

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

5122 First Line
Part of Lot 1, Concession 1
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar North
Historic County of Halton

August 17, 2022
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of their Due Diligence for a Study Area which is approximately 20.56 Ha in size, prior to severance.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Pedestrian and Test Pit Survey, 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. Areas found to be disturbed such as the animals enclosures were subject to a 10 m Test Pit Survey, which returned to a 5 m transect when undisturbed areas were encountered. A 5 m Judgmental Test Pit sure was undertaken for areas that were clearly graded and impacted.

During the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment one Indigenous Isolated Findspot (Findspot #1) was identified and represented a fragmentary and unidentified projectile point manufactured from Onondaga chert. Additionally, a Euro-Canadian scatter was identified and registered as the Jockey Site (AiGw-1041). The identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) was subject to a Stage 2 CSP with all artifacts being retained. As a whole assemblage, retained artifacts suggest a lengthy timespan of occupation. However, when reviewing the strictly pre-1900 diagnostic artifacts within the assemblage, and reviewing the Class productivity, the site likely represents a small refuse area or sheet midden related to the 19th century occupation of the property from 1829 - 1871. The archival data suggests the site is potentially related to the occupation of the property by the Wilson family.

Given the paucity of artifacts strictly dated to the 19th century, the historical records reviewed, and the lack of Class variability, the Jockey Site can be deemed to be of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- The identified Isolated Findspot # 1 is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the findspot is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).

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- The identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the site is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Project Personnel

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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the property (the Study Area) located at the municipal address of 5122 First Line, Milton, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar North in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted at the request of the proponent as part of their Due Diligence of the Study Area. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken at the discretion of the proponent and was not conducted under the direction of any Approval Authority.

The archaeological assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 20.56 Ha property.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular, approximately 20.56 Ha in size, is predominantly active agricultural lands, with an extant and occupied home and associated outbuildings and manicured lawns (Maps 2 & 3).

The majority of the Study Area is located within the Bronte Creek Watershed with the northeast corner within the Sixteen Mile Watershed. A watercourse associated with Bronte Creek is 243 m southwest of the Study Area. The southern portion of the property contains a drainage course emptying south toward Bronte Creek and centralised is a small artificial pond.

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain (33) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Treaty History

The Study Area lies within the legal dominion of the The Head of the Lake Purchase, also known as Treaty #14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Bronte and Etobicoke. It covers up to the around Brampton where it meets the Ajetance Purchase to the

north. Treaty 14 was signed in 1806 by representatives of the Mississauga Peoples and the Crown (MIA 2020).

2.2. County History

Halton Region originally belonged to the Nassua District before it was renamed the Home District in the 1792 Provincial Act. In 1816 when the districts were again redefined it became part of The Gore District alongside Wentworth County and was largely settled by United Empire Loyalists beginning in the 1780s boasting a fast growing economy. Shortly after the signing the Mississauga Tract Treaty in 1806 more lands in this area were surveyed and slated for settlement. Alongside this, the building of York Road or Highway 5 which connected Toronto and London, set the stage for fast settlement with 667 people calling Halton home by 1817(Mika & Mika 1982)(Walker & Miles 1877). Settlers from the British Isles and Ireland started flooding in, mainly in the lands to the north of the district. Halton, named for Major William Halton, was defined as a county within the district of Gore alongside Wentworth in 1816. In 1853, Gore was disbanded and Halton and Wentworth counties were separated. Halton retained the townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassawaweya(Walker & Miles 1877). Overtime townships were pulled in and pushed out but by its ascension to Region Municipality in 1974 Halton contained the City of Burlington, townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya and the towns of Georgetown, Halton Hills, Milton, and Oakville (Mika & Mika 1982)(Rayburn 1997).

Industry in Halton centred around agriculture and the milling potential of the rivers running through it. Community centres were built around milling and rapidly grew with the introductions of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Hamilton and North Western, and Credit Valley Railways. These railways were paramount in bolstering Halton's thriving manufacturing industries as the roads were often difficult to navigate and this slowed trade previously (Mika & Mika 1982). The 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County admits that when it comes to travel in Halton, "...its roads are, as a general thing, only fit for travel in summer or when covered with snow. At other times the mud is something to be remembered with anything but pleasure by the unfortunate traveller." (Walker & Miles 1877).

2.3. Local History

Milton is the county town of Halton Region situated on Sixteen Mile Creek. Milton began as a sawmill settlement in 1822 called Martin's Mills after Jasper and Sarah Martin who built, owned, and operated the first grist mill on that portion of the river (Rayburn 1997). Martin's grist mill was one of the first and only in the area and quickly attracted settlement with the

population of Milton reaching 100 by 1837. The original settlers were United Empire Loyalists, English, Scottish, and Irish. With its fast growing population, Martin and the other settlers elected to name the community after the poet John Milton (Moreau 2021). In 1853, Milton became the location for Halton County's government and in 1857, Milton was formerly incorporated as a town. Despite all of this upward growth Milton found itself truncated due to the poor conditions of the roads connecting it to other community hubs until a connecting rail line was finally built in 1876 (Walker & Miles 1877). Milton's economy is still largely centred around manufacturing and distribution with it also becoming a popular suburb of Toronto. It was considered one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada with its population almost tripling between 2001 and 2016 (Moreau 2021).

2.4. Study Area History

No specific historical data beyond the presented historical mapping reviewed and discussed below was identified which was pertinent to the Study Area.

