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**Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment
of the
Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project,
Lots 11-14 and Part of Lot 15, Concession 8,
Geographic Township of Esquesing,
Town of Halton Hills,
Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario**

REVISED REPORT

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Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project study area entailed consideration of the locations of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, nineteenth- and twentieth-century land use patterns, review of existing conditions based on a property inspection, the extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out within portions of the study area, and determinants of archaeological potential as derived from the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant precontact or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future development within the study area, beyond those portions of Lots 11 and 12 that have already been examined and mitigated, must be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*. This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study. It should also be noted that, depending upon outcomes, engagement with relevant First Nations may be required during the assessment process, consistent with the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the general process outlined in the Sustainable Halton Official Plan Technical Review of the *Region of Halton Archaeological Master Plan*, as summarized in Section 5.0 of this report.

2. The Lot 11 and the south half of Lot 12, Concession 8 portion of the study area has been subject to Stage 1-4 archaeological assessment and salvage excavations, and recommendations have been made to clear these lands of further archaeological concern in the relevant assessment reports filed with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. As of the time of writing, the Ministry has not issued letters of concurrence with these recommendations.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

PLANNING DIVISION

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Meridian Planning to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project, which consists of Lots 11-14 and Part of Lot 15, Concession 8 in the former Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The study area, which is bounded by Eighth Line, 10 Side Road, Trafalgar Road and 15 Side Road, encompasses approximately 425 hectares. Note that 15 Side Road diverts from the concession grid for a short distance west of Eighth Line and that the study area flanks both sides of the road in this locale.

This assessment forms part of a broader Secondary Plan for the Southwest Georgetown Future Residential/Mixed Use Area, guided by the Halton Hills Official Plan (as amended by Official Plan Amendment No. 10), the Town Strategic Plan, and Regional Official Plan Amendment No. 38. The assessment was conducted under the project management and project direction of David Robertson (MTCS PIF P372-027-2013), as required by the Ontario Planning Act. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all necessary activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the landowners' group via Meridian Planning on August 15, 2013.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of Lots 11-14 and the major portion of Lot 15, of Concession 8 in the former Township of Esquesing. The rural communities of Stewarttown and Ashgrove are located at the general northwest and southwest corners of the study area, respectively.

In 1819, the government of Upper Canada entered into the purchase of the lands that would become Nassagaweya and Esquesