

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE 2433170 ONTARIO INC. PROPERTY,
PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 2 N.D.S.,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, HALTON REGION**
(revised)



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Prepared by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PROJECT CONTEXT	1
	1.1 Introduction And Development Context	1
	1.2 Property Description and Archaeological Context	1
	1.3 Historical Context	3
2.0	STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT	4
	2.1 Field Methods	4
	2.2 Record of Finds	5
	2.3 Analysis and Conclusions	6
3.0	RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE	7
	3.1 Recommendations	7
	3.2 Compliance Advice	7
4.0	MAPS	
	Figure 1 Location of the Subject Property	9
	Figure 2 Subject Property Survey Plan	10
	Figure 3 Preliminary Site Plan	11
	Figure 4 Tremaine’s 1858 Map of Halton County	12
	Figure 5 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Trafalgar Township	13
	Figure 6 Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques	14
	Figure 6 Location of Archaeological Site	see support document
5.0	IMAGES	
	Plate 1 West Field	15
	Plate 2 Central Field	15
	Plate 3 Northeast Field	15
	Plate 4 Northeast Field	15
	Plate 5 Gravel Parking Area	15
	Plate 6 Gravel Laneway and Mounded Fill	15
	Plate 7 Gravel Laneway	16
	Plate 8 Southwest Scrublands	16
	Plate 9 Scrublands and Building Debris	16
	Plate 10 Southwest Scrublands	16
	Plate 11 Poorly Drained Lands	16
	Plate 12 Southeast Scrublands	16
	Plate 13 Former Pond Poorly Drained Area	17
	Plate 14 Gravel and Building Debris	17
	Plate 15 Fieldstone Well Associated With Historic Site (AiGw-987)	17
	Plate 16 Historic Site (AiGw-987)	17
	Plate 17 Historic Site (AiGw-987)	17
	Plate 18 Historic Site (AiGw-987) Artifact Sample	18
6.0	REFERENCES	19

Site Location and GPS Coordinates

Supporting Document

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Field Director	Chris Brown (License P361)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013), Chris Brown (License P361)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the 2433170 Ontario Inc. Property, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 N.D.S., Geographic Township Of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act prior to the development of these lands.

The 4.7 hectare subject property is composed of a combination of agricultural lands, scrublands, and previously disturbed lands. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in November and December, 2016. The agricultural lands were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. All of the potentially undisturbed and relatively well drained scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

One archaeological site was found as a result of the assessment and consists of a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site has been registered as a historic site (AiGw-987). The historic site (AiGw-987) is a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. No soil disturbance or development activity can take place until after the site has been subjected to further assessment.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the 2433170 Ontario Inc. Property, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 N.D.S., Geographic Township Of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act prior to the development of these lands.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 4.7 hectare subject property is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Neyagawa Boulevard and Burnhamthorpe Road West (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on November 30 and December 7, 2016.

The subject property itself is composed of property is composed of a combination of agricultural lands, scrublands, and previously disturbed lands. The northern and central sections of the property consist of portions of an agricultural field. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek runs through part of the central and southern section of the property. The southern section of the property contains gravel laneways and parking areas, accessed from the Fourth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road West. These areas are surrounded by scrublands. A number of freight trailers and pieces of heavy machinery along with piles of fill and building debris, are scattered throughout this partially disturbed area. A former pond and some scrublands are located in the eastern section of the property.

The subject property is located on the Trafalgar Moraine, a long narrow moraine which runs through the southern section of Halton Region. The Trafalgar Moraine has subdued topography with moderate knob-and-kettle relief (Chapman and Putnam 1986:173). Nonetheless, the moraine can be contrasted topographically to the large clay plain to the north and the smoothed till plain to the south.

Archaeological Context

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands situated within a 1km metre radius of the subject property. Data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's online digital data base. The on line search

indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. There are 21 previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The closest previously registered site is the Westerkirk site (AiGw-548), which is located 175 metres northeast of the subject property. This site was located by our firm in 2011 during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of an 18 hectare property located immediately northeast of the subject property on the east side of Neyagawa Boulevard (AAL 2011). It was the only site found as a result of that assessment and was subjected to a Stage 4 excavation and removed as a planning concern (AAL 2014a).