Map 4: Patent Map of Trafalgar Undated (Archives of Ontario 2022)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of John Willson. There are no structures noted on or adjacent to the Study Area .

Map 5: 1858 Historic Atlas of the County of Halton (Tremaine 1858)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of Matthew Willson. There are no structures noted on or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: 1877 "Trafalgar North" (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of M. Willson. There is a farm house and associated orchard represented roughly in the centre of the Study Area .

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate

- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

2.5. Archival Data

The following archival information was found in relation to the 19th century land ownership and habitation.

TABLE 1: LAND TRANSACTION HISTORY NORTH PART LOT 1, CONCESSION 1

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity	Amount £/\$
Patent	July 6, 1833	Crown	John Willson	100 Acres East Half	
Will	July 28, 1852	John Willson	Matthew Willson	50 acres Northwest half of East half	
Asst of Mortgage	April 18, 1864	John Howell, late treasurer of Trafalgar, wife	[... Appelbe], Treasurer	50 acres Northwest half of East half	
Barter & Sale	July 16, 1873	James Appelbe, Treasurer of the Township of Trafalgar	Matthew Wilson	50 acres [illegible] West quarter half of East half	
Executors Deed	Aug 1, 1911	Eliza Jane Wilson, Spinster surviving executor of last will and testament of Matthew Wilson Deceased	Eliza Jane Wilson in her personal capacity	50 acres Northwest quarter half of East half and other land	\$6000
Grant	Mar 26, 1919	Eliza Jane Ritchley married woman (formerly Eliza Jane Wilson, spinster)	Isaac McCready	50 acres Northwest quarter half of East half and other land	\$9500
Grant	Dec 10, 1921	Isaac McCready & wife	Richard Stout	50 acres Northwest quarter half of East half and other land	\$10750

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TABLE 2: PERSONAL CENSUS 1842 (LAC 1842)

Name	Con:Lot	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
John Wilson	2:23					Farmer	Owner in 1 building
George Grange	1:1					Farmer	Renting 1 building
[Anne Frennoa]	1:1					Farmer	Owner in 1 building

TABLE 3: PERSONAL CENSUS 1851 (LAC 1851)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
John Wilson	65	M	Widowed	Ireland	Farmer	1 Storey Frame
John	25	M		Canada	Labourer	
William	18	M		Canada	Labourer	
Matthew	16	M		Canada	Labourer	
Margaret	20	F		Canada		
John Daugherty	9	M		Ireland		

TABLE 4: PERSONAL CENSUS 1861 (LAC 1861)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Matthew Willson	27	M	Married	Canada West	Farmer	Frame 1.5 Storey
Dora Willson	25	F	Married	Ireland		
Mary M Willson	3	F	Single	Canada West		
Mary J Davidson	16	F	Single	Canada West		(Non family)

TABLE 5: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 1861 (LAC 1861)

Name	Con:Lot	Acres Held by Family	Acres under Cultivation	Acres Wild
Matthew Willson	1 part 1	125	71	54

TABLE 6: PERSONAL CENSUS 1871 (LAC 1871)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Matthew Wilson	36	M	Married	Ontario	Farmer	

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Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Dora	34	F	Married	Ireland		
Mary	12	F	Single	Ontario		
Eliza	10	F	Single	Ontario		
William	9	M	Single	Ontario		
Owen Monaghan	24	M	Single	Ontario	Teacher	

TABLE 7: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 1871 (LAC 1871)

Name	Con:Lot	Ownership	Acres Held	Acres Improved
Matthew Willson	1:2	Owned	118	85

TABLE 8: PERSONAL CENSUS 1881 (LAC 1881)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Matthew Wilson	47	M	Married	Ontario	Farmer	
Dora	44	F	Married	Ireland		
Mary	22	F	Single	Ontario		
Eliza	20	F	Single	Ontario		
William Young	23	M	Single	England	Farm Labourer	

TABLE 9: PERSONAL CENSUS 1891 (LAC 1891)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Matthew Wilson	54	M	Married	Ontario	Farmer	[Con] 2 storey, 11 rooms
Dora	54	F	Married	Ireland		
Eliza	29	F	Single	Ontario		
Henry Kennel	14	M	Single	England	Farm Labourer	
Alex Kirkpatrick	30	M	Single	Ireland	Farm Labourer	

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TABLE 10: PERSONAL CENSUS 1901 (LAC 1901)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Dora Wilson	64	F	Widowed	Ireland	Farmer - Employs 1	
Eliza	37	F	Single	Ontario		

TABLE 11: PERSONAL CENSUS 1911 (LAC 1911)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Eliza J Wilson	47	F	Single	Ontario	<i>Illegible</i>	
Archie Armstrong	53	M	Single	Ontario	<i>Illegible</i>	
Milton McCowin	19	M	Single	Ontario	Farm Labourer	
Henry Roberts	25	M	Single	Ontario	Farm Labourer	

TABLE 12: PERSONAL CENSUS 1921 (LAC 1921)

Name	Con:Lot	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Isaac McCreedy	1:1,2,3 pts	38				Farmer - Employer	Owned, Concrete
Josephine	1:1,2,3 pts	36					
Clarence	1:1,2,3 pts	9					
Norman	1:1,2,3 pts	7					
Margerie	1:1,2,3 pts	2					
Jospeh Walter	1:1,2,3 pts	16				Farm Labourer	

