

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the
Remington Group Milton Lands, in Parts of Lots 8, 9,
& 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar,
now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton,
Ontario**

Submitted to

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and

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

Prepared by

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Report Type: Original

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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by the Remington Group Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of their Milton Lands to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of development approvals. The study area measures approximately 128 hectares in size and is located in parts of Lots 8, 9, & 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement 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* (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.*”

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries’ (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Reggio Lands has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from November 9th to November 15th, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of LEC by the MHSTCI. A total of one archaeological findspot was identified, consisting of an isolated biface fragment. Pedestrian survey intervals were intensified to 1 meter for a radius of 20 meters around the isolated find in optimal conditions with 100% visibility and nothing further was found. The isolated findspot does not meet provincial criteria to warrant further assessment. No other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

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

Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Emma Barron, The Remington Group Inc.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by the Remington Group Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of their Milton Lands to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of development approvals. The study area measures approximately 128 hectares in size and is located in parts of Lots 8, 9, & 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the 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* (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.*”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Emma Barron of The Remington Group Inc.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries’ (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are 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 LEC 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;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

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The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are 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.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 128 hectares including 75 hectares of agricultural field and 53 hectares of woodlot with intermittent sloped, disturbed, and low-lying and wet areas, as depicted in Figure 4. The study area is located in parts of Lot 8, 9, & 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use within Halton Region is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Halton Region

Period	Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
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Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climates, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

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Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County's* map of the Township of Trafalgar depicts a settled rural landscape with several landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites. A portion of the 1878 historic map of the Township of Trafalgar is depicted in Figure 3, with one Benjamin Tuck Senior owning Lot 8 with one structure depicted at the North end of the Lot, well outside the study area. Lot 9 has two owners, ones Thomas Dent and William Smith, with a homestead depicted on Dent's property to the North of the study area, and a homestead depicted on Smith's property just on the border of the study area. Thomas Dent is listed as owning Lot 10, with a structure and orchard depicted in the Northern part of the Lot, which likely coincides with where the current farmstead exists, just outside the study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 128 hectares including 75 hectares of agricultural field and 53 hectares of woodlot with intermittent sloped, disturbed, and low-lying and wet areas, as depicted in Figure 4. The study area is located in parts of Lot 8, 9, & 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the South Slope physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984: 172-174).

The South Slope is situated between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine; this physiographic region is higher than the glacial Lake Iroquois plain and extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172). The South Slope is primarily a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows with Chinguacousy clay loam soil

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. Tributaries of 16 Mile Creek flow a few hundred meters East and West of the study area.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MHSTCI. 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 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers 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.

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*. 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.

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An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 61 archaeological site registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, November 5th, 2020); Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area. A total of five archaeological sites are reported within the study area, while one further site is reported with 50m of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AjHc-30	-	scatter	Pre-Contact
AjGx-98		findspot	Archaic, Early
AjGx-97	Lake	homestead, scatter	Post-Contact
AjGx-96		homestead	Post-Contact
AjGx-54			
AjGx-279	Caldwell Farm	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGx-278		camp / campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGx-238	John Robinson		
AjGx-235			
AjGx-234			Post-Contact
AjGx-230	Location 1	Other/Homestead	Post-Contact
AjGx-166	-	findspot	Archaic, Middle
AjGx-165	-	scatter	Post-Contact
AjGx-161	Chingua	scatter	Pre-Contact
AjGx-160	Rotten Orchard	scatter	Pre-Contact
AjGx-159	-	findspot	Archaic, Late
AjGx-147	Zdunic II	Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGx-146	Zdunic I	Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGx-145	Clarke	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGx-143		Unknown	Pre-Contact
AjGx-129		homestead	Post-Contact
AjGx-128		findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGx-127	Ferguson	Other/building, homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-639	H3	midden	Post-Contact
AjGw-579	Findspot Location 1	findspot	Woodland, Early
AjGw-577	H2	Unknown	Other
AjGw-572	Patterson-Ford	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-571	Earl II	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-570	Earl I	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-569		findspot	Archaic, Middle
AjGw-568		Unknown	Pre-Contact
AjGw-566	H1	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-531		findspot	Archaic, Late
AjGw-491	Halton Hills Pipeline		Post-Contact
AjGw-451		findspot	Archaic, Late
AjGw-450		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-422			
AjGw-419			Archaic
AjGw-418			Post-Contact
AjGw-417	Britannia Farms Loc. 1		Archaic
AjGw-410			