A 23.6 hectare property located immediately southeast of the subject lands was subjected to a Stage 1-3 assessment by our firm in 2014 (AAL 2014b). Two archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and included the Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) and the Bowbeer II site (AiGw-572). The Bowbeer site (AiGw-566) was considered to have cultural heritage value and was subjected to a Stage 4 excavation and removed as a planning concern (AAL 2015). A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiGw-572	Bowbeer II				
AiGw-566	Bowbeer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-550		Post-Contact			
AiGw-548	Westerkirk				
AiGw-456		Pre-Contact			
AiGw-455		Pre-Contact			
AiGw-326		Pre-Contact			
AiGw-325		Pre-Contact			
AiGw-324		Woodland, Late			
AiGw-323		Archaic, Late			
AiGw-306	Samos	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-165	81-403-36	Archaic, Early			
AiGw-164	81-403-35	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-163	81-403-34	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-162	81-403-34	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-161	81-403-33	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-160	81-403-32	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Archaic, Early			

Table 2. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 N.D.S., Geographic Township of Trafalgar, in Halton County. Halton County was late in being settled because the land still belonged to the Mississauga's of the New Credit until the beginning of the 19th century (Pope 1877). In 1806 the land in this region was purchased from the Mississauga's of the New Credit and Trafalgar Township was surveyed for settlement. Dundas Street was laid out as a trail in 1793, but it was not until 1806 that it was surveyed into a roadway. In 1806 the first settlers arrived in the township and were concentrated along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the early colonization roads such as Dundas Street. However, Dundas Street was almost impossible to traverse except on foot or horseback.

By 1817 the township had a population of 548 which grew to over 4,000 by the 1850's (Pope 1877). Dundas Street became the main east west thoroughfare and a mail service was instituted between Toronto and Dundas in the 1820's. By the 1840's Trafalgar Township had several hamlets, including Munn's Corners which is located a little southeast of the subject property. The Munn's Inn, located at the south east corner of Sixth Line and Trafalgar in Munn's Corners, was run by Daniel Munn and his wife Millicent. This tavern and stage house was the first in Trafalgar Township when it opened sometime before 1814.

Tremaine's 1858 Map of Halton County (Figure 3) shows that the subject property was occupied at that time by a F. Campbell. No structures are shown on the 1858 map on the subject property, but this is not surprising. Tremaine's (1858) maps only showed a small fraction of the total number of different homesteads and other structures that were actually in use at any given time in a township. The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (Pope 1877: Figure 4) indicates that at that time the subject property was part of a much larger parcel of land owned by J. Askin. Mr. Askin occupied or rented out several homesteads in the area including one located in the northwestern section of the subject property. This homestead is in the same location as the historic site (AiGw-987) that was found as a result of our Stage 2 field assessment.

2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on November 30 and December 7, 2016. The weather was cloudy with mild temperatures on both days.

The agricultural field on the property were ploughed for the assessment and was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The field was well weathered with good visibility at the time of the survey and covered approximately 60% of the subject property (Figure 5).

All of the potentially undisturbed and well drained scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 20% of the subject property (Figure 5). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Test pits were placed to within one metre of all existing structures and hardscaped areas.

Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the gravel laneways and parking areas no longer have any archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. Low lying poorly drained areas associated with a small watercourse and former pond have a low archaeological potential and were not test pitted. The disturbed and poorly drained areas cover 20% of the property (Figure 5).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

One archaeological site was found as a result of the assessment and consists of a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site has been registered as a historic site (AiGw-987).

The historic site (AiGw-987) consists of approximately 150+ surface artifacts spread over an area measuring 60 metres north-south by 50 metres east-west in a ploughed agricultural field. The site is located in the western section of the subject property. It is situated on elevated lands, gently sloping down to the southeast. A partially infilled field stone well is located in the central site area.

