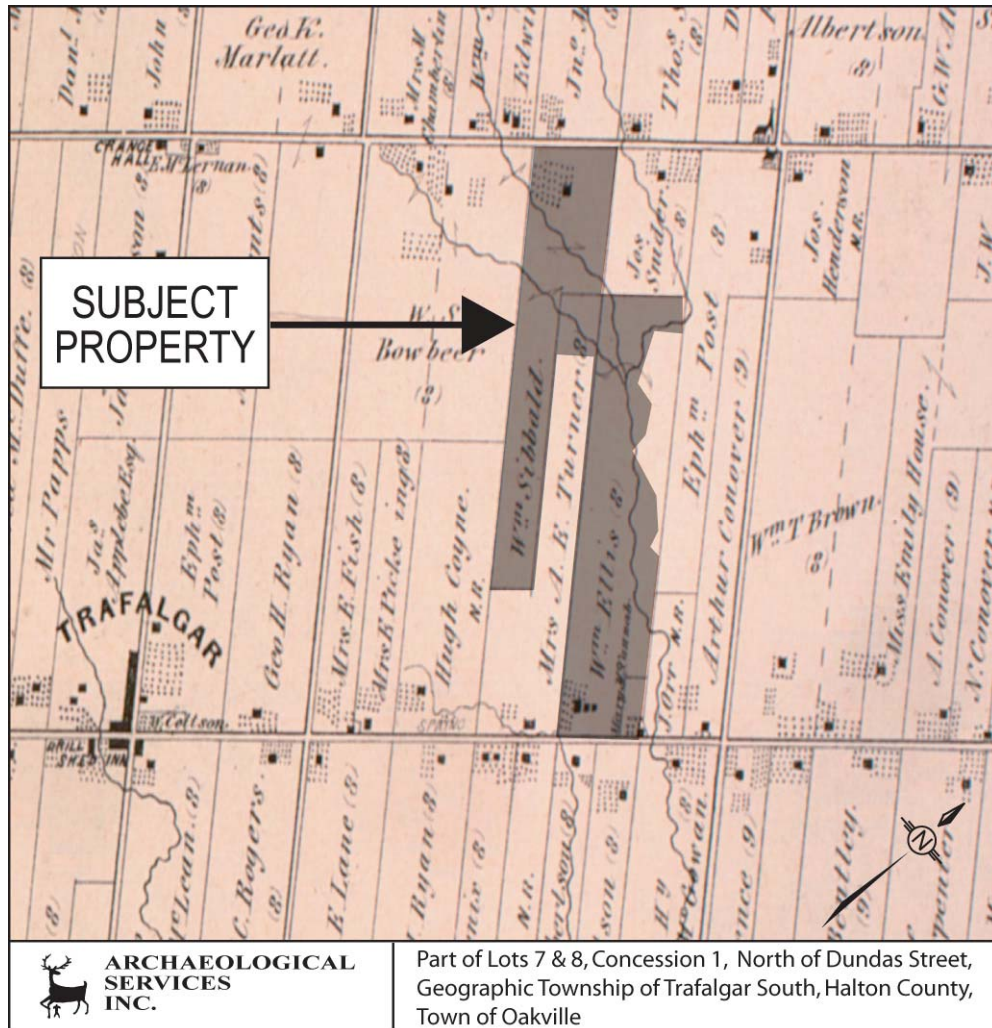


Figure 2: Subject Lands Superimposed onto the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report* (ASI 1998 and 2008) was also consulted for further information on the historical archaeological potential of the study area. No further historical features were noted or mapped within the study area.

Given that there are four historical structures within the subject lands, it is concluded that the study area had potential for the presence of historical archaeological sites, depending on the degree of recent land disturbance.

