



28 October 2016

STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Site AjGw-447, Renaissance Festival Property, Part of Lot 7, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

John Rafter
Mattamy Development Corp.
433 Steeles Avenue East
Milton, Ontario
L9T 8Z4

Licensee: Carla Parslow

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Distribution:

1 PDF - Mattamy Development Corp.
1 PDF - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
1 Hard Copy - Golder Associates Ltd.





Executive Summary

Stage 4 mitigation was undertaken by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of Mattamy Development Corp. (Mattamy) for archaeological site AjGw-447 located on part of Lot 7, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Map 1). The site was identified during a Stage 2 field survey conducted by Archaeologix Inc. in July and August 2006 (Archaeologix 2006); a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed by Golder in July 2009 (Golder 2014). The Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 was undertaken as a condition of development approval under the Ontario *Planning Act*, prior to the property being developed into a residential subdivision.

Avoidance and protection of archaeological sites is always the preferred method of mitigation. Mattamy has confirmed that avoidance and protection of AjGw-447 was not possible based on the current development plan. The Stage 4 mitigation included mechanical topsoil removal over the site area, followed by a visual inspection of the subsoil interface to identify any cultural features that may have been present. Further details on the Stage 4 methodology are provided in Section 2.0.

Following a discussion with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) regarding the Stage 4 field work strategy (Supplement C), the Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 included mechanical topsoil removal over the site area, followed by a visual inspection of the subsoil interface to identify any cultural features that may have been present. No artifacts were recovered or cultural features identified during the Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447. AjGw-447 has now been completely mitigated and no additional assessment or mitigation is required.

The MTCS 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 MTCS Terms and Conditions for archaeological licencees, 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.



Personnel

Project Manager	Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243), Associate, Senior Archaeologist
Licensed Archaeologist	Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243), Associate, Senior Archaeologist
Licensed Field Director	Etienne Taschereau, B.A. (R1087)
Field Technician	Donny Vongphakdy
Report Production	Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)
Senior Review	Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243), Associate, Senior Archaeologist
GIS	John Campo, B.Sc.

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact	John Rafter, Mattamy Development Corp.
W.M. Petrie & Sons Contracting Ltd.	Ryan Wood



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Stage 4 mitigation was undertaken by Golder on behalf of Mattamy for archaeological site AjGx-447 located on part of Lot 7, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Map 1). The site was identified during a Stage 2 field survey conducted by Archaeologix Inc. in July and August 2006 (Archaeologix 2006); a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed by Golder in July 2009 (Golder 2014). The Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 was undertaken as a condition of development approval under the Ontario *Planning Act*, prior to the property being developed into a residential subdivision. No development plan has been prepared for the property, however Appendix A provides the survey plan for the property.

Avoidance and protection of archaeological sites is always the preferred method of mitigation. Mattamy has confirmed that avoidance and protection of AjGw-447 was not possible based on the current development plan. The Stage 4 mitigation included mechanical topsoil removal over the site area, followed by a visual inspection of the subsoil interface to identify any cultural features that may have been present. Further details on the Stage 4 methodology are provided in Section 2.0.

In accordance with the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the objectives of the Stage 4 mitigation by excavation were:

- To document the archaeological context, cultural features and artifacts for all parts of the archaeological site;
- To document the removal of the archaeological site; and
- To preserve the information about the archaeological site for future study.

In addition, Golder also examined background data sources located within the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and within Golder's corporate library.

The Stage 4 mitigation was conducted under Project Information Form (PIF) P243-0318-2016, issued to Carla Parslow of Golder by the MTCS. Day-to-day field direction was delegated by Dr. Parslow to Etienne Taschereau (R1087) in accordance with MTCS procedures as outlined in the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Permission to enter the property for the purposes of a Stage 4 mitigation was granted by John Rafter of Mattamy.

In accordance with the MTCS' *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* draft technical memorandum, Aboriginal engagement was conducted as part of the Stage 4 mitigation. Details of this engagement are provided in Supplement D.

1.2 Historical Context

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. The area was known for mixed crop farming, orchards and poultry raising, particularly turkeys (Blair 2006:3-5).