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Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AjGw-409			
AjGw-408			
AjGw-407			
AjGw-406			
AjGw-405		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-404		Other/camp/campsite	Paleo-Indian, Late
AjGw-403		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-402		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-401		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-400		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-399		Other/camp/campsite	Archaic, Late
AjGw-398		Other/camp/campsite	Other
AjGw-397		Other/camp/campsite	Pre-Contact
AjGw-356	Manor Park	findspot	Pre-Contact
AjGw-311	Lemery	homestead	Post-Contact
AjGw-309	Beatty	findspot, homestead	Archaic, Early, Post-Contact
AjGw-304		findspot	Archaic, Late
AjGw-303		findspot	Paleo-Indian
AjGw-302		findspot	Archaic, Early
AjGw-22			

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m of the Study Area

The Robert Orr site (AjGw-22) is listed as lying in the center of the study area, however there are some discrepancies with the reporting. First, the site is listed in Past Portal under AhGw-22 as the Chappell Heights site which lies in Mississauga and forms part of an entirely different assessment. The actual Borden Number for Chappell Heights is AgGw-222 and it is not related to this assessment. The site is described as being 2000 meters Southwest of Trafalgar Road, which puts it on the East side of 6th Line, still 2km away from the study area. The GPS coordinates provided position the site within the study area, although no accurate recordings could have been taken in 1975 when it was identified. The site is identified as being a Late Archaic campsite consisting of less than 25 lithic artifacts and existing within an agricultural field. It was identified during thesis research and published in Art Roberts' MA Thesis for the University of Waterloo department of Geography in 1976. (Roberts 1976).

Archaeologix conducted a series of studies (Stage 1-2, 3, and 4) for a parcel to the East of the current study area. Four sites listed in Table 2 above (AjGx-397, AjGw-400, AjGw-401, and AjGw-404) are depicted as being in the study area based on GPS coordinates, however they were taken in 2006 and in fact, the current study area was not part of the 2005 and 2006 study areas assessed by Archaeologix. Furthermore, the sites are depicted as existing in the woodlot when the report describes them as being identified within an agricultural field. The 2006 study was for the adjacent lands, comprising 105 acres to the southeast of the current study area (Archaeologix 2005a). A total of twenty archaeological resources were identified, including 19 pre-contact sites, many of which consisted of isolated finds. A total of nine sites consisting of a limited amount of lithic chipping detritus were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments, three of which were recommended for Stage 4 mitigations (Archaeologix 2005b). AjGw-400, AjGw-401, and AjGw-404 were subjected to Stage 4 mitigation, identified as two Archaic period campsites and a Late

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Paleo-Indian site respectively, considered fully excavated and do not retain further cultural heritage value or interest (Archaeologix 2006).

In 2008, TMHC conducted Stage 2-4 Archaeological studies on the lands to the South, across Fifth Line for a Union Gas corridor. One archaeological site, AjGw-491, was identified within 50m of the study area, at the intersection of Trafalgar and Fifth Line, on the other side of Fifth Line. The site consisted of a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian scatter and was considered fully mitigated during Stage 4 and not recommended for further work (TMHC 2008).

There have been no other documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. LEC applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. 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, 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. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. 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 sites' locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI categorizes water sources 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.

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A tributary of 16 Mile Creek runs through the study area. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 61 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area. None of them lie within it, though five were identified during assessments within 50m of it.