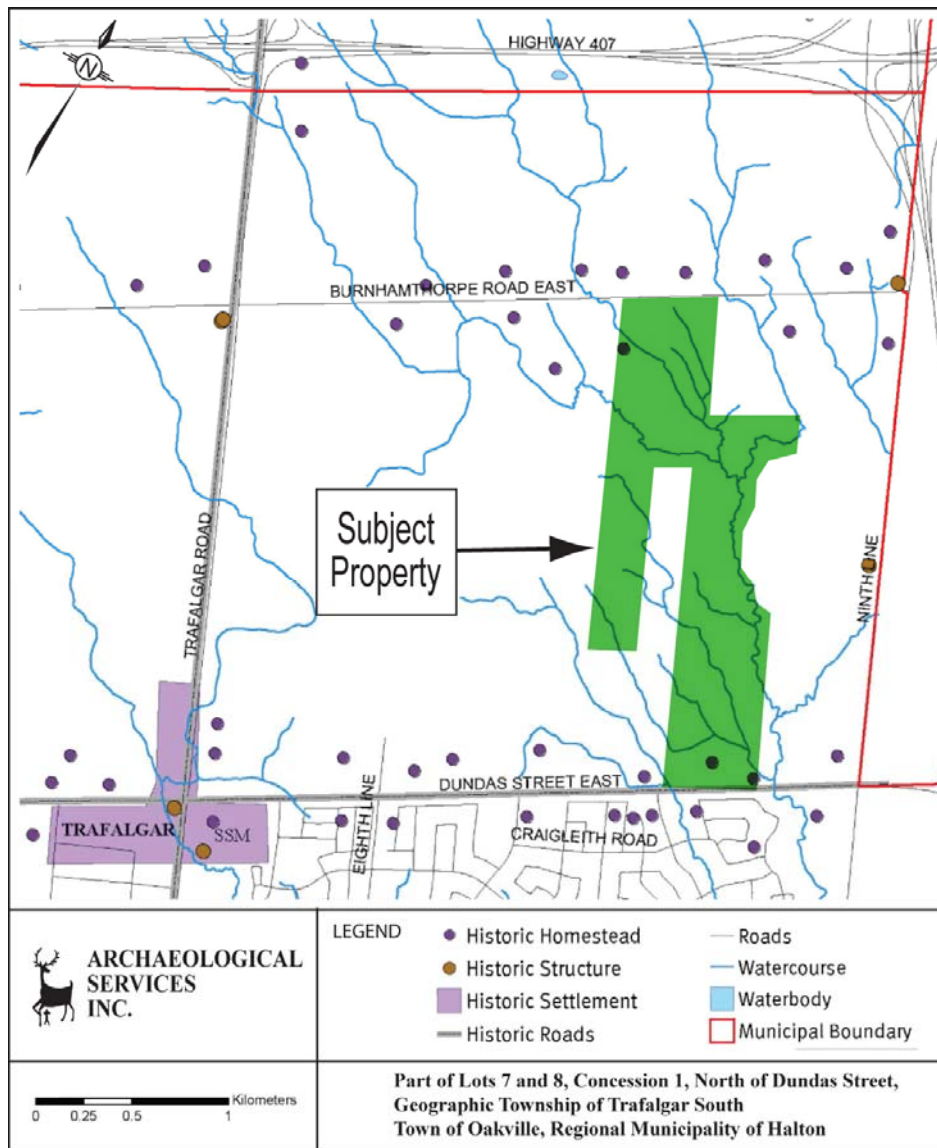


Figure 3: Subject Lands superimposed onto The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report (ASI 2008)*

3.0 STAGE 2 FIELDWORK

The Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in order to inventory and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 4).

3.1 Methodology

The property is characterized by gently rolling terrain with Joshua's Creek and its tributaries traversing the property in a southeasterly direction. There are multiple swales and steeply sloped areas as well.

Field Director	Date	Weather
Dr. Shaun Austin	June 8, 2005	Sunny, Warm
	October 27, 2006	Overcast, Cold, Rain
	November 21, 2006	Sunny, Cool
	December 4, 2008	Overcast, Cold
Ms. Aleksandra Pradzynski	July 13, 2006	Sunny, Very Hot
	October 2, 2007	Overcast, Warm, Breezy
	April 22, 2008	Sunny, Warm, Clear
	November 24-26, 2008	Overcast, Cold, Rain/Snow mix
Mr. Robert Wojtowicz	May 9, 2008	Sunny and Warm

The survey of the Bressa lands was undertaken by both pedestrian survey and test pitting. Prior to the pedestrian survey, the arable lands were ploughed and allowed to weather for a sufficient duration. The test pit survey was undertaken at five metre intervals. The test pits were excavated into subsoil. All of the topsoil was screened through six millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The majority of the property consisted of arable land that had been ploughed. The visibility in the fields was 90% (Plates 1 and 2). The soils consist of light brown clay topsoil (Plates 3-5). The field crew conducted the pedestrian survey of these lands at a five metre interval. When artifacts were found, the transect interval was reduced to one metre.

Two areas located in the northern end of the subject property were assessed by means of test pitting at five metre intervals (Plate 6). The first area was located at the north end of a Lot 7 and consisted of a heavily wooded area bounded by sloped lands extending down to the tributaries of Joshua's Creek. Each test pit was hand excavated through the clay loam topsoil into yellowish subsoil at depths ranging from 20 to 30 cm.

The second area consisted of the yards around an existing farm complex along with wooded and scrub areas abutting the yards. This area included a twentieth century house, the historic house in the location of the homestead on the 1877 Atlas, a barn and the remnants of demolished outbuildings. Test pits in this portion were placed within one metre of the existing barn, demolished outbuildings and the historic homestead (Plates 7 and 8). The soils in this area were clay loam atop yellowish subsoil with depths of 25-30 cm. Despite careful scrutiny, no cultural material was recovered from the test pits.

An overgrown scrubby area located south of the ploughed field in Lot 7, west of a golf course was also test pitted. The test pits in this location consisted of 20 cm of brown loam/clay soil atop

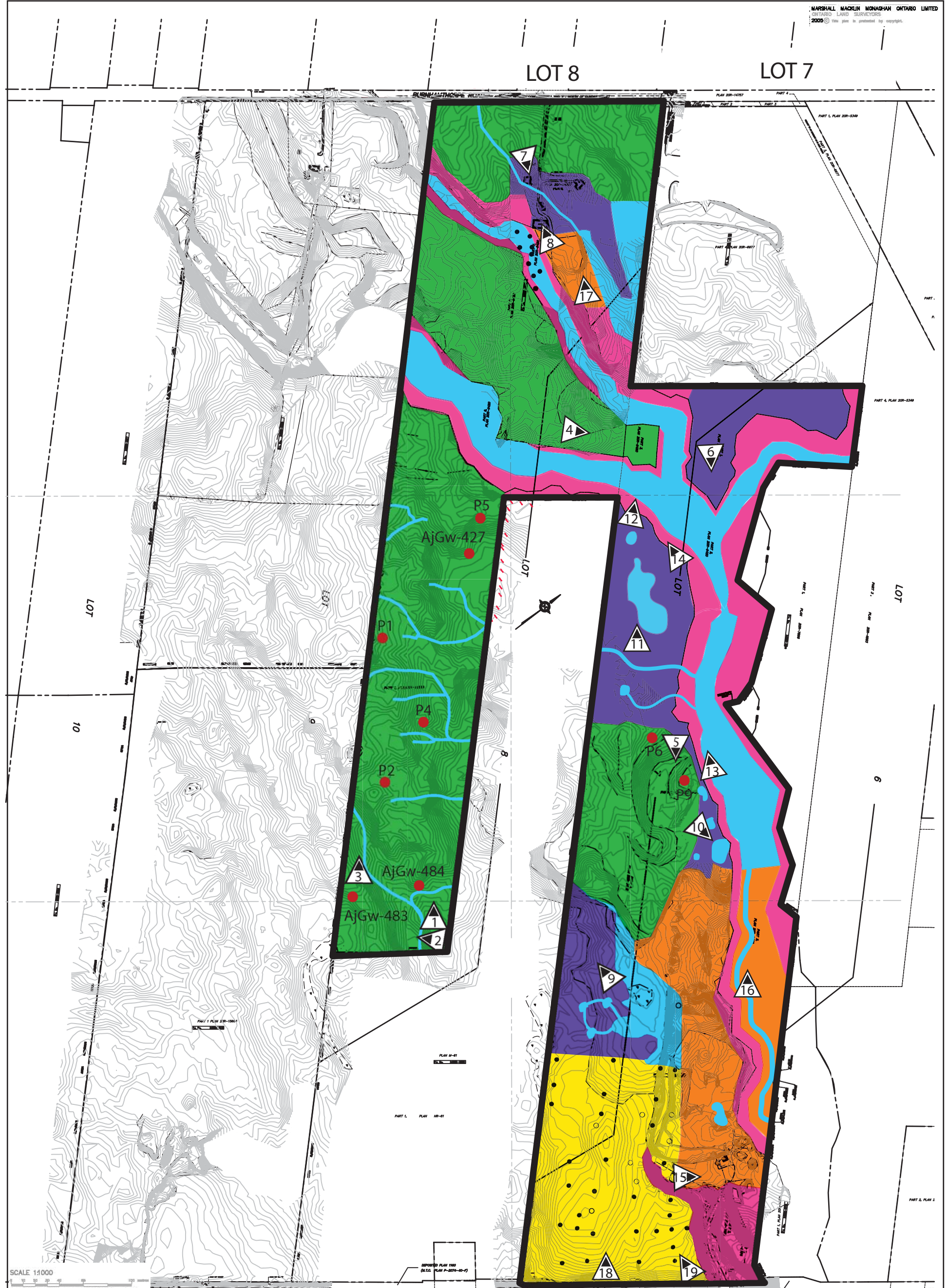
yellowish subsoil (Plate 9). A significant portion of this area was especially wet and contained a swamp. Test pits in the narrow wooded area east of the ploughed field yielded 20-25 cm of reddish brown clay/loam soil atop yellowish subsoil (Plate 10).

Also surveyed by means of test pitting was an extremely dense woodlot within Lot 7, located north of a field that had been subject to pedestrian survey. The visibility within this woodlot was such that the crew could only just see the individual surveying next to them at a five metre distance (the woodlot consisted of hawthorn trees with thorns that were approximately five cm in length.) The test pits in this area consisted of dark brown loam topsoil atop yellowish subsoil, with average depths of 15-20 cm (Plate 11).

As the main branch of Joshua's Creek flows from northwest to southeast across the entire length of the property, roughly 40% of this property is characterized by wet floodplains with low riparian valley walls. As the property was visited on several occasions over the course of three years it was noted that the water levels of the various tributaries and Joshua's Creek varied substantially. These areas were considered to be either too low lying and wet (Plates 12 and 13) or too sloping (Plate 14) to warrant intensive testing.

In addition, intensive testing was deemed to be unnecessary within an active golf course that had been significantly landscaped with a driving range and associated parking areas and clubhouse in the south end (Plates 15 and 16). The driving range had been landscaped and leveled to allow for play. Also exempted from survey was a small portion in the northern quadrant of the subject property (Plate 17). This area consisted of large grassy topsoil mounds that had been previously been dumped some time in the past.