The map of Trafalgar Township in the 1877 Walker & Miles *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* indicates three structures within the limits of the larger Renaissance Festival study area (Golder 2009). In 1877, the owner of the south half of Lot 7 is listed as Emerson Eeatherston and his house is illustrated in the same approximate area that is excluded from the current subject property. The owner of the north half of Lot 7 and portion of Lot 8 is listed as William McConnel. Two structures are illustrated on the historical map, one in the same area as the abandoned demolished house lot along Eighth Line Road, and the other is illustrated north of the first on the same road. Both structures correspond with Euro-Canadian archaeological sites identified during the Stage 2 assessment. Location 6 is in the same approximate location as the northernmost structure illustrated along Eighth Line Road, and Location 8 is more southerly, in the same approximate location as the structure with associated orchards.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural environment

The larger Renaissance Property study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region. Chapman and Putnam (1984: 174) describe the Peel Plain accordingly:

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.

The closest source of potable water is East Sixteen Mile Creek which transects the southern portion of the subject property along Trafalgar Road (Map 1). Numerous seasonal creeks also transect the subject property. The soils of the study area consist of alluvial and low sand ridges intermingled with the surrounding clay plain.

1.3.2 Cultural Chronology for South-central Ontario

Table 1 provides a general outline of the culture history for southern Ontario drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990). Defining characteristics for each period are presented in the comments column.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Palaeo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Palaeo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (Narrow Points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 950 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting, emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery



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Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Middle Woodland	Dentate Stamp and Pseudo-Scallop Shell Impressed pottery	400 B.C. - A.D. 500/800	increased sedentism
Late Woodland	Princess Point Complex	A.D. 500 - 1050	introduction of corn
	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900/1000 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Seneca, Mississaugas, Six Nations	A.D. 1650 - present	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1785 - present	European settlement

1.3.3 Previously Documented Archaeological Sites and Surveys

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that the Halton area was intensively utilized by Aboriginal peoples. An examination of the archaeological site database has shown that there are five registered sites within a one kilometre radius of AjGw-447 (Table 2); all of these sites were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the property, discussed below. A review of available sources suggests to date no archaeological assessments have been undertaken on adjacent properties.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of AjGw-447

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AjGw-451	Location 10	Unknown	Late Archaic
AjGw-450	Location 9	Unknown	Pre-contact Aboriginal
AjGw-449	Location 8	Unknown	Historical Euro-Canadian
AjGw-448	Location 6	Unknown	Historical Euro-Canadian
AjGw-446	Location 4	Unknown	Pre-contact Aboriginal

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment, conducted in 2006, resulted in the identification of 11 locations, including nine pre-contact Aboriginal locations and two historic Euro-Canadian domestic occupations (Archaeologix 2006). Only a small amount of Aboriginal cultural material was recovered from Locations 1, 2, 3, 7, and 11. Consequently the cultural heritage value or interest of these sites was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment was recommended. Euro-Canadian sites Location 6 (AjGw-448) and Location 8 (AjGw-449) produced a variety of artifacts dating predominantly to the late 19th to 20th century. Due to the late date of cultural material recovered the archaeological significance and information potential was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment was recommended for these sites. The Stage 2 investigation of Aboriginal sites Location 4 (AjGw-446), Location 5 (AjGw-447), Location 9 (AjGw-450) and Location 10 (AjGw-451) resulted in the recovery of a significant amount of Aboriginal cultural material and additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for these sites.



During the Stage 2 investigation, Location 5 (AjGw-447) was found to consist of a ten metre by five metre surface scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian material. In total, three pre-contact Aboriginal and one Euro-Canadian artifacts were noted, including one scraper, one pottery sherd, one piece of chipping detritus, and one pearlware fragment. The pottery sherd is small (1.9 cm by 1.7 cm) and is tempered with grit. The manufacturing technique for the sherd (e.g., coiled, paddle and anvil) cannot be determined. Its exterior surface is completely exfoliated while the interior surface treatment of the sherd is indiscernible. Given the small size of the sherd and its poor condition it can only be assigned to the Woodland period in general. Following the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended to better evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest of AjGw-447.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of three of the archaeological locations – Location 4 (AjGw-446), Location 9 (AjGw-450), and Location 10 (AjGw-451) – resulted in the recovery of little to no additional pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material and the cultural heritage value or interest of these sites has now been sufficiently documented. As a result Stage 4 archaeological mitigation or protection of these sites was not recommended.

