06/11/2017

REPORT

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

6119 Trafalgar Road, Part Lot 6, Concession 8, New Survey, Geographical Township of Trafalgar (North), Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

Submitted to:
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Executive Summary

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of White Squadron Group (White Squadron), and Mattamy Development (Mattamy), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), in advance of the proposed subdivision development of the property located on 6119 Trafalgar Road, Part Lot 6, Concession 8, New Survey, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario, Ontario. The Subject Property is approximately 42.5 ha (105 acres) in size and consists of agricultural fields, outbuildings, (garage/barn), driveway, parking areas, forested areas, and swamp. This assessment was conducted as part of a standard condition of approvals under the *Ontario Planning Act.*

The objective of this Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments was to compile available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Subject Property, and to provide specific direction for the protection management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ministry of Tourism and Culture guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Subject Property was found to consist primarily of ploughed agricultural fields, a small tree lot, and low-lying ground with evidence of swamp conditions, and areas of previous disturbance related to an older house and a modern business and gravel driveway. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment included both pedestrian survey and test pit survey at intervals of five metres over three days, 13-15 November 2017, as per Section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

The Stage 1 assessment found the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historic artifacts to exist within portions of the Subject Property and **recommended further, Stage 2, property survey.** The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Subject Property did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites and as a result it is recommended that **the Subject Property may be considered free of further archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.**

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with, the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Study Limitations

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by the Client. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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Acknowledgments

Proponent Contact	Zachary Prince, White Squadron Corporation

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of White Squadron Corporation (the Client), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), in advance of the proposed subdivision development of the property located at Part Lot 6, Concession 8, New Survey, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario as required by the *Ontario Planning Act*.

The Subject Property is approximately 43 hectares and is located at 6119 Trafalgar Road, Milton, Ontario. The property consists of mainly agricultural fields, with some woodlot areas and a low-lying marshland. This proposed assessment will be undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval under the *Ontario Planning Act*. All archaeological assessment work will be completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (SGCA).*

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessment was conducted under the project management of Carla Parslow (P243). The professional archaeological licence holder is Rhiannon Fisher (MTCS PIF P468-0008-2017). The licensed field director for the project was Martha Tildesley (R399). The Stage 1 and 2 property inspection and archaeological assessment took place over three days, November 13, 14 and 15, 2017. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Permission for Golder staff to enter the property to conduct all necessary archaeological fieldwork and to remove archaeological resources as necessary was given by Zachary Prince of Mattamy Development Corp., on behalf of White Squadron Corporation.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian- and Algonkian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

The nature of the settlement sizes, population distributions, and material culture of these nations shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, "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 [and Algonkian] systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114).

The Subject Property is situated within the Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. According to Euro-Canadian documentation, the Subject Property first enters the historic record when the Mississauga First Nations entered into Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2nd, 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

> *"Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile*

more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning."

Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.

This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.

(Morris 1943:22)

1.2.2 Historical Euro-Canadian Resources

1.2.2.1 Halton County

The County of Halton was named for William Halton who was engaged as the secretary of Francis Gore, whom acted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Halton Region 2015). The County was originally a part of the Gore District but in 1816 the Gore district became its own entity separate from the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. In 1853 the two counties separated and in 1857 the Towns of Oakville and Milton were added to County Council (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton included the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. Surveys of Halton County were undertaken in 1806 and 1819, after First Nation land purchases. In the early maps of Halton County there was an area of 960 acres that was listed as First Nations land. This land was ceded to the Crown by the Mississauga's and immediately surveyed and made available for sale; purchased by Colonel William Chisolm in 1867 this land would become Oakville.

By 1881, Halton County as a whole was described as entirely settled in a provincial survey. Nearly all settlers had replaced the early log cabins with more substantial farmsteads. As many as 74 percent of the 1881 Census respondents reported dwellings constructed of brick, stone or first-class frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 178). Market facilities were reported to be excellent, particularly given the access throughout the county to long established markets. While the division of acreage ranged from township to township, generally, pasture lands represented the largest usage of land, followed by cultivation of hay and fall wheat (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881:185-186).

1.2.2.2 Township of Trafalgar

In 1793, prior to formal surveys of the area, the future Dundas Street was proposed as a military road linking Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron, and as a route to encourage settlement throughout southwestern Ontario. The Trafalgar Township portion of the road was partially cleared by 1800, and the township named 'Township 2' and 'Alexander Township'. It was later renamed to honour Admiral Horatio Nelson's posthumous victory over the French fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar on October 21, 1805 (Walker and Miles 1877).

The same year, following Treaty 13A between the Crown and the Mississauga Nation (Morris 1943), the area north of Dundas Street was opened for township survey, which Samuel S. Wilmot undertook until 1806. Using Dundas Street as a baseline, Wilmot used the Single Front Survey system where only the concessions were surveyed and lots of 120 to 200 acres were delineated to be five times as long as they were wide (Schott 1981:77-93), and

marked out four concessions south of Dundas Street (SDS) and two to the north (NDS). The NDS concession lines were oriented south to north with the side roads crossing the township from west to east, while for the SDS, the concession lines were oriented north to south (McIlwraith 1999:54; Unterman McPhail Associates 2010:6).

1.2.3 Subject Property

The Subject Property is located at Part Lot 6, Concession 8, New Survey, Geographical Township of Trafalgar, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. There was a house located on the southwest corner but had been recently demolished. The Subject Property was likely cleared and in use as an agricultural field at the time. There is one structure still standing as well as a large gravel parking area. The Subject Property has agricultural fields, a tree lot, and a low-lying marsh area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 The Natural Environment and Pre-contact Period Chronology

The Subject Property is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region which is described as:

> *The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soils…covering 300 square miles across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 feet a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks.*
>
> Chapman and Putnam 1984:126-127

The soil of the Subject Property consists primarily of Chinguacousy Clay Loam (Gillespie *et al*. 1971 that consist of till containing large amounts of shale and limestone (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). The dominant soil type is imperfectly drained, although there is some well-drained soil throughout the Peel Plain. With good drainage, the soils are highly productive. These qualities are suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture. The subject property contains.

1.3.2 The Pre-Contact Indigenous Context

The general cultural history of southern Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990) and spanning the entire pre-contact period and continuing into the post-contact period is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period	Characteristic Elements	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 BC	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BC	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 BC	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 BC	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 BC	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 BC	large chipped lithic tools

Period	Characteristic Elements	Time Period	Comments
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BC	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 BC	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 BC	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC - AD 550	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Historic Indigenous	Seneca, Mississauga, Six Nations	AD 1650 - present	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	AD 1785 - present	European settlement

1.3.2.1 Paleo Indian Period

The first human occupation of south-central Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Native groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Native inhabitants is known as the Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo-Indian peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham, Ontario, to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie, Ontario. Early Paleo-Indian sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo-Indian sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as six hectares. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo-Indian camps scattered throughout the interior of south-western and southcentral Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Archaeological examples of Early Paleo-Indian sites are rare.

The Late Paleo-Indian Period (8400-8000 BC) has been less well researched, and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo-Indian Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the early Paleo-Indian peoples, late Paleo-Indian peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis, Late Paleo-Indian projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo-Indian materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo-Indian Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period, likely a result of the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

1.3.2.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66). By 3500 B.C. the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic Period (2500-950 BC) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic Period that distinct local styles of projectile points appear.

Also during the Late Archaic Period the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish.

1.3.2.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. Furthermore, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods also continued to function. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 500) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century AD. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Categorized as "Early Ontario Iroquoian" (AD 900-1300), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line from the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period, now consistently range between one and two hectares. Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In order for an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario

Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MTCS. This database contains 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 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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 Subject Property is located within Borden block *AjGw.*

Twenty-five archaeological sites are registered within one kilometre of the Subject Property. Table 2 presents the registered archaeological sites nearby. To Golder's knowledge, and based on the information provided by MTCS, there is no record of any previous archaeological assessments having been conducted within 50 metre of the current Subject Property (MTCS 2017).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

Site Number	Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Current Status
AjGw-60				
AjGw-566	H1	Post-Contact - Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Further CHVI
AjGw-56				
AjGw-50	Nursery 1			
AjGw-451		Archaic, Late – findspot	Aboriginal	
AjGw-450		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-449		Post-Contact		
AjGw-448		Post-Contact		
AjGw-447	Renaissance Site	Woodland – camp/campsite	Aboriginal	No Further CHVI
AjGw-446	Location 4			
AjGw-393	York II			
AjGw-392	York I			
AjGw-323	Gruelh III	Archaic, Late – findspot	Aboriginal	
AjGw-322	Gruelh II	Pre-Contact – scatter	Aboriginal	
AjGw-321	Gruelh I	Pre-Contact – camp/campsite	Aboriginal	
AjGw-320	Hall II	Post-Contact – privy, midden, homestead	Euro-Canadian	

Site Number	Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Current Status
AjGw-279		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-278		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-277		Archaic, Middle		
AjGw-275		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-274	Blue Moon	Woodland, Middle		
AjGw-273		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-272		Pre-Contact		
AjGw-270	Boot Sucker	Pre-Contact		
AjGw-264	Hall I	Post-Contact - outbuilding	Euro-Canadian	

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Subject Property was visited on 13-15 November 2017 in association with the Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey. The Subject Property is a relatively level agricultural field, with a tree lot in the northeast corner, and a low-lying marsh/drainage area along the western portion. There are two ponds located along western side, one north and one south (Images 5 and 15). There is a creek that runs under Trafalgar Road and curves north, running parallel to the road, separating two sections of the low-lying land north of the driveway (Images 8, 11, 17). A former house that has been demolished was located in the southwest corner (Images 24-26) and a current workshop with a large gravel parking area and driveway (Images 12-13, 20).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Property Inspection

A Stage 1 property inspection of the Subject Property, referred to here as the Subject Property (Map 1), took place on November 13, 14, and 15, 2017, conducted under the supervision of Martha Tildesley (R399) in order to observe the current land conditions and to further evaluate the Subject Property's archaeological potential. The Subject Property has had a complete Stage 1 archaeological assessment with the exception of the optional property inspection and it retains archaeological potential (Map 3). The entire Subject Property was inspected during the Stage 1 property inspection, including the periphery. Coverage of the inspection was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential and record any areas of complete and intensive disturbance. The weather on November 13-15, 2015 was overcast and cool, approximately 6 degrees Celsius, permitting good visibility of land features. There was no reduction in the chance of observing features of archaeological potential due to weather conditions. All features of archaeological potential within the Subject Property were identified and documented. All landscape features that would affect Stage 2 assessment strategies within the Subject Property, including but not limited to vegetation cover that does not allow ploughing, were identified and documented. One structure and one former structure as well as a low-lying marshland was identified that affected Stage 2 assessment strategies (Images 2-3, 5, 8, 11-13, 15, 17, 20, 24-26, 31-32).

2.2 Stage 2 Survey

The Stage 2 survey of the Subject Property occurred under the archaeological consulting license P468 (PIF P468-0008-2017) on November 13, 14, and 15, 2017 under the field direction of Martha Tildesley (R399). Pedestrian survey of the cultivated fields, which had been recently ploughed and weathered, took place at 5m intervals on November 13, 2017. All portions of the Subject Property where the landscape and vegetation made it impossible to plough were subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals. At no time were the weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological resources. Table 3 provides the conditions for each day.

Table 3: Weather Conditions during the Stage 2 Survey

Date	Temperature	Conditions
November 13, 2017	6 degrees Celsius	Overcast and cool, with wind
November 14, 2017	6 degrees Celsius	Overcast and cool
November 15, 2017	6 degrees Celsius	Overcast with sunny breaks, cool and windy

Approximately 95% of the 43 ha Subject Property (41 ha) was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals (Images 9-10). The ground visibility of the ploughed field was very good, approximately 85% visibility (Images 9-10). Approximately 3.5% of the 43 ha Subject Property (1.5 ha) was subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Images 4, 6, 18, 21-22, 27). Approximately 1.5% of the 43 ha Subject Property (1.5 ha) was not subject to Stage 2 pedestrian or test pit survey because it was steeply sloped, permanently wet, and disturbed (Images 1-3, 5, 8, 11-15, 17, 20, 24-26, 29-32).

The Stage 2 test pit survey was completed. Test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter, excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pit soil

was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth mesh (Image 4, 6, 18, 21-22, 27) to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were backfilled and returned to grade.

The topsoil found throughout the majority of the property ranged from 25 to 30 cm in depth and is described as medium brown silty clay. The subsoil is a yellow-brown clay silt (Image 7, 16, 19, 23). In areas of disturbance, test pits ranged from 10-20cm in depth and fill is described as a brown compact clay with a yellow-grey-brown clay subsoil (Image 28). We investigated the disturbed test pits until subsoil was discovered. No viable topsoil remained.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the fieldwork detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the archaeological activities (see Images and Maps), surveyed areas and topography.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork at Location 1 and Location 2 is provided in Table 4 and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 survey is provided in Appendix A.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Records

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder office in Mississauga	12 pages stored in project file and in original field book
Maps Provided by Client	Golder office in Mississauga	1 map stored in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder office in Mississauga	115 photographs stored digitally in project file

The Stage 2 test pit and pedestrian survey of the Subject Property for the proposed development **did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.**

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining whether any features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential are located on or in the vicinity of a Subject Property. Features and characteristics that indicate archaeological potential are defined within Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:17-18) and include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
  - Secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps).
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches).
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases.
- Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants.
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement including:
  - Early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes).
  - Early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

Many of the above features of archaeological potential have a buffer assigned to them, extending the zone of archaeological potential beyond the physical feature. The following buffers are commonly accepted by the MTCS and specifically indicated in Section 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:20-21).

- 300 m buffer: previously identified archaeological site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants.
- 100 m buffer: early historical transportation route.
- No buffer, potential is restricted to the physical limits or the feature: elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resources areas, listed or designated properties and landmark properties.

The Regional Municipality of Halton maintains an Archaeological Master Plan that was introduced in 1998 and revised in 2008. In this document a potential model supported by statistically analyses confirmed that 85% of all documented pre-contact archaeological sites were located within 200 metres of a water source (ASI 2008). Additionally, the 2008 revision of the master plan included the addition of isolated rural farmsteads drawn from Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton.

4.1.1 Potential for Pre- and Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS 2011 were applied to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Subject Property. These variables include: distance to various types of water sources, drainage, glacial geomorphology, 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 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.

In archaeological potential modeling, a distance to water criterion of 300 metres is generally employed for water sources, including lakeshores, rivers, creeks and swamps. The closest water sources are an unnamed tributary of the East Branch of Sixteen Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek proper, and two small ponds located on the property, though these two ponds appear to be related to modern drainage systems.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The soils of the Subject Property consist of Chinguacousy Clay Loam (Gillespie *et al.* 1971). This type of soil exhibits imperfect natural drainage with a topography that is gently sloping towards Lake Ontario. This type of soil has been found to be suitable for pre-contact agriculture and contributes to the archaeological potential for Indigenous sites.

The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport also views the presence of previously registered archaeological resources as a prime indicator of archaeological potential. There are currently twenty-five registered pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Subject Property. However, there are none within 50 m of the Subject Property

When the above noted archaeological potential criteria are applied to the Subject Property, the archaeological potential for pre- and post-contact Indigenous sites is deemed to be moderate. Although the Subject Property is not located in close proximity to a water source soils would have been suitable for pre-contact Indigenous agricultural practices and twenty-five archaeological sites have previously been identified within one kilometre of the Subject Property. While the potential for the recovery of Indigenous cultural material for this area is moderate, there has been some 20th century disturbance within the Subject Property related to the development of a commercial building and driveway. Though this development may have removed archaeological potential from portions of the Subject Property, there remains potential for the recovery of pre-contact or post-contact Indigenous archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the Subject Property. The areas of archaeological potential remaining within the Subject Property should be tested through further archaeological assessment (Stage 2). This conclusion is consistent with Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:17).

4.1.2 Potential for Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The criteria used by the MTCS to determine potential for historic archaeological sites include the presence of: 1) particular, resource-specific features that would have attracted past subsistence or extractive uses; 2) areas of initial, non-Indigenous settlement; 3) early historic transportation routes; and 4) properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 2011).

The settlement of Trafalgar Township was made possible through the construction of a military road linking York to Niagara. Construction of this road commenced in 1796 and by 1806 the first settlers began homesteading in the newly created Township of Trafalgar. The vast majority of the first settlers to the area were United Empire Loyalists, fleeing the hostile situation of the American Revolutionary War. Trafalgar was also the first free home to many African American slaves seeking freedom in Canada. The area was known for mixed crop farming, orchards and poultry rising, particularly turkeys (Blair 2006:3-5).

The map of the Township of Trafalgar in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* documents that William Hood owned Lot 6. The Subject Property is not located along a major throughout fare. Given this the potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources was judged to be moderate. While the potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources for this area is moderate, there has been some 20th century disturbance within the Subject Property related to the development of a commercial building and driveway. Though this development may have removed archaeological potential from portions of the Subject Property, there remains potential for the recovery of cultural material within undisturbed portions of the Subject Property. The areas of archaeological potential remaining within the Subject Property should be tested through further archaeological assessment (Stage 2). This conclusion is consistent with Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:17).

4.2 Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive below-grade land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have removed or relocated any archaeological resources to such a degree that their information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Activities that are recognized to cause sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints and infrastructure development. Activities including agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily remove archaeological potential (MTCS 2011:18). The current Subject Property does not contain extensive below-grade land disturbance that would negate archaeological potential.

4.3 Conclusion

While there was a possibility of archaeological potential at the Subject Property for pre-Contact Indigenous, post-Contact Indigenous, and historic Euro-Canadian occupation, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. Given the lack of finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property is considered to be sufficiently documented. Also, since there are no archaeological resources were recovered, none of the criteria in Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) were met. **No further archaeological assessment is required.**

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Subject Property was conducted on behalf of the White Squadron Development by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) for an approximately 43 hectare Subject Property located on Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, formerly the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This assessment was conducted as part of a standard condition of development approval under the *Ontario Planning Act.*

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of these properties has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended within the Subject Property studied.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MTCS as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Subject Property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, 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 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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2017 Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Subject Property Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, December 3, 2015. Archaeological Assessment Within 50 m of the Subject Property Provided from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, December 3, 2015. Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Culture Division, Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

8.0 IMAGES

Images 1 through 16 on proceeding pages.



Photo 1: Western portion of Subject Property, near driveway, facing east. Area of no archaeological potential – steeply sloped



Photo 2: Western portion of the Subject Property, low-lying area, facing north. Test pit filling with water.



Photo 3: Western portion of Subject Property facing south. Illustrating low archaeological potential – permanently wet.



Photo 4: Western portion of Subject Property facing northwest. Test pitting at 5 m intervals.



Photo 5: Western portion of Subject Property facing east. Illustrating area of low archaeological potential – permanently wet area.



Photo 6: Western portion of Subject Property facing south. Test pitting at 5m intervals.



Photo 7: Western portion of Subject Property facing north. Test pit stratigraphy, 25-30 cm deep.



Photo 8: Western portion of Subject Property facing northwest. Illustrating steep slope leading to waterway, exhibits low archaeological potential.



Photo 9: *Northern portion of Subject Property agricultural field, facing southwest. Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and ground conditions.*