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* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Remington Milton Lands has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

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Field Methods
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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the Remington Milton Lands was conducted from November 9th to November 15th 2020 under PIF # P344-0484-2020 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of LEC by the MHSTCI. The study area consists of approximately 128 hectares including 75 hectares of agricultural field and 53 hectares of woodlot with intermittent sloped, disturbed, and low-lying and wet areas, as depicted in Figure 4. The study area is located in parts of Lot 8, 9, & 10, Concession 6, former Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 16 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Comments
November 9 th , 2020	Derek Lincoln	Pedestrian Survey	Cold, sunny	100% Visibility
November 10 th , 2020	Matthew Haruta	Test Pit Survey	Cold, sunny	Soils dry and friable
November 11 th , 2020	Matthew Haruta	Test Pit Survey	Cold, overcast	Soils dry and friable
November 12 th , 2020	Matthew Haruta	Test Pit Survey	Cold, overcast	Soils dry and friable
November 13 th , 2020	Matthew Haruta	Test Pit Survey	Cold, sunny	Soils dry and friable
November 14 th , 2020	Kara Adams	Test Pit Survey	Cold, sunny	Soils dry and friable
November 15 th , 2020	Kara Adams	Pedestrian Survey	Cold, sunny	100% Visibility

Approximately 30% of the study area consists of woodlot and was subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). There were no built structures adjacent to test pitted areas. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 50% of the study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The fields were ploughed and disced and allowed to weather sufficiently. Conditions were optimal and visibility at the time of assessment was 100%. One isolated broken biface was identified whereupon the pedestrian survey interval was reduced to 1m for a radius of 20 meters around the identified artifact whereupon nothing further was identified. The exact location of the artifact was recorded using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey.

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Approximately 8% of the study area consists of low lying and wet areas, including tributaries of 16 mile Creek that flow through the study area and a small pond in the Northeastern section of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

Approximately 8% of the study area consists of steeply sloped bank (>50%) down to the creek. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

Approximately 4% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large barn, gravel parking area, and a communications tower. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Record of Finds
December 2020

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork and the sole recovered artifact is provided in Table 3 below. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
8 Pages of field notes	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	LEC office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
66 Digital photographs	LEC office, London	Stored digitally in project file
1 pre-contact artifact	LEC office, London	Stored in bag in one banker's box

All the material culture collected during the Stage 2 property assessment of the Remington Milton Lands is contained in one Bankers box. It will be temporarily housed at the LEC London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MTCS collections facility.

3.1 CULTURAL MATERIAL

A total of one artifact was located during the Stage 2 property assessment of the Remington Milton Lands. The artifact consisted of a broken biface of Kettle Point chert. The artifact is thought to represent a broken projectile point, though the temporal affiliation is indeterminate. Table 4 presents the artifact as catalogued.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Context	Artifact	Qty	Chert	Comments
1	Surface	Biface	1	Kettle Point	Broken midsection, missing tip and base

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 30% of the study area consists of woodlot and was subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 50% of the study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 8% of the study area consists of low lying and wet areas, including tributaries of 16 mile Creek that flow through the study area and a small pond in the Northeastern section of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation. Approximately 8% of the study area consists of steeply sloped bank (>50%) down to the creek. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation. Approximately 4% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large barn, gravel parking area, and a communications tower. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

One isolated broken biface was identified whereupon the pedestrian survey interval was reduced to 1m for a radius of 20 meters around the identified artifact whereupon nothing further was identified. The exact location of the artifact was recorded using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83. The isolated findspot does not meet provincial criteria to warrant further assessment.

No other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 30% of the study area consists of woodlot and was subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 50% of the study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 8% of the study area consists of low lying and wet areas, including tributaries of 16 mile Creek that flow through the study area and a small pond in the Northeastern section of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation. Approximately 8% of the study area consists of steeply sloped bank (>50%) down to the creek. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation. Approximately 4% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large barn, gravel parking area, and a communications tower. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

One isolated broken biface was identified whereupon the pedestrian survey interval was reduced to 1m for a radius of 20 meters around the identified artifact whereupon nothing further was identified. The exact location of the artifact was recorded using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83. The isolated findspot does not meet provincial criteria to warrant further assessment.