The Stage 3 assessment of AjGw-447 included the hand excavation of 13 one-metre square test units, with test unit depths ranging between 13 centimetres and 20 centimetres deep. Only two artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 unit excavation: one piece of chipping detritus manufactured from Selkirk chert and one retouched flake manufactured from Haldimand chert. Selkirk chert is a moderate quality raw material that outcrops close to the embouchure of the Grand River along the north shore of Lake Erie. Its distribution as a secondary source material is similar to Onondaga chert, and it is frequently encountered as far west as the Chatham area. Haldimand chert is a relatively high quality raw material that outcrops along the Bois Blanc formation between Kohler and Hagersville, as well as in Cayuga, Ontario. The piece of chipping detritus is a secondary flake. The retouched flake was constructed from a retouch flake (in other words, a flake that was pressure flaked from a lithic tool while retouching that tool's edge has subsequently been retouched itself along one edge and used briefly before being discarded). The site was interpreted as a temporary campsite given the small number of artifacts recovered. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment recovered a fragmentary pottery sherd which dates the site to the Woodland (950 B.C. to 1650 A.D.).

Although a limited amount of non-diagnostic cultural material was recovered during the Stage 3 excavations, the significance and information potential of this site was judged to be high given the potential for encountering subsurface cultural features at Woodland Period sites, as evidenced by the pottery sherd recovered during the Stage 2 survey. As such, Stage 4 mitigation of impacts was recommended for AjGw-447 in advance of any ground disturbance activities.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 was conducted on July 25-26, 2016. The weather during the field work was overcast and humid (26°C) with a light drizzle (July 25) and partly cloudy and 26°C (July 26); weather and lighting conditions were optimal and at no time were conditions detrimental to the identification and documentation of cultural resources.

The Stage 4 mitigation was conducted under Project Information Form (PIF) P243-0318-2016, issued to Carla Parslow of Golder by the MTCS. Day-to-day field direction was delegated by Dr. Parslow to Etienne Taschereau (R1087) in accordance with MTCS procedures as outlined in the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

The area subject to Stage 4 mitigation consisted of a gently rolling agricultural field planted in soybean crop. Supplement A provides mapping that illustrates the location of AjGw-447. Supplement B provides GPS coordinates for the site.

2.2 Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Removal

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment report (Golder 2009) recommended the Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 be completed through a combination of hand excavation of one-metre square units and mechanical topsoil removal. Given that the presence of Aboriginal pottery from the Stage 2 was the driving factor that led to a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation, the initial Stage 4 advice provided by the MTCS indicated a small number of one-metre square units should be excavated where the pottery sherd was recovered from, followed by mechanical removal of topsoil. At the request of Golder the MTCS reconsidered these methods, given the GPS coordinate (one coordinate) recorded for AjGw-447 during the Stage 2 survey was likely representative of the site center, and not the location of the pottery sherd. Golder and the MTCS came to the agreement that because the exact location of the pottery sherd was unknown, the amount of time that had passed since the Stage 2 survey (10 years) and the adequate coverage of the area with Stage 3 units, that the Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447 could be completely solely by mechanical topsoil removal. Correspondence with the MTCS regarding Stage 4 mitigation strategies for AjGw-447 is provided in Supplement C.

Prior to topsoil removal commencing a site area of 25 metres (east-west) by 20 metres (north-south) was staked out; this size of area was considered based on the Stage 2 and 3 assessment results, in an effort to fully capture any subsurface remains that may have been present at AjGw-447. The topsoil was mechanically removed using a CAT excavator equipped with a smooth edged bucket. All exposed subsoil surfaces were cleaned by shovel after mechanical stripping. The entire subsoil surface was examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features. As no subsurface features were identified, methods related to the drawing, photography and excavation of subsurface features, include artifact recovery, are not described here. Following the mechanical topsoil removal of this area and subsoil, the cleaning of the surfaces and surface inspection, the area was backfilled to grade.

Images 1-4 depict the conditions of the study area and illustrate aspects of the topsoil removal. Photo locations are illustrated on Map 2.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated by the Stage 2 assessment.

Table 3: Inventory of documentary record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder office in Whitby	2 pages in original field book and photocopied in project file
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder office in Whitby	1 map in project file
Maps Provided by Client	Golder office in Whitby	1 map stored in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder office in Whitby	36 photographs stored digitally in project file

No artifacts were recovered or cultural features identified during the Stage 4 mitigation of AjGw-447.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Although a limited amount of non-diagnostic cultural material was recovered during the proceeding Stage 3 excavations, the significance and information potential of this site was judged to be high given the potential for encountering subsurface cultural features at Woodland Period sites, based on the recovered pottery fragment from the Stage 2 survey.