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on June 29, 2022, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 595074 N 4812326 indicated that there are 52 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 13: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-1011	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	Unknown	Unknown
AiGw-1016	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1017	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	hunting loss
AiGw-103	Everett 3	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-104	Proud	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-105	Marshall	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-106	Death	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-122	Garden Area	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-184	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-185	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-186	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-190	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-204	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-368	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-539	Location 11	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGw-546	RR25H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-982	Location 2	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-983	Location 3	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGw-984	Onhwa'ti'	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-985	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-100	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-108	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-389		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGx-390	Ahonwatindathahra'	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-391	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-392	Aonhwentsientsih	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-393	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-394	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-395	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-396	Location 12	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGx-397	Adjutant-Weggishgomin	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-398	Cabibonike	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-399	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-400	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-401	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-402	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-404	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-405	Location 38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-406	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-407	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-408	Location 45	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite, dump
AiGx-409	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-410	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, scatter
AiGx-411	Location 51	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-412	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-413	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-414	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, findspot
AiGx-425	Location 61	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-426	Pagitaniquatoibe	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-427	Kawahkitahaquibe	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-46	Martin	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-45	Martin 2	Archaic, Late Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of the Reports Module of the provincial PastPortal system indicates that one previous archaeological assessment has been conducted.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0445-2022

Provincial Status: Report Submitted to the Archaeology Program Unit

Licensee: T. Irvin

Consultant Firm: IHI

Date of Report: 02/12/2022

Executive Summary: *"Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of a Development Application for a Study Area which is approximately 20.56 Ha in size, prior to severance.*

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Pedestrian and Test Pit Survey is recommended.

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals. Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:

- ▶ *All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects*
- ▶ *Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present*
- ▶ *All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil*
- ▶ *All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features*
- ▶ *All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery*
- ▶ *All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit*
- ▶ *All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner" (IHI 2022)*

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on June 29, 2022, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is situated within the limits of the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton 2008 Update (ASI 2009). The Master Plan was reviewed, but had no impact as to the findings, methods or recommendation so the archaeological assessment reported presented herein.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains an extant 19th century home that is noted on the Town of Milton's *Heritage List*.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic settlement, proximity of registered archaeological sites, and proximity to a watercourse.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Map 7).

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.

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 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in June and July of 2022 (see Table 14). The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

TABLE 14: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
June 30, 2022	25°C, light cloud cover	K. McGowan (R1299)	R. Stewart-Power
July 11, 2022	25°C, sunny	K. McGowan (R1299)	R. Stewart-Power
July 21, 2022	25°C, sunny	K. McGowan (R1299)	R. Stewart-Power
July 22, 2022	25°C, light cloud cover	K. McGowan (R1299)	R. Stewart-Power

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to consist of predominantly well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields which were subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey (Images 1-5). An extant and serviced farm complex was present within the centre of the property and contained a 19th century homestead and numerous out buildings, barns, pool and animals pens and tracks. Areas around this farm complex including manicured lawns and grassed areas within the property were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 6 -8). The enclosed animal paddocks were subject to an initial 5 m transect Test Pit Survey, but it was

readily apparent the soil disturbance had occurred within these areas and as such a 10 m transect Test Pit Survey was undertaken (Images 9-12). It should be noted that an area of undisturbed soils was noted in the southern limit of one of the paddocks, as such, the 10 m transect interval was stopped and a 5 m transect interval resumed. Examples of extensive soil disturbance and grading were noted in the central core of the farmstead where grading was evident along with subsurface utilities under a large enclosed animal paddock (Image 13). High voltage power lines were present and buried throughout the property further indicating extensive disturbance (Image 14). A large pond was also present within the central portion of the farm complex, and it was clear that this was artificial given the graded slope forming the edge (Image 15). The areas of grading present around the pond and the large animal enclosure were each subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.

During the completed 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey one Indigenous Isolated Findspot was identified along with a Euro-Canadian scatter. This archaeological resource was identified as an Isolated Findspot as the Field Director undertook a 1 m intensification transect for a 20 m buffer around the artifact, no other archaeological resources were noted (Image 17). During the Pedestrian Survey one Euro-Canadian site was identified and a 1 m transect CSP was conducted over the site area until a minimum sterile radius of 20 m was achieved around the findspots (Images 18-20). All artifacts were collected via their GPS waypoint. All GPS waypoints were collected using a EMLID Reach RS rover and base station system with an accuracy set to 20 cm.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of one Euro-Canadian archaeological site registered as the Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) as well as an Indigenous Isolated Findspot consisting of an fragmentary and unidentified Onondaga Chert Projectile Point.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 15: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Name	Borden #	Type	Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Artifact Yield	Site Area m ²
Jockey	AiGw-1041	Site - Scatter	Euro-Canadian	Pedestrian	28	
Isolated Findspot 1	NA	Isolated Findspot	Indigenous	Pedestrian	1	1

TABLE 16: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
5 m Transect Pedestrian Survey	1 x Isolated Findspot	14.52	70.6%
5 m Transect Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.60	7.8%
5 m Transect Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.23	1.1%
10 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	2.35	11.4%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet	-	0.06	0.3%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, etc.	-	1.88	9.1%
Total		20.56	100

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 CSP of the Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) resulted in the collection of 28 artifacts from a total of 24 findspots.