Similarly, the southwest corner of the Lot 7, did not warrant intensive testing. Despite several discussions with the proponent concerning the ploughing of this area, the farmer who had been working Lots 7 and 8 for several years refused to plough this area as there had been land filling in this location. The farmer's refusal to plough was based on the presence of building debris and other assorted refuse scattered throughout that would damage his equipment. The building debris and refuse were visible on the surface in some locations while vegetation in other areas obscured their presence. This portion of the subject lands was no longer viable for farming. Further discussions with the proponent revealed that soil testing had been previously undertaken. This portion of the subject property had an environmental assessment completed by AME-Materials Engineering in April of 2002. A total of 44 test pits and eight bore holes were excavated to depths ranging from 0.6 metres to 7.1 metres below the existing grade. The reddish brown clayey silt fill contained various forms of debris, such as brick, concrete, topsoil, metal debris, asphalt, wood, tree roots and shale (AME-Materials Engineering 2002). It was therefore established that the entire southwest portion had been filled (Plates 18 and 19). The location of the test pits and bore holes were imposed onto the base map of Figure 4 to illustrate the extent of the testing. These locations are shown in yellow on Figure 4.




 <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.</p>	<p>LEGEND</p>		<p>Environmental Assessment Conducted by AME-Materials Engineering; Disturbed Fill</p>
	<p>DRAWN BY: NG</p> <p>DATE: Jan. 26, 2009</p> <p>FILE: 05PO-021</p> <p>0 40 METRES</p>	<p>BASE MAPPING:</p> <p>Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ontario Limited</p> <p>Ontario Land Surveyors 2005</p>	<p>Limits of Subject Property</p> <p>Pedestrian Survey @ 5 metres</p> <p>Test Pit Survey @ 5 metres</p> <p>Low/wet; No Potential</p> <p>Archaeological Site/Findspot</p>

Figure 4: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of The Bressa Lands, Part of Lots 7 & 8, Concession 1, N.D.S., Town of Oakville.

3.2 Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

During the course of the Stage 2 survey three pre-contact sites, AjGw-427, AjGw-483 and AjGw-484 and six pre-contact findspots, P1, P2, P4, P5, P6 and P9 were documented (Figure 4). The location data for the sites and findspots are summarized in Table 4. The location of all finds was recorded using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit reading to five metres and tied to the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27).

Three pre-contact aboriginal sites and four pre-contact aboriginal findspots were identified in the fields in the southern portion of Lot 8. Two pre-contact aboriginal findspots were found in the fields within Lot 7, located in the eastern quadrant of the subject property.

A pre-contact site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (>3 artifacts) or by the presence of a formal tool or diagnostic artifact, such as a projectile point. Dates for pre-contact sites are determined by the form of the diagnostic lithics and pottery encountered and the archaeological culture to which they pertain (Table 2).

Findspot	Borden Number	Location
P1		17T-0603663, 4817767, NAD27
P2		17T-0603860, 4817599, NAD27
	AjGw-427	17T-0603626, 4817938, NAD27
P4		17T-0603832, 4817656, NAD27
P5		17T-0603653, 4817498, NAD27
P6		17T-0604148, 4818019, NAD27
	AjGw-483	17T-0604045, 4817365, NAD27
	AjGw-484	17T-0604114, 4817503, NAD27
P9		17T-0604221, 4818010, NAD27

3.2.1 Findspot P1 (17T-0603663, 4817767, [NAD27] 179 m asl)

One piece of Onondaga chert shatter was found in the ploughed field close to the western limit of Lot 8 (Table 5; Plate 20). This findspot was discovered on July 13, 2006. A 30 metre radius around this provenience was re-surveyed at one metre intervals and no further cultural material was encountered.

Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Shatter	Onondaga

3.2.2 Findspot P2 (17T-0603860, 4817599, [NAD27] 178 m asl)

Another piece of Onondaga chert shatter was found in the western section of the property approximately 270 metres southeast of Findspot P1, also in Lot 8 (Table 6; Plate 20). This findspot was found in a ploughed field on July 13, 2006. A 30 metre radius around this provenience was re-surveyed at one metre intervals and no further cultural material was encountered.