Despite careful inspection of the subsoil interface, no subsurface features were identified (or artifacts recovered) during the Stage 4 mitigation. Nevertheless, the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 and 3 assessment indicate so form of pre-contact Aboriginal activity occurred in the area of AjGw-447. However, it is difficult to determine what the small amount of Aboriginal material recovered from AjGw-477 represents, particularly given the recovery of the pottery fragment during the Stage 2 survey. Given the types of artifacts recovered it is possible AjGw-447 represents a “pot drop”, where a single ceramic vessel is left in an area, either intentionally or unintentionally, or the site may represent the remains of a short term campsite. It is also possible it represents both of these events.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 4 archaeological mitigation was undertaken by Golder on behalf of Mattamy for archaeological site AjGw-447. AjGw-447 has now been completely mitigated and no additional assessment or mitigation is required.

The MTCS 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 MTCS Terms and Conditions for archaeological licensees, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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.O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990). 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990) 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 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990). 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, R.S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains to cease fieldwork or construction activities and report the discovery to the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services. It is a formal requirement that an investigation shall first be carried out by the authorities. If it is determined to be of no forensic interest by the police and/or coroner, the police and/or licensed consultant archaeologist shall contact the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services to notify them of this fact. A licensed consultant archaeologist will then determine an approach for documenting and preserving the remains. If, upon further investigation, the remains are determined to be Aboriginal, the local Aboriginal communities will be consulted as to their preference for the treatment and preservation of the remains (i.e., left in place, removed and re-interred nearby).

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Government of Ontario

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MTCS (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport)

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Culture Division, Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto, Ontario.

2016 Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area, provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, August 17, 2016.

Walker and Miles

1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario.* ed. Ross Cummings. 1972 reprint.



8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Stage 4 mechanical topsoil removal in progress, facing north



Image 2: Stage 4 mechanical topsoil removal in progress, facing north



STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION - SITE AJGW-447



Image 3: Stage 4 mechanical topsoil removal in progress, facing southwest

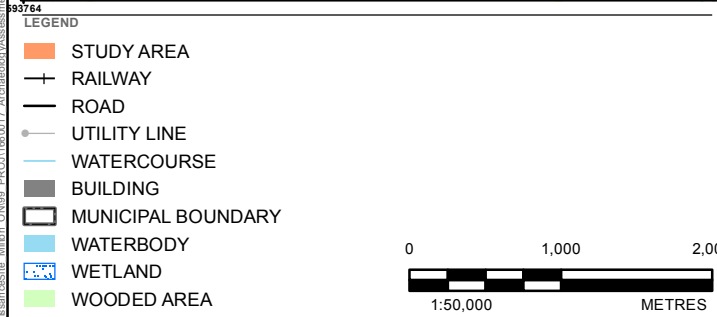
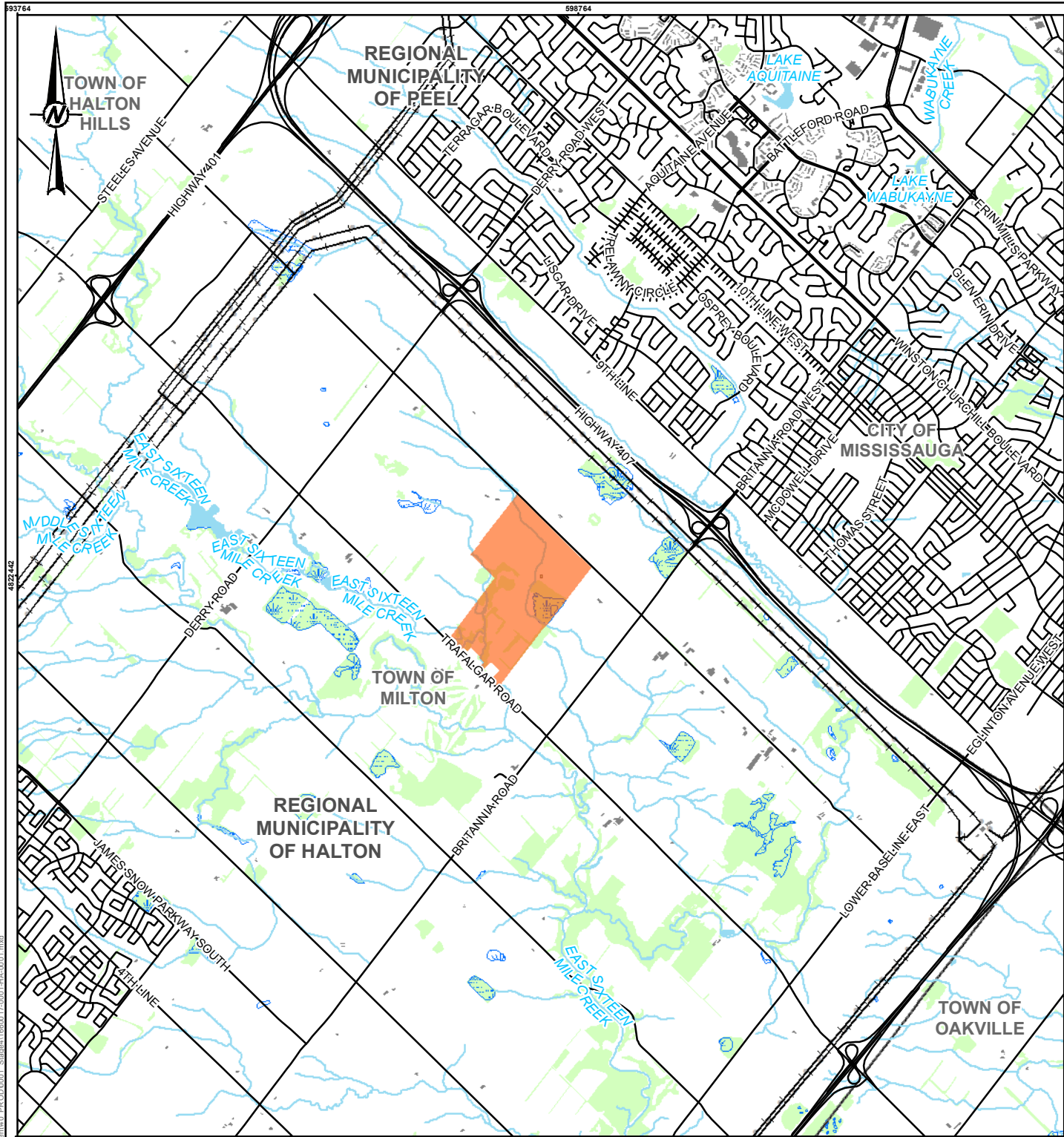