TABLE 17: JOCKEY SITE STAGE 2 CSP PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	21	75.00%
Activities	1	3.57%
Architectural	1	3.57%
20th Century	4	14.29%
Personal	1	3.57%

TABLE 18: JOCKEY SITE AIGW-1041 STAGE 2 CSP ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Qty
Kitchen	21
Utilitarian	4
Glass	4
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	2
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	2
Tableware	17
Ceramic - Whiteware	17
WW Transfer Green	1
WW Transfer Blue	3
WW Transfer Lavender	6
WW Plain	6
WW Sponge Monochrome	1
20th Century	4
Glass Pane	4
Glass	4
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	4
Activities	1
Utilitarian	1
Earthenware Red	1
Coarse Red Earthenware	1
Architectural	1
Nails/Fasteners	1
Metal	1
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	1
Personal	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Metal - Copper	1
Buckle	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

This site consisted almost exclusively of artifacts related to the Kitchen Class (n=21, 75%), Whitewares were the predominant ceramic ware (n=17), with examples of Sponge Monochrome (n=1), Transfer Green (n=1), Transfer Blue (n=4)3, and Transfer Lavender (n=6) being present. Minor amounts of artifacts related to Architectural (n=1) and Personal Classes (n=1) were recovered. Four artifacts distinct to the 20th century were also recovered, modern glass.

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1829 -1945. A refined review of date diagnostic materials which have manufacturing periods period pre-1900 and post-1800 a deposition date of 1829 - 1871 results, however, there are only a total of 13 artifacts which fall within this date range. Given the paucity of strictly 19th century artifacts, the site is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 19).

TABLE 19: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0414-2021	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0414-2021	Digital Files	-
Artifacts; P379-		

8. GPS DATA

The following GPS waypoints were obtained used a EMLID Reach RS+ GPS system with an accuracy set to 20 centimetres.

TABLE 20: GPS WAYPOINTS NAD 82

Waypoint	Zone	UTM Waypoint Easting / Northing
Isolated Findspot #1	17T	595113 E 4812506 N
Jockey Site AiGw-1041 Centre	17T	594919 E 4812239 N
Jockey Site AiGw-1041 North	17T	594928 E 4812239 N
Jockey Site AiGw-1041 South	17T	594908 E 4812164 N
Jockey Site AiGw-1041 West	17T	594901 E 4812195 N

Waypoint	Zone	UTM Waypoint Easting / Northing
Jockey Site AiGw-1041 East	17T	594944 E 4812212 N
Site Datum A: South Corner of Barn	17T	595130 E 4812241 N
Site Datum B: North Corner of Barn	17T	595148 E 4812263 N

9. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 survey, measuring approximately 20.56 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. One Euro-Canadian site was identified during the pedestrian survey and registered as the Jockey Site AiGw-1041.

The identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) was subject to a Stage 2 CSP with all artifacts being retained. As a whole assemblage, retained artifacts suggest a lengthy timespan of occupation. However, when reviewing the strictly pre-1900 diagnostic artifacts within the assemblage, and reviewing the Class productivity, the site likely represents a small refuse area or sheet midden related to the 19th century occupation of the property from 1829 - 1871. The archival data suggests the site is potentially related to the occupation of the property by the Wilson family. The lack of Class variability present, but noting the degree of decorative variability within the Tableware Group suggests the site is related to a deposition event related to Kitchen related activities.

Given the paucity of artifacts strictly dated to the 19th century, the historical records reviewed, and the lack of Class variability, the Jockey Site can be deemed to be of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the site is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).

The Indigenous Isolated Findspot (Findspot #1) is a fragmentary and unidentified projectile point manufactured from Onondaga chert and is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the site is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).

10. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) has been sufficiently assessed and retains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required.
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

11. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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 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 archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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 licence.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area subject to 5 m Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to 5 m Pedestrian Survey.



Image 3: Study Area subject to 5 m Pedestrian Survey.



Image 4: Study Area subject to 5 m Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Pedestrian Survey.



Image 6: Study Area subject to 5 m Test Pit Survey; note extant house.



Image 7: Study Area subject to 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Disturbance from in-ground pool.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting 10 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Study Area subject to 10 m Test Pit Survey; note high voltage utility line marked.



Image 11: Sample Test Pit showing disturbance.



Image 12: Sample Test Pit showing disturbance.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 13: Area of disturbance, note grading changes and high voltage utilities.



Image 14: Area of disturbance, note high voltage utilities.



Image 15: Graded berm around artificial pond; area subject to 5 m Judgmental test Pit Survey.



Image 16: Graded area subject to 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 17: 1 m Transect Intensification around Isolated Findspot #1.



Image 18: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP of the identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site.



Image 19: Sample of CSP soil visibility.



Image 20: Sample of CSP soil visibility.

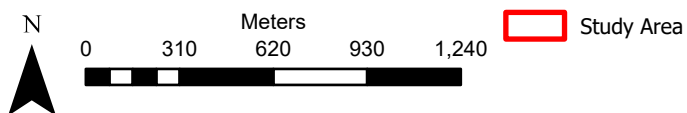
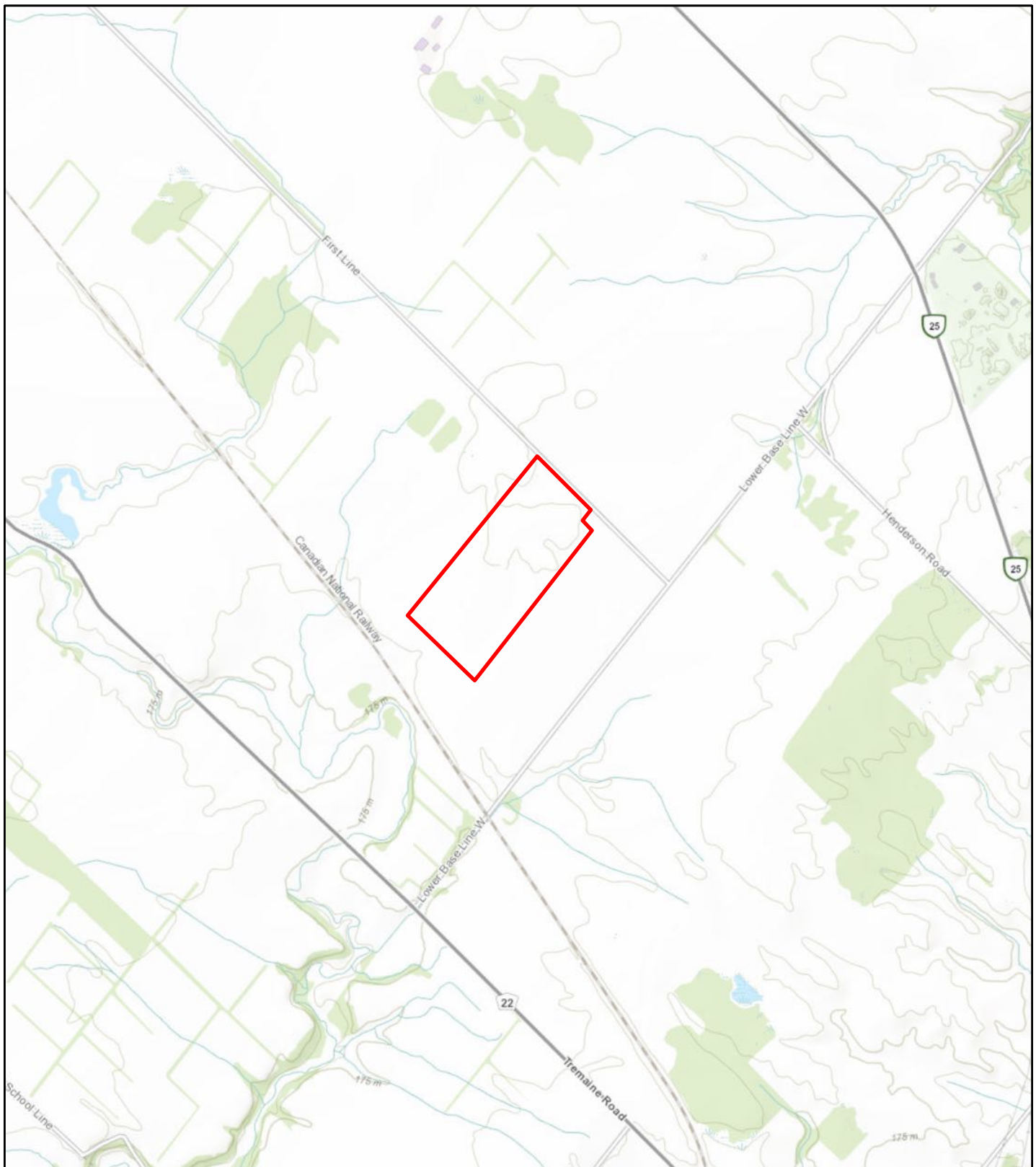
13. FIGURES



- A:** Onondaga Fragmentary Projectile Point (IF#1.P496.S2)
B: Fragmentary Nail (AiGw-1041.CSP0.24)
C: Modern Glass (AiGw-1041.CSP0.04)
D: Whiteware Plain (AiGw-1041.CSP0.08)
E: Whiteware Transfer Lavender (AiGw-1041.CSP0.24)
F: Whiteware Sponge Monochrome (AiGw-1041.CSP0.02)