Table 6: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P2				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Shatter	Onondaga

3.2.3 Site AjGw-427 (17T-0603626, 4817938, [NAD27] 175 m asl)

Approximately 150 metres south of a tributary of Joshua's Creek, three lithic artifacts were encountered extending over an area measuring approximately 30 metres in diameter. The artifacts from this site include: one secondary knapping flake of an unknown chert; one shatter fragment of Onondaga chert; and one biface fragment of Selkirk chert (Table 7; Plate 21). These artifacts were found on July 13, 2006. A 30 metre radius around the site was re-walked at reduced one metre intervals, however, nothing else of archaeological significance was found.

Table 7: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AjGw-427				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Secondary knapping flake	Unknown
Surface	L2	1	Shatter	Onondaga
Surface	L3	1	Biface fragment	Selkirk

3.2.4 Findspot P4 (17T-0603832, 4817656, [NAD27] 179 m asl)

On July 13, 2006 two secondary knapping flakes of Onondaga chert were found approximately midway between Findspots P1 and P2 (Table 8; Plate 20). A 30 metre radius around this provenience was re-surveyed at one metre intervals and no further cultural material was encountered.

Table 8: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P4				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	2	Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga

3.2.5 Findspot P5 (17T-0603653, 4817498, [NAD27] 172 m asl)

South of a tributary of Joshua's Creek on the top of the slope, a shatter fragment of Onondaga chert was found (Table 9; Plate 20). The findspot was found on July 13, 2006. This findspot was located

approximately 40 metres west of Site AjGw-427. A 30 metre radius around this spot was re-surveyed at one metre intervals and no further cultural material was encountered.

Table 9: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P5				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Shatter	Onondaga

3.2.6 Findspot P6 (17T-0604148, 4818019, [NAD27] 170 m asl)

A secondary retouch flake of Onondaga chert was encountered on July 13, 2006 near the centre of the property approximately 70 metres southwest of Joshua’s Creek (Table 10; Plate 20). A 30-metre radius around this provenience was re-surveyed at one metre intervals and no further cultural material was encountered.

Table 10: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P6				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga

3.2.7 Site AjGw-483 (17T-0604045, 4817365, [NAD 27] 168 m asl)

An isolated Late Archaic Adder Orchard projectile point of Onondaga chert was found on ploughed, level terrain in the far southwestern corner of Lot 8 on October 2, 2007 (Table 11; Plate 22). This fragment is 60 mm long, 32 mm wide and 9 mm thick. Its base is missing. A 30 metre radius around the findspot was surveyed at one metre intervals. No additional artifacts were encountered.

Table 11: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AjGw-483								
Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
Surface	L1	1	Projectile point	Onondaga	60mm	32mm	9mm	Late Archaic Adder Orchard

3.2.8 Site AjGw-484 (17T-0604114, 4817503, [NAD27] 166 m asl)

An isolated Late Archaic Lamoka projectile point was found on ploughed terrain between two gentle slopes in the southwestern portion of the property on Lot 8 (Table 12; Plate 23). The point is made of Onondaga chert and was discovered on October 2, 2007. The point fragment is 50 mm long, 22 mm wide and 8 mm thick. A 30 metre radius surrounding the findspot was surveyed at one metre intervals and no additional artifacts were found.

Table 12: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AjGw-484								
Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
Surface	L1	1	Projectile point	Onondaga	50mm	22mm	8mm	Late Archaic Lamoka

3.2.9 Findspot P9 (17T-0604221, 4818010, [NAD27] 164 m asl)

A single Onondaga flake was found on a gentle slope 73 metres south and nine metres east of findspot P6, on Lot 7. This secondary retouch flake was found on April 22, 2008 (Table 13; Plate 20). A 30 metre radius surrounding the findspot was surveyed at one metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no additional artifacts were found.

Table 13: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P9				
Layer	Catalogue Number	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material
Surface	L1	1	Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga

4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out for the Bressa lands located on Part of Lots 7 and 8, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton.