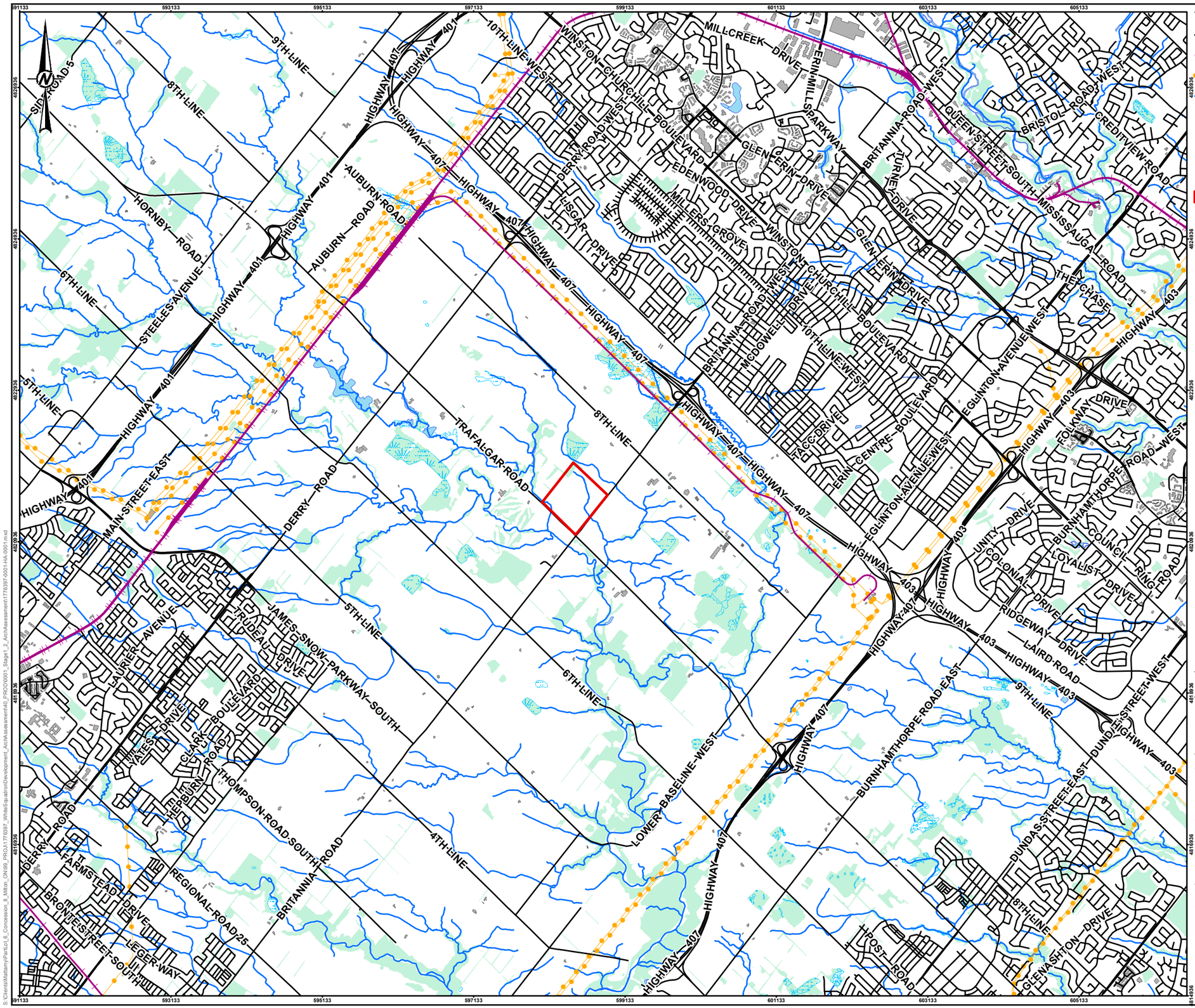
Photo 10: *Northern portion of Subject Property agricultural field, facing southwest. Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and ground conditions.*



Photo 11: Western portion of Subject Property facing southwest. Illustrating waterway and slope, indicating permanently wet areas which exhibits no archaeological potential.

9.0 MAPS

Maps 1 through 3 on proceeding pages



LEGEND

- ROAD
- RAILROAD
- UTILITY LINE
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA
- BUILT UP AREA
- PROJECT AREA

DRAFT

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1:50,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2017
PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2017
BASE IMAGERY
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
WHITE SQUADRON DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT PART LOT 6, CONCESSION 8, NEW SURVEY, GEOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

CONSULTANT
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-12-18
DESIGNED	SFC
PREPARED	SFC
REVIEWED	MT
APPROVED	

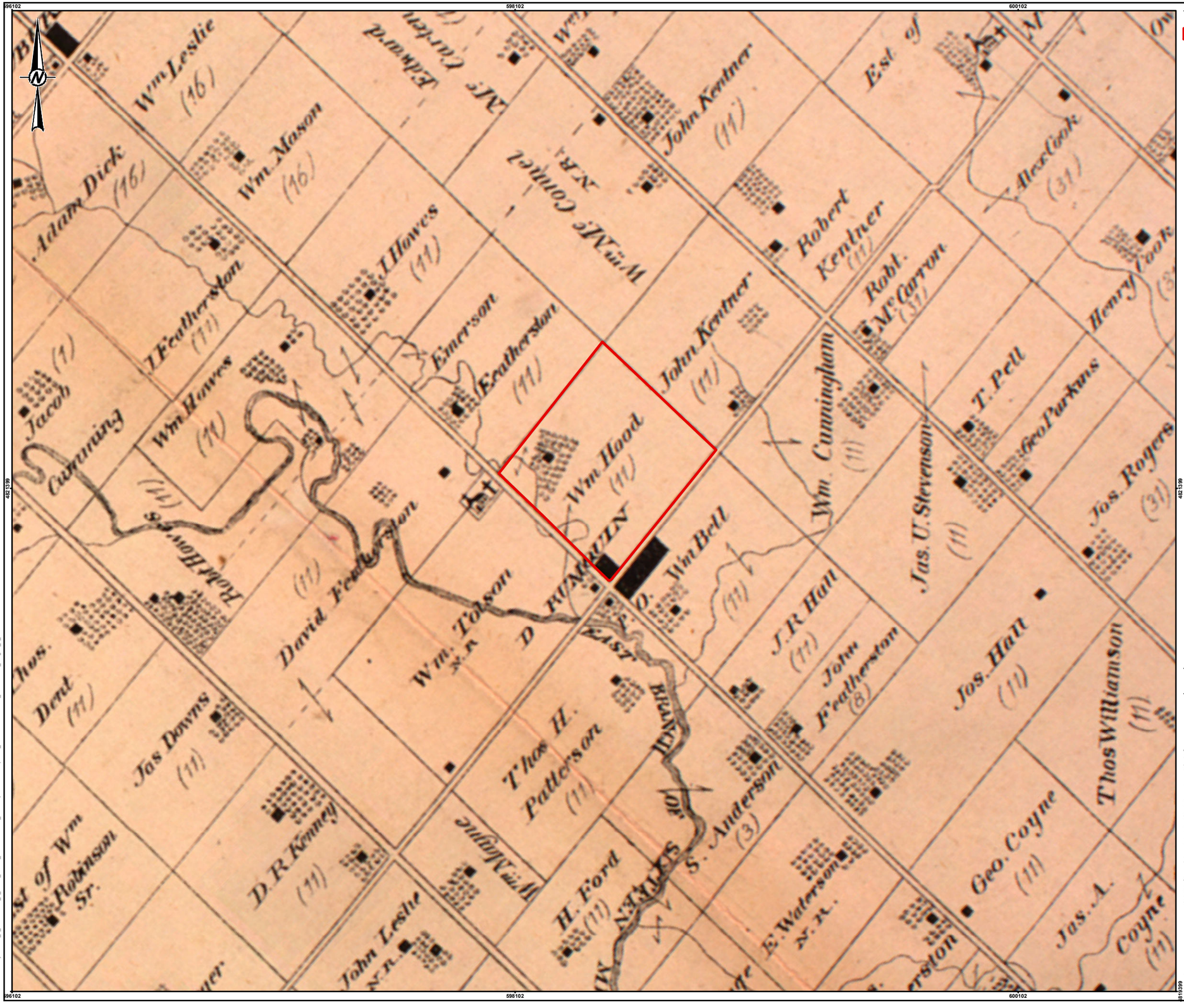
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LEGEND

PROJECT AREA

DRAFT

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

WHITE SQUADRON DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT PART LOT 6, CONCESSION 8, NEW SURVEY, GEOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA OVERLAID ON THE 1880 HISTORICAL MAP

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-12-18
DESIGNED	SFC
PREPARED	SFC
REVIEWED	MT
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776397			2

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LEGEND

- NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – DISTURBED
- NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – PERMANENTLY WET
- NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – STEEPLY SLOPED
- STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS
- STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS
- PROJECT

DRAFT

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1:4,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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CLIENT
WHITE SQUADRON DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT PART LOT 6, CONCESSION 8, NEW SURVEY, GEOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

CONSULTANT
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-12-18
DESIGNED	SFC
PREPARED	SFC
REVIEWED	MT
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO. 1776397 | CONTROL | REV. | MAP 3

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LEGEND

PHOTO LOCATION

PROJECT AREA

DRAFT

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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WHITE SQUADRON DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT PART LOT 6, CONCESSION 8, NEW SURVEY, GEOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE

PHOTO LOCATION MAP

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-12-18
DESIGNED	SFC
PREPARED	SFC
REVIEWED	MT
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO. 1776397 | CONTROL | REV. | MAP 4

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Report Signature Page

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MT/CP/

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