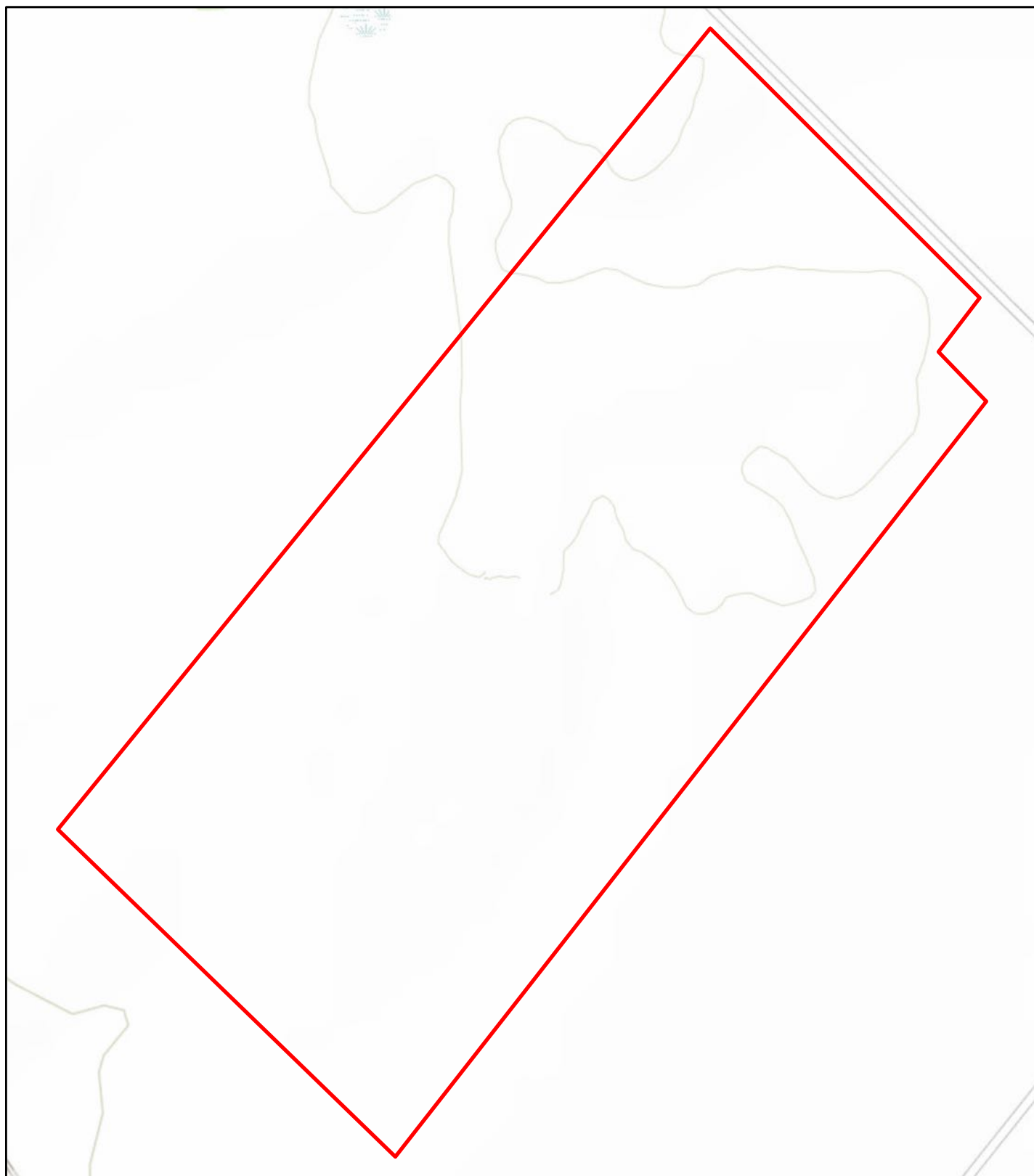
- G:** Copper Buckle (AiGw-1041.CSP0.26)
H: Red Earthenware Glazed (AiGw-1041.CSP0.13)

14. MAPS



Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, METI/ NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 60 120 180 240

 Study Area

Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

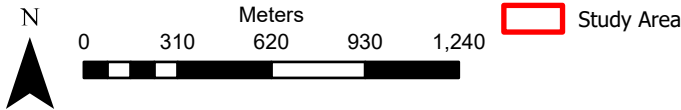
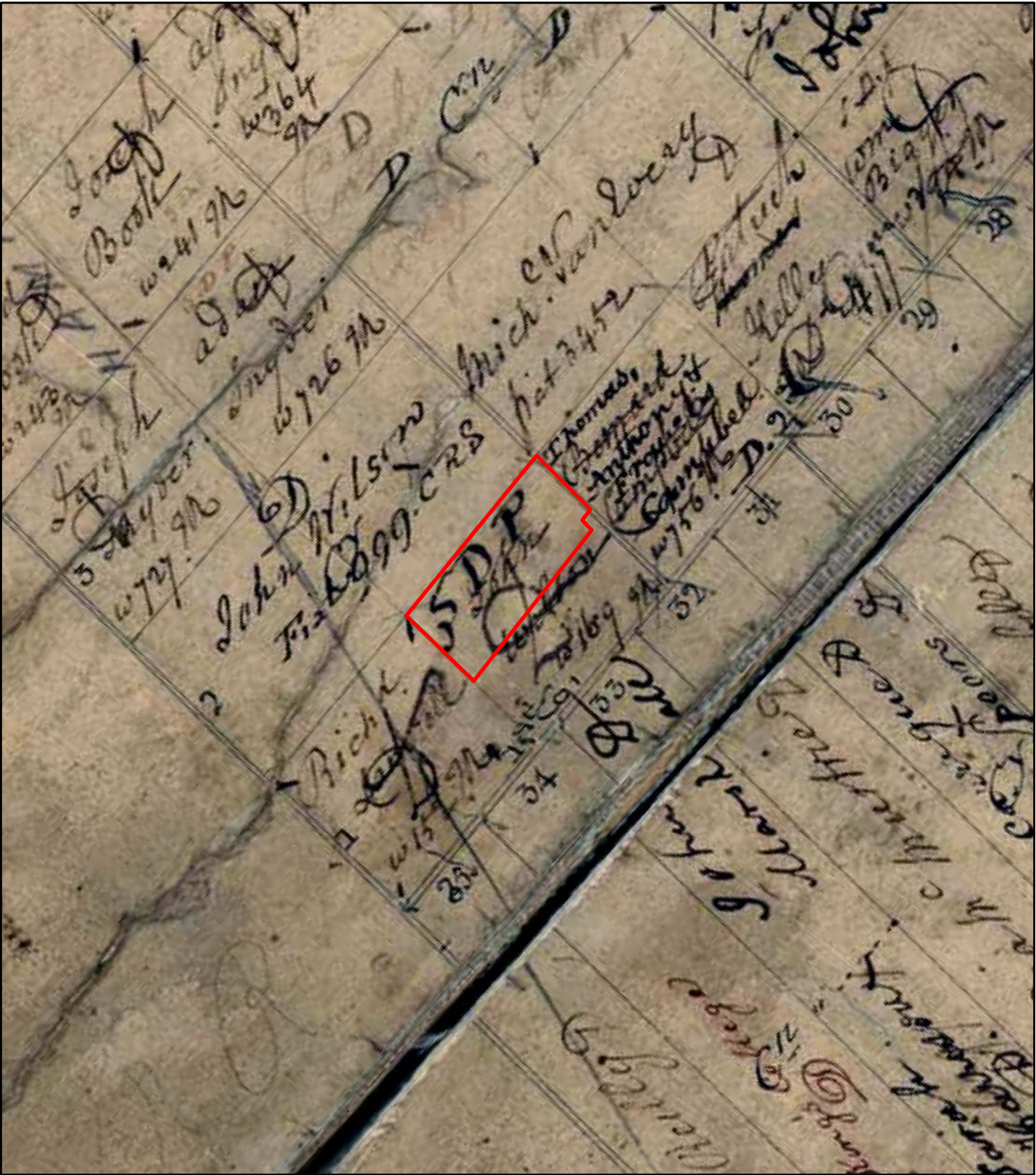