No other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

No further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Bibliography and Sources
December 2020

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

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December 2020

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Images

December 2020

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
December 2020

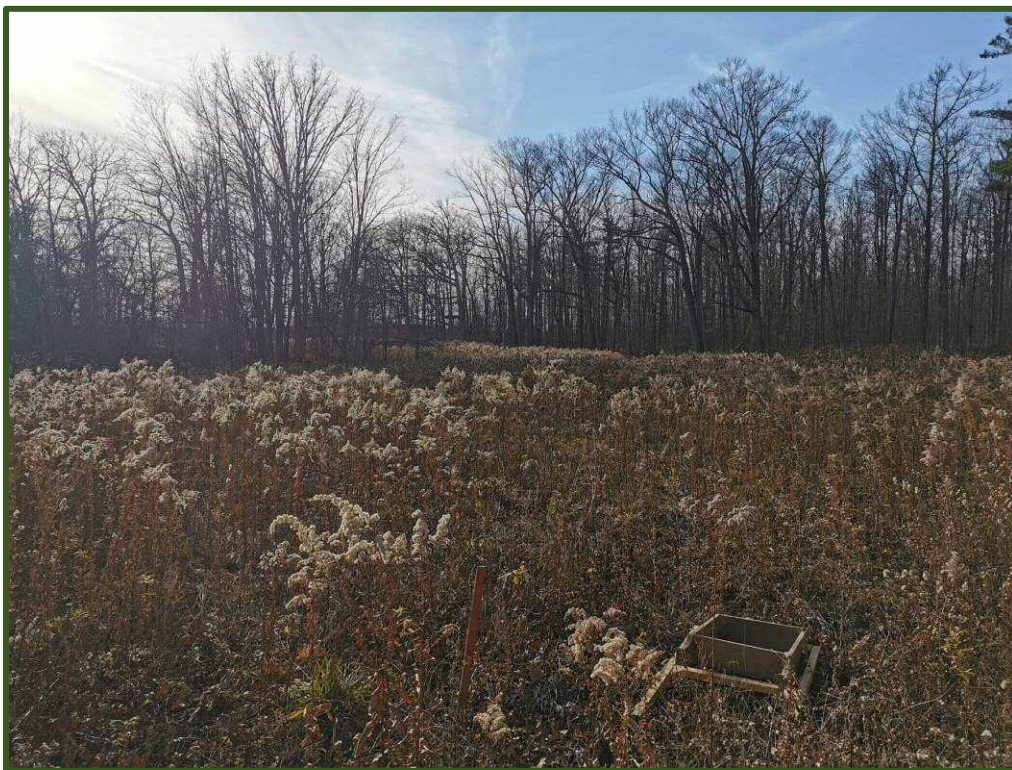


Photo 1: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing SW



Photo 2: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing NE

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
December 2020



Photo 3: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing NW



Photo 4: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing N

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
December 2020



Photo 5: Steep Slope and Creek Facing North



Photo 6: Woodlot Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey and Creek Facing N

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
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Photo 7: Low Lying and Wet, Not Assessed Facing W



Photo 8: Steep Slope Facing NE

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

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December 2020



Photo 9: Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed Facing W



Photo 10: Field Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey, Woodlot Assessed at 5m Test Pit Survey, Laneway and Tower Visually Disturbed Facing SE

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

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Photo 11: Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals Facing W



Photo 12: Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals Facing E

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
December 2020



Photo 13: Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals Facing W



Photo 14: Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals Facing N

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

Images
December 2020



Photo 15: Typical Test Pit Facing W



Photo 16: Typical Test Pit Facing NE

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: THE REMINGTON MILTON LANDS