After the site was located it was subjected to an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 50 metres surrounding the surface scatter. The majority of the visible ceramic surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. Most of the surface artifacts were left in situ and consisted mostly of window and bottle glass, scrap metal and brick fragments. Red survey flags were left in place to mark the location of each artifact in advance of a future Stage 3 assessment of the site. The location and dimensions of the surface scatter were recorded with a hand held GPS unit (see supporting document).

A total of 44 ceramic artifacts were recovered from the site as part of the Stage 2 assessment including 14 pieces of ironstone, 5 pieces of white ware, 5 hand painted ware, 5 edged ware, 4 sponged ware, 2 transfer printed wares, 2 relief moulded ironstone, 2 stone ware, 2 unidentified fragmented ceramics, one stamped ware, one banded ware and one stone ware.

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the historic site (AiGw-987) is typical of a domestic artifact assemblage dating between the 1860's and the 1870's. Plain ironstone and relief moulded ironstone became available after 1845 and were very common by the 1860's and 70's (Kenyon 1980). Ceramic assemblages which are dominated by ironstone such as this one, indicate an occupation dating to the 1870's or later. The single piece of stoneware was salt glazed stoneware, which was introduced into Ontario in the 1840's, along with stamped ware and sponged ware (Kenyon 1991). Straight edged wares become popular by the 1850's but went out of fashion by the 1870's. Stamped ware was introduced in the 1840's and was still in use by the 20th century. Polychrome hand painted wares were available from the 1830's to the 1870's (Kenyon 1991).

Table 3. Historic Site (AiGw-987) Artifact Provenience

UNIT	RED	WHI	STO	IRO	IRM	ED	SP	PA	TR	STA	BAN	CUN	TOTAL
Surface	2	5	1	14	2	5	4	5	2	1	1	2	44

RED- red earthenware, WH- white ware, IR- Ironstone, STO- stoneware, IRM- relief moulded ironstone, ED- edged ware, SP- sponged ware, PA- hand painted, TR- transfer printed, STA- stamped ware, BA- Banded, CUN- unidentifiable ceramic

Table 4. Historic Site (AiGw-987) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
1-2	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed fragments	holloware	19 th -20 th century
3-7	Surface	HC	Ceramic	White ware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
8-21	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-20 th century
22-23	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded	moulded plant motif on rim	plates	1845-20 th century
24	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stone Ware	salt glazed	holloware	1850-1880
25-29	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rims	plates	1850-1875
30	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged on rim	cup	1840-1875
31-33	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
34-35	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Hand Painted	hand painted polychrome floral motif	unknown	1830-1870
36-38	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Hand Painted	hand painted brown linear motif on ironstone	unknown	1845-20 th century
39	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	blue floral motif on white ware	unknown	1830-1870
40	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	blue geometric motif on white ware	unknown	1830-1870
41	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped brown floral motif	cup	1845-1870
42	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Banded	blue slip bands	unknown	1830-1890
43-44	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991) All decorated ceramics on white ware unless otherwise indicated.

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

The documentary record for the Stage 1-2 assessment includes 18 digital photographs, one property map, two pages of field notes and one banker's box of 44 artifacts.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment indicate that the historic site (AiGw-987) represents the location of a homestead that was likely occupied sometime between the 1860's and the 1870's. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), 19th century domestic archaeological sites where most of the time span of occupation dates to before 1870 are considered to have cultural heritage value and will require a Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 mitigation. Most historic sites that date to after 1870 are not considered to have cultural heritage value and do not require further assessment. In order to more precisely determine the date of occupation of the historic site (AiGw-987), this site will require a Stage 3 assessment.

A standard Stage 3 assessment involves conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. For small post-contact sites where the cultural heritage value is unclear this would usually involve excavating a series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, would normally also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28). However, the historic site (AiGw-987) is a large post-contact site spread over an area measuring 60 metres north-south by 50 metres east-west. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:31) allows for modifications in the number of required test units for large sites.