N
0 60 120 180 240
Meters

 Study Area

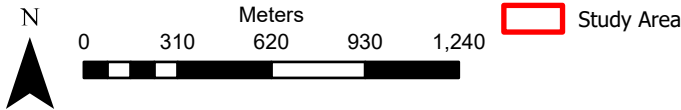
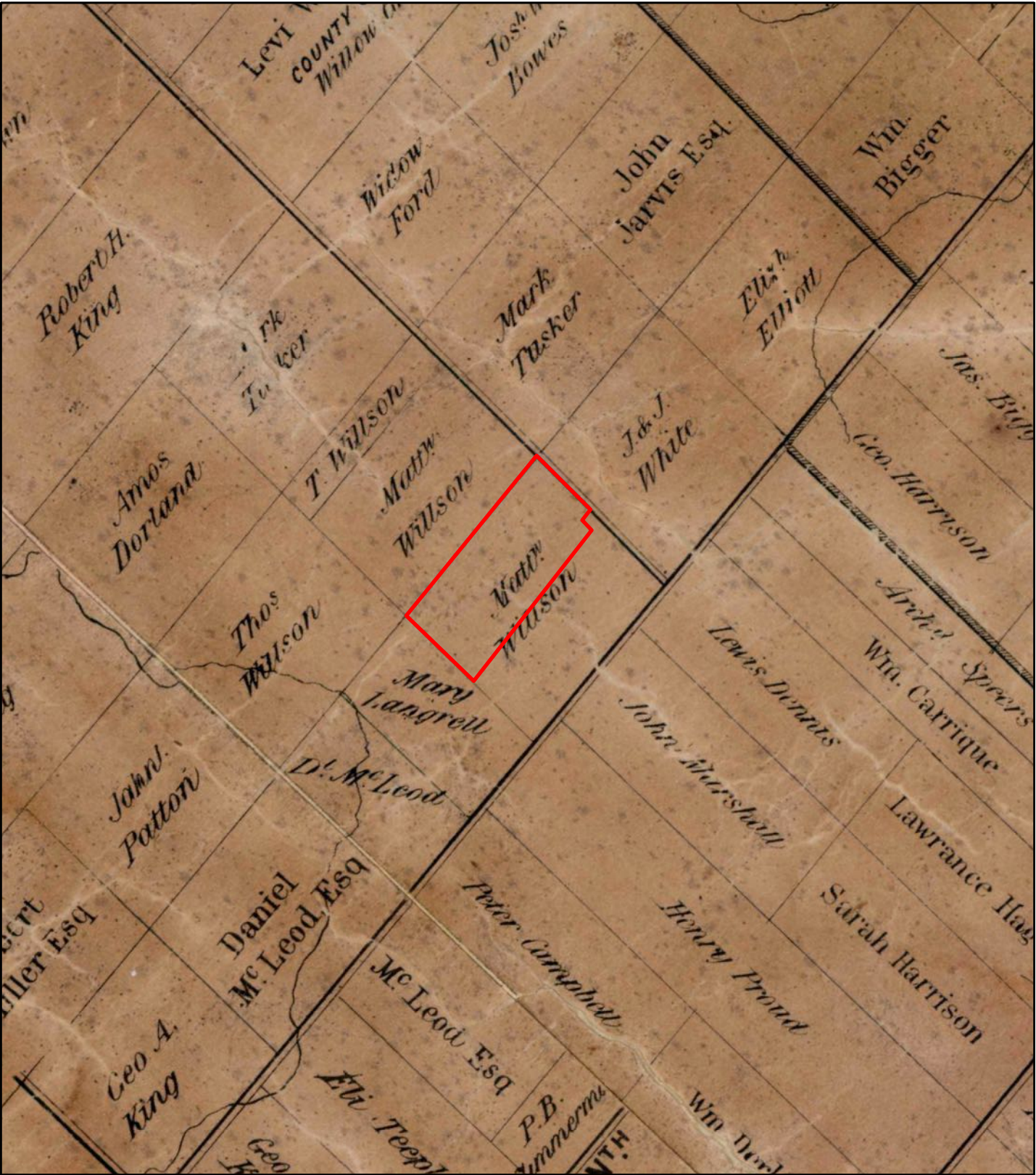
Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