Image 4: Stage 4 mechanical topsoil removal, inspection subsurface interface for cultural features, facing southwest



9.0 MAPS

All mapping will follow on succeeding pages.



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2016
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
MATTAMY

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RENAISSANCE
FESTIVAL PROPERTY
TOWN OF MILTON, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	
YYYY-MM-DD	2016-08-18
DESIGNED	JMC
PREPARED	JMC
REVIEWED	JL
APPROVED	CP

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
1660017			1







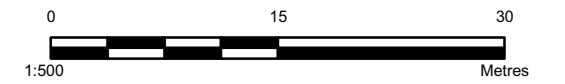
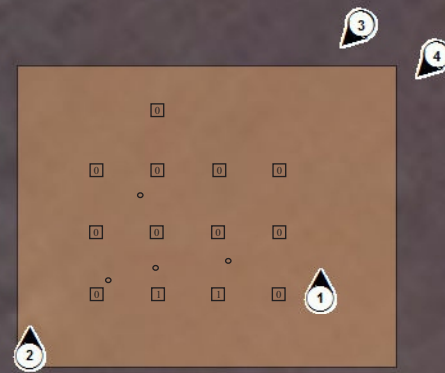
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LEGEND

-  Photo Location
-  Stage 4 Mitigation Area (Topsoil Removal)
-  Stage 3 Units
-  Stage 2 Scatter




REFERENCE(S)

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CLIENT
MATTAMY

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RENAISSANCE
FESTIVAL PROPERTY

TITLE
STAGE 4 MITIGATION AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-08-18
	DESIGNED	JMC
	PREPARED	JMC
	REVIEWED	JL
	APPROVED	CP

PROJECT NO. 1660017	CONTROL	REV.	MAP 2
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10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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 Mattamy Development Corp. (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 comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Jamie Lemon, M.A.
Project Archaeologist

Carla Parslow, Ph.D.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

JLL/CP/lb/mp

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APPENDIX A

Survey Plan

As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth's development while preserving earth's integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

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Africa	+ 27 11 254 4800
Asia	+ 86 21 6258 5522
Australasia	+ 61 3 8862 3500
Europe	+ 44 1628 851851
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 56 2 2616 2000

solutions@golder.com
www.golder.com

Golder Associates Ltd.
100, Scotia Court
Whitby, Ontario, L1N 8Y6
Canada
T: +1 (905) 723 2727