Stage 1 background research indicated that no previously registered sites had been identified within the subject lands. In addition, several tributaries of Joshua's Creek and Joshua's Creek itself meander across the subject lands in a southeasterly direction. A review of the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*, depicts one homestead in the north end of the subject lands on William Sibbald's property fronting Burnamthorpe Road, while three structures are located on William Ellis's property at the south end fronting Dundas Street. Based on these factors there is the potential for the identification of pre-contact and historical archaeological remains, depending on the degree of more recent disturbances.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey was undertaken by both pedestrian survey of ploughed fields and test pit survey of wooded and scrub areas, both at transect intervals of five metres. The survey resulted in the identification of six pre-contact aboriginal findspots and three pre-contact aboriginal sites. Sites AjGw-427, AjGw-483 and AjGw-484 as well as Findspots P1, P2, P4, P5, P6 and P9, are all isolated and ephemeral localities. No archaeological material was found in the area surrounding the historic homestead located on William Sibbald's property on Lot 8, despite test pitting within one metre of the structure. Also, the location of the three structures on William Ellis's property on Lot 7, were situated in an area that had been subject to disturbance in the form of land fill.

In light of these results, it is recommended that:

1. Given the isolated nature of the artifacts recovered, the pre-contact findspots P1, P2, P4, P5, P6 and P9 do not represent significant archaeological resources and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern. Similarly, sites AjGw-427, AjGw-483 and AjGw-484 may also be considered free from further archaeological concern.
2. The balance of the subject lands may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
3. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry concurrence. **No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Culture approval has been received.**
4. Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the subject property during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately.
5. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of

the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services, (416) 326-8392.

This documentation and materials related to the archaeological assessment of the subject property will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such time as arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and any other legitimate interest group(s).

5 REFERENCES CITED

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6 PLATES



Plate 1: Looking west at field conditions Lot 8.



Plate 2: Looking southwest at field conditions.



Plate 3: Looking west at pedestrian survey.



Plate 4: Looking northeast at pedestrian survey in northern field.



Plate 5: Looking east at ploughed field in eastern quadrant Lot 7.



Plate 6: Looking southeast at test pit survey in northern woodlot.



Plate 7: Looking east at test pit survey around historic house.



Plate 8: Looking west at test pit survey around historic house.



Plate 9: Looking west at test pit survey in overgrown scrub area, west of the golf course.



Plate 10: Looking east at test pit conditions in narrow woodlot, north of the golf course.



Plate 11: Looking northwest at test pit conditions in eastern quadrant.



Plate 12: Looking northwest at Joshua's Creek.



Plate 13: Looking west sloped and low/wet area.



Plate 14: Looking west at sloped terrain.



Plate 15: Looking northeast at landscaped active golf course.

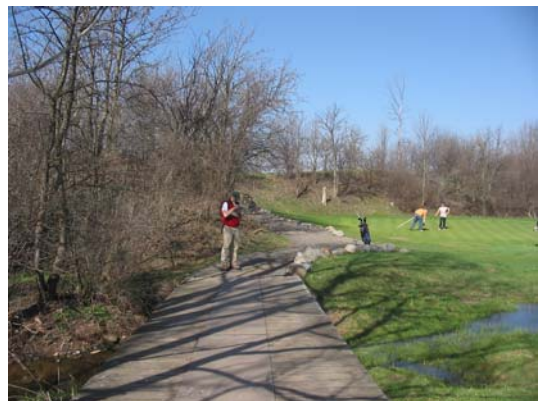


Plate 16: Looking northwest at landscaped active golf course, and sloping edge of creek ravine to the left.



Plate 17: Looking northwest at soil mounds.



Plate 18: Looking northwest at imported fill tested by AME in 2002.



Plate 19: Looking west at imported fill.



Plate 20: Artifact Assemblage from Findspots P1, P2, P4-P6 and P9



Plate 21: AjGw-427 (a) L1 (b) L2 (c) L3



**Plate 22: AjGw-483, Adder Orchard
Projectile Point**



**Plate 23: AjGw-484, Lamoka
Projectile Point**