We therefore recommend that due to the large size of the site it is appropriate in this case to excavate a series of one metre square test units at 10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site. Given the large size of the site and the artifact assemblage, detailed archival data, and the relatively late date of occupation, this strategy is considered to be appropriate in this case. If the cultural heritage value of the site is still unclear after these test excavations have been completed, additional test units would have to be excavated. Our firm has used a similar approach for the Stage 3 assessment of other large late 19th century Euro-Canadian domestic sites in the past, that have been approved after review by MTCS (AAL 2014c, 2016).

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, one archaeological site was found as a result of the assessment and consists of a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site has been registered as a historic site (AiGw-987). This site is a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. No soil disturbance or development activity can take place until after this site has been subjected to further assessment.

The historic site (AiGw-987) represents the location of a homestead that was likely occupied during the mid to late 19th century. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), 19th century domestic archaeological sites where most of the time span of occupation dates to before 1870 are considered to have cultural heritage value and will require a Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 mitigation. Most historic sites that date to after 1870 are not considered to have cultural heritage value and do not require further. In order to more precisely determine the date of occupation of the historic site (AiGw-987), this site will require a Stage 3 assessment. For this type of site this would involve conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

Archival research must also be conducted in order to identify the individual or family who may have occupied this homestead. No soil disturbance or development activity can take place until after AiGw-987 has been subjected to further assessment.

3.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Tourism and Culture, 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*.

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 licence.

4.0 MAPS

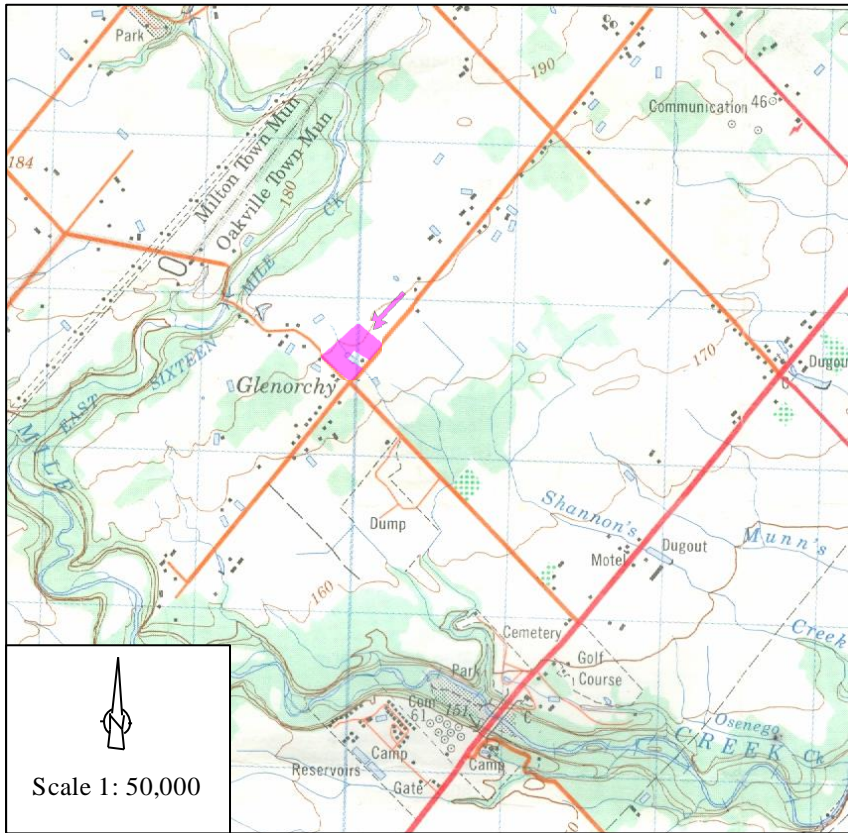


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Energy, Mines and Resources 1984 Hamilton-Burlington 30/M5)