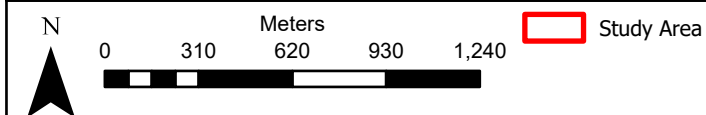
Source: Archives of Ontario 2022

Map 4: Study Area atop undated Patent Map



Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 5: Study Area atop 1858 Historic Map



Map 6: Study Area atop 1877 Historic Map



Meters
0 60 120 180 240



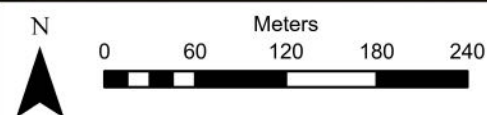
Study Area



Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Survey Recommended

Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

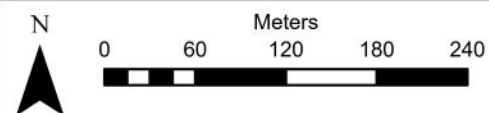
Map 7: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

- Study Area
- ➔ Photo # & Direction
- 5 m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: 2x Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5 m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: Graded and Disturbed No Archaeological Resources
- 10 m Test Pit Survey Conducted: Disturbed No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, etc.

Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Methodologies



Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

- Study Area
- Jockey Site AiGw-1041: Euro-Canadian CSP Findspot
- Indigenous Isolated Findspot #1
- Jockey Site Stage 2 CSP Limit
- Site Datum A
- ▲ Site Datum B
- Photo # & Direction

Map 9: Stage 2 Results of Assessments - Identified Archaeological Resources

15. REFERENCES

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16. APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue

Provenience	Catalogue #	Lot	Lot Depth (cm)	Class	Group	Material	Item	Motif / Colour	Form	Item Notes	Alteration	Qty
Jockey Findspot 1	AIgw.1041.CSP01			Kitchen	Utilitarian	Glass	Glass Bottle Body Fragment	Aqua				1
Jockey Findspot 2	AIgw.1041.CSP0.02			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Sponged Monochrome					1
Jockey Findspot 3	AIgw.1041.CSP0.03			Kitchen	Utilitarian	Glass	Glass Bottle Base Fragment	Solarized				1
Jockey Findspot 4	AIgw.1041.CSP0.04			20th Century	Glass Pane	Glass	Glass Pane - Modern/Safety					1
Jockey Findspot 5	AIgw.1041.CSP0.05			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Blue					1
Jockey Findspot 6	AIgw.1041.CSP0.06			Kitchen	Utilitarian	Glass	Glass Bottle Body Fragment	Aqua				1
Jockey Findspot 7	AIgw.1041.CSP0.07			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Lavender					2
Jockey Findspot 8	AIgw.1041.CSP0.08			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain					1
Jockey Findspot 9	AIgw.1041.CSP0.09			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Lavender					1
Jockey Findspot 10	AIgw.1041.CSP0.10			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain					1
Jockey Findspot 11	AIgw.1041.CSP0.11			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Lavender					1
Jockey Findspot 12	AIgw.1041.CSP0.12			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain					1
Jockey Findspot 12	AIgw.1041.CSP0.13			Activities	Utilitarian	Earthenware Red	Coarse Red Earthenware	Brown Glaze				1
Jockey Findspot 13	AIgw.1041.CSP0.14			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Blue					1
Jockey Findspot 13	AIgw.1041.CSP0.15			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain					1
Jockey Findspot 14	AIgw.1041.CSP0.16			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Lavender					2
Jockey Findspot 15	AIgw.1041.CSP0.17			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Blue					1
Jockey Findspot 16	AIgw.1041.CSP0.18			Kitchen	Utilitarian	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Transfer Green					1
Jockey Findspot 17	AIgw.1041.CSP0.19			Kitchen	Utilitarian	Glass	Glass Bottle Base Fragment					1
Jockey Findspot 18	AIgw.1041.CSP0.20			20th Century	Glass Pane	Glass	Glass Pane - Modern/Safety					1
Jockey Findspot 19	AIgw.1041.CSP0.21			20th Century	Glass Pane	Glass	Glass Pane - Modern/Safety					1
Jockey Findspot 20	AIgw.1041.CSP0.22			20th Century	Glass Pane	Glass	Glass Pane - Modern/Safety					1
Jockey Findspot 21	AIgw.1041.CSP0.23			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain	Brown Glaze				1
Jockey Findspot 22	AIgw.1041.CSP0.24			Architectural	Nails/Fasteners	Metal	Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary					1
Jockey Findspot 23	AIgw.1041.CSP0.25			Kitchen	Tableware	Ceramic - Whiteware	WW Plain					1
Jockey Findspot 24	AIgw.1041.CSP0.26			Personal	Attire & Jewelry	Metal - Copper	Buckle					1
Isolated Findspot #1	IF#1.P396.S2			Indigenous	Indigenous Projectile Point	Chert - Onondaga	Projectile Point - Fragmenty & Unidentifiable					1