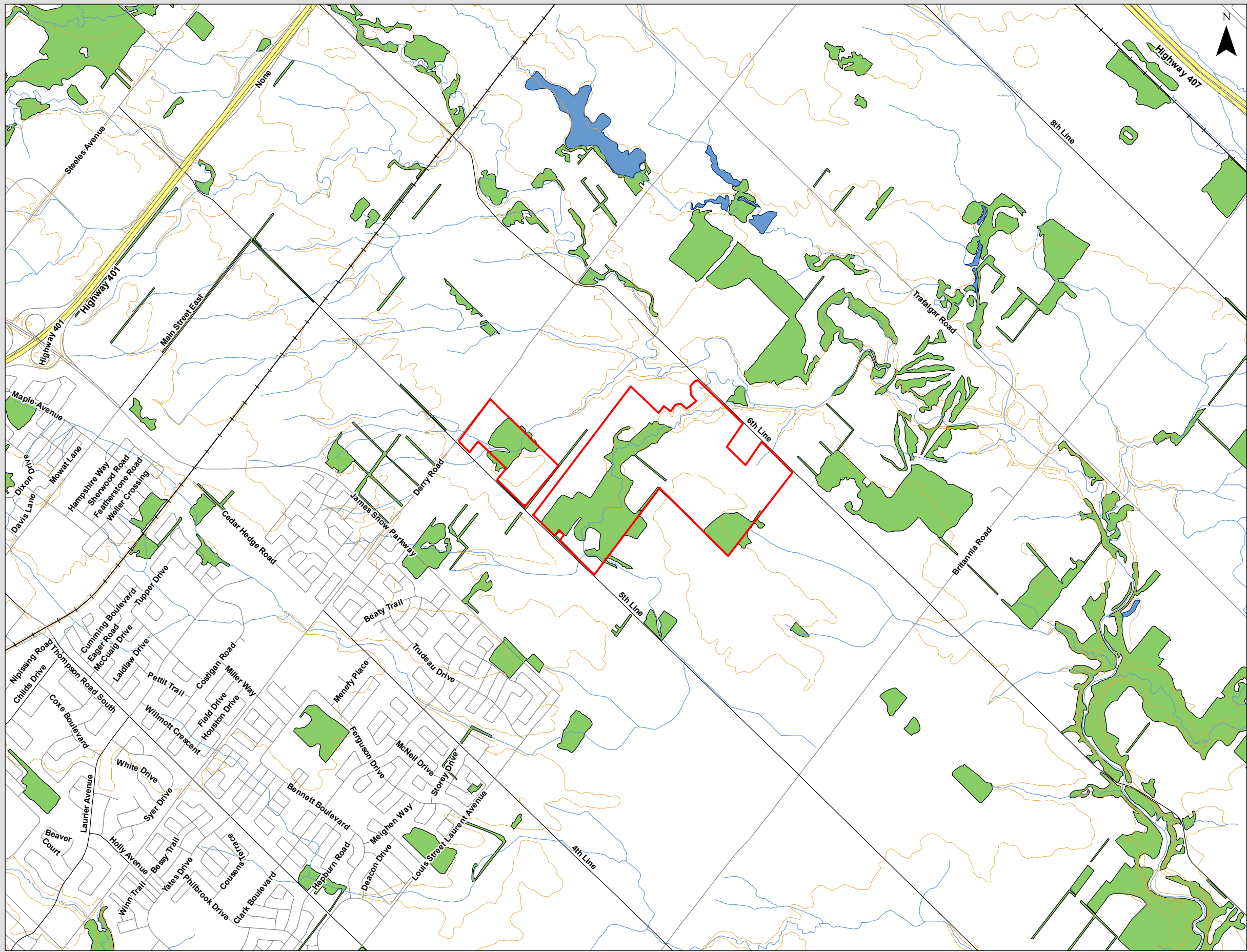
Images
December 2020

8.2 BIFACE RECOVERED FROM THE REMINGTON LANDS



Maps
December 2020

9.0 MAPS



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of
the Remington
Milton Lands**

**Figure 1: Topographic
Map of Study Area**

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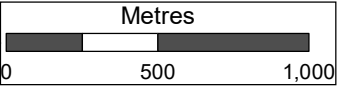
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<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

- Legend**
- | | | | |
|--|------------|--|---------------|
| | Study Area | | Contour Lines |
| | Local Road | | Watercourse |
| | Major Road | | Waterbody |
| | Highway | | Wooded Area |
| | Railroad | | |