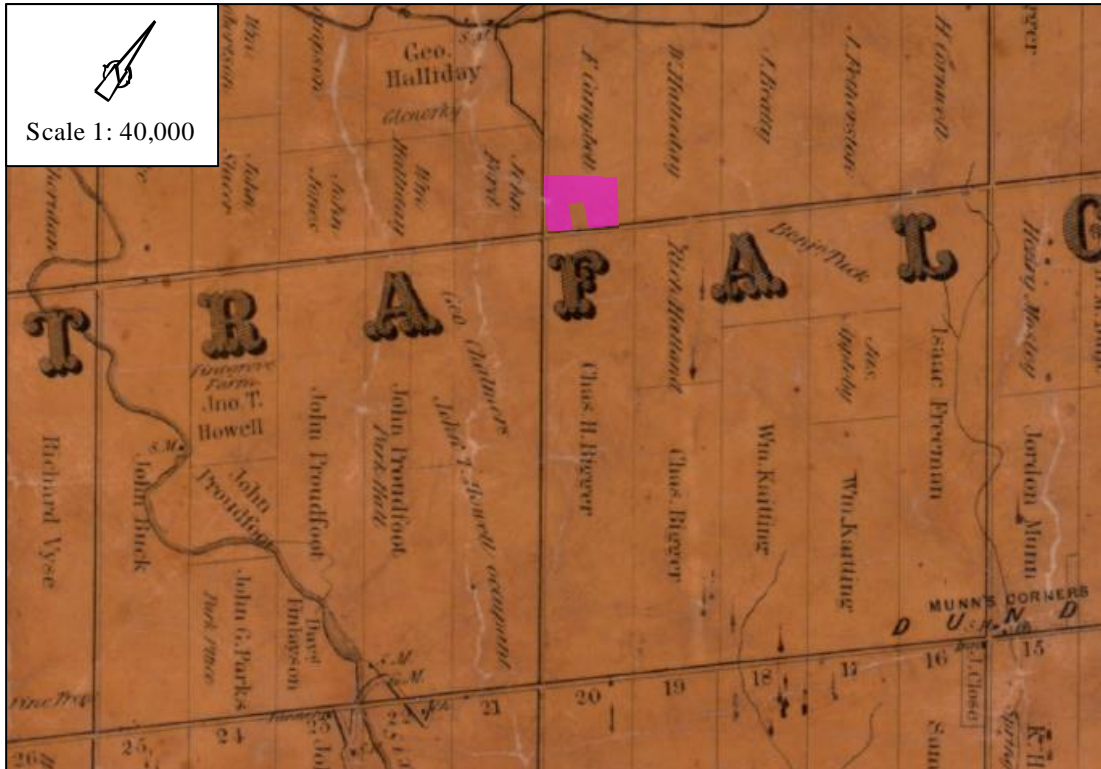


Figure 4. Tremaine’s 1858 Map of Halton County Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Tremaine 1858)

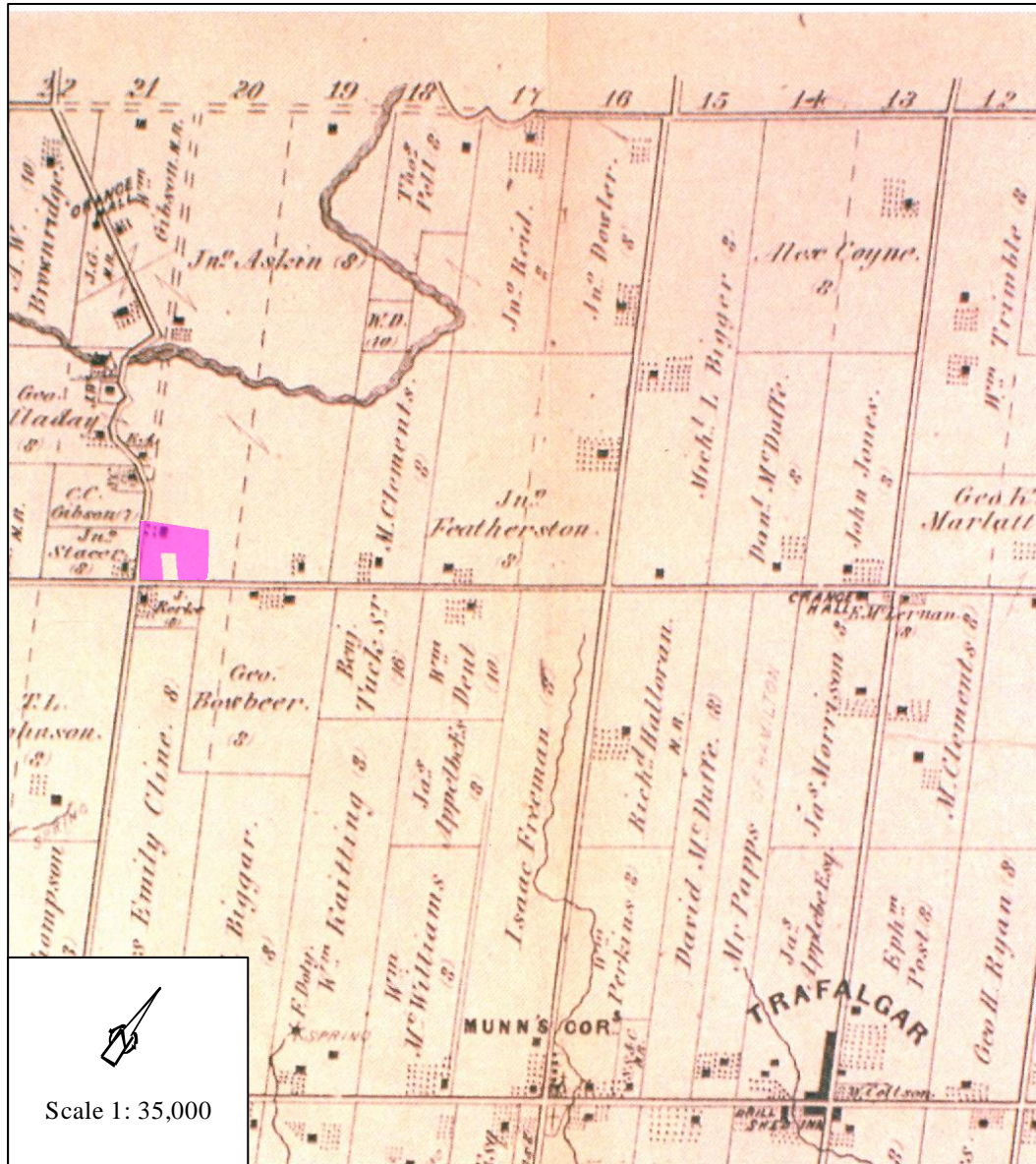


Figure 5. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Trafalgar Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Pope 1877)