**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of
the Remington
Milton Lands**

Figure 2: Study Area

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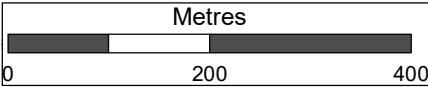
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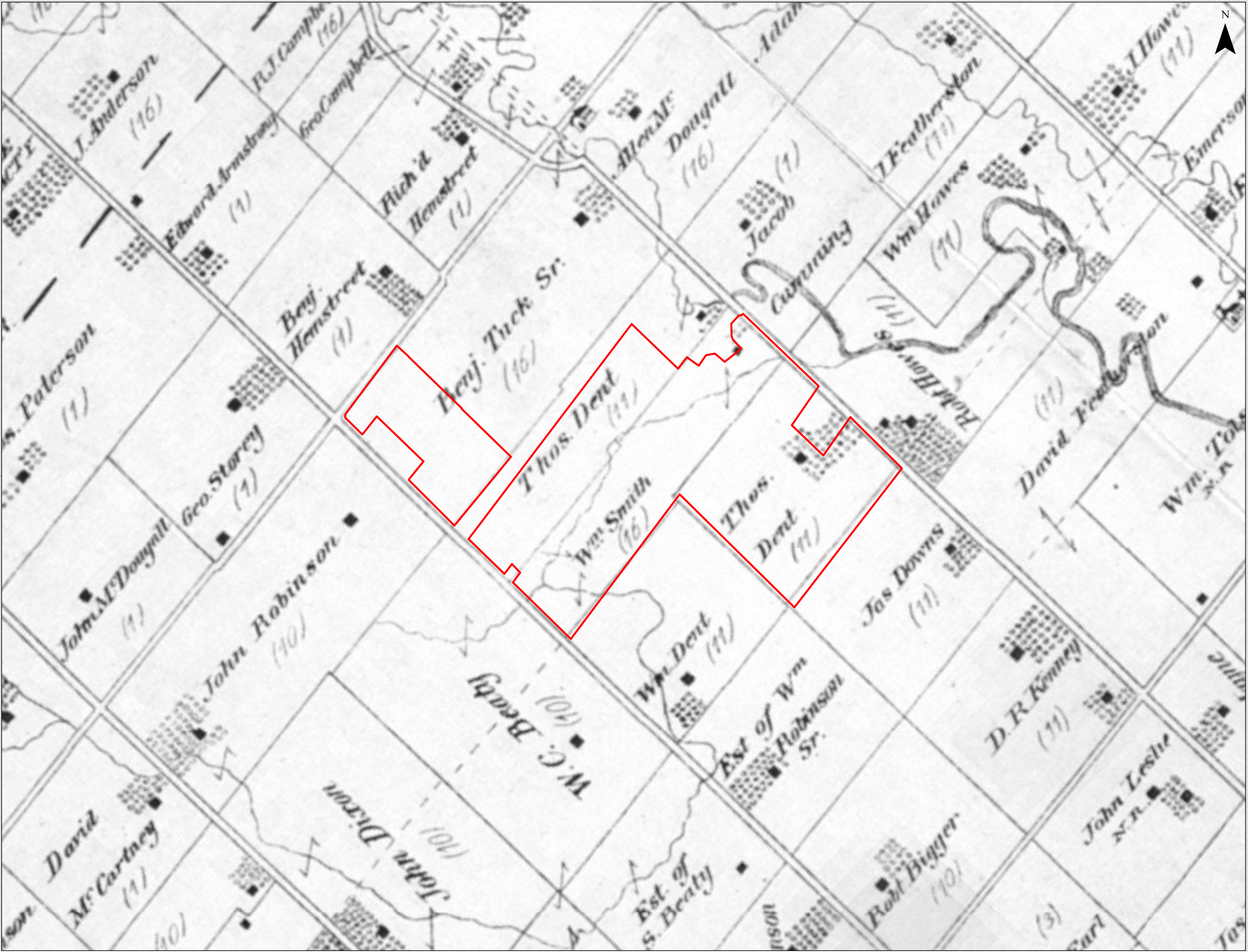
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Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Remington Milton Lands

Figure 3: Portion of the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Trafalgar Township

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Date: January, 2021

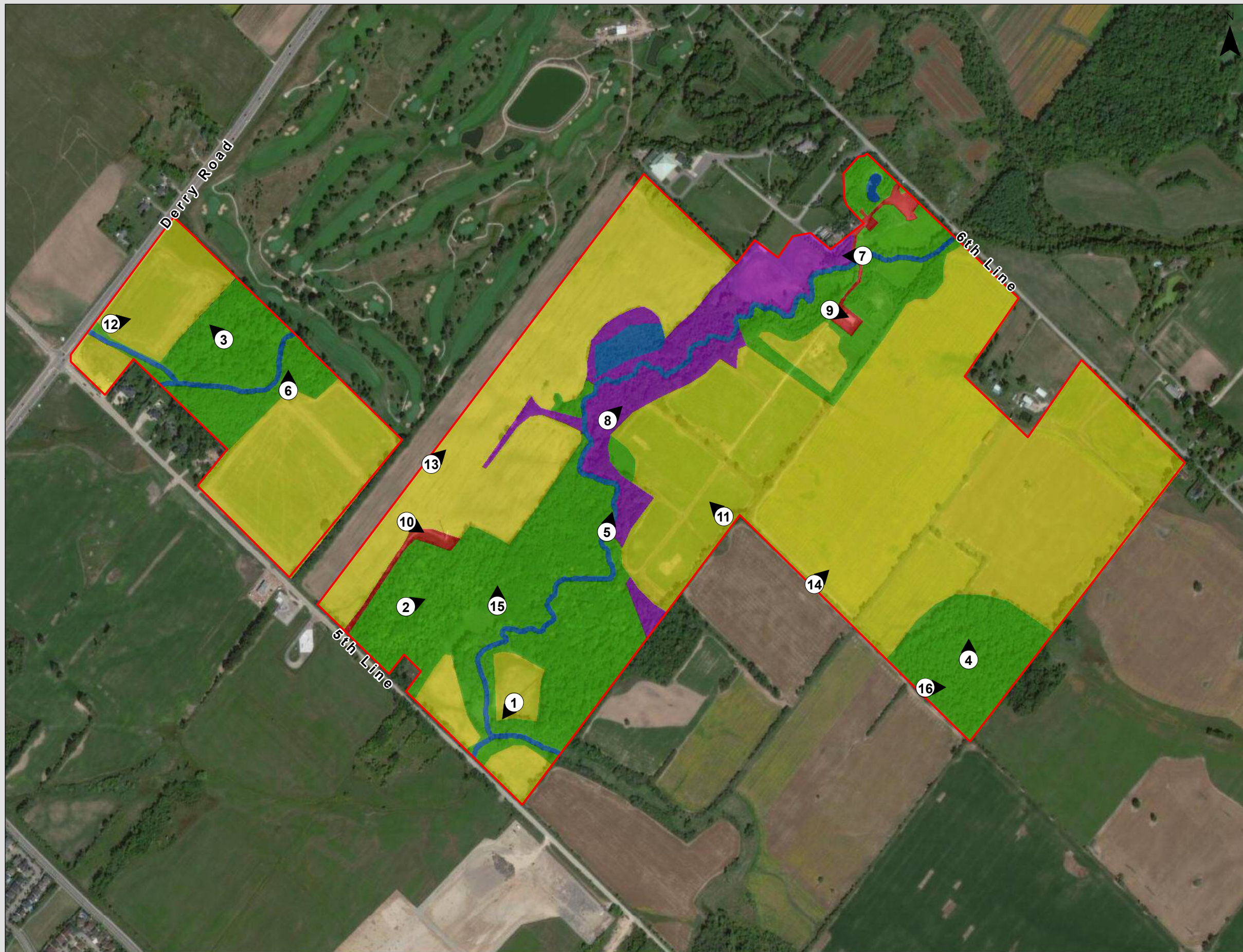
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NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Study Area



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of
the Remington
Milton Lands**

**Figure 4: Assessment
Strategies and Results**

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Date: January, 2021

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:7,500

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Photo Location
- Study Area
- Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey
- Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey
- Steeply Sloped, Not Assessed
- Low Lying and Wet, Not Assessed
- Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed