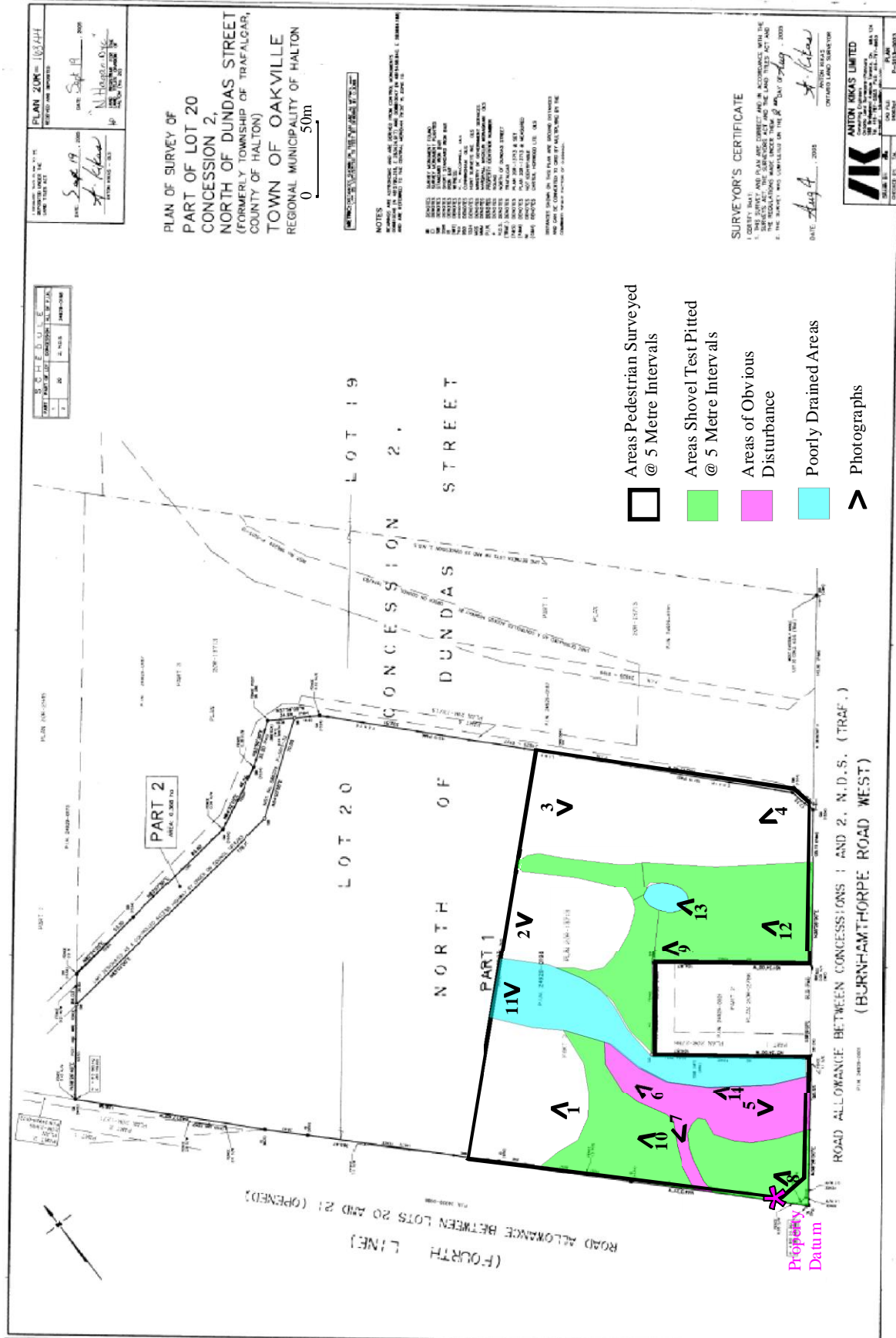


Figure 6. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. West Field
(view north)



Plate 2. Central Field
(view southeast)



Plate 3. Northeast Field
(view southeast)



Plate 4. Northeast Field
(view northwest)



Plate 5. Gravel Parking Area
(view southeast)



Plate 6. Gravel Laneway & Mounded Fill
(view north)



Plate 7. Gravel Laneway
(view south)



Plate 8. Southwest Scrublands
(view southeast)



Plate 9. Scrublands and Building Debris
(view north)



Plate 10. Southwest Scrublands
(view northwest)



Plate 11. Poorly Drained Lands
(view southeast)



Plate 12. Southeast Scrublands
(view northwest)



Plate 13. Former Pond Poorly Drained Area
(view northwest)



Plate 14. Gravel & Debris
(view northwest)



Plate 15. Fieldstone Well Associated with
Historic Site (AiGw-987) (view west)



Plate 16. Historic Site (AiGw-987)
(view north)



Plate 17. Historic Site (AiGw-987)
(view west)



Plate 18. Historic Site (AiGw-987) Ceramic Artifact Sample

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2014a **The Stage 4 Excavation of the Westerkirk Site (AiGw-548), Westerkirk Capital Inc. Lands, Part Of Lot 19, Concession 2 N.D.S., Town Of Oakville, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton Region** P.I.F. P013-648-2012. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

2014b **The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region** P.I.F. P013-1046-2014 & P013-1080-2014. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

2014c **The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Rainsong Land Development Inc. Property, Part Of Lot 15, Concession 11, Township Of Innisfil, Simcoe County.** P.I.F. Numbers P013-1041-2013 & P013-1051-2014. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.

2015 **The Stage Archaeological Excavation Bowbeer Site (AiGw-566), Sherborne Lodge Developments Limited Property, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Halton Region** P013-1083-2014. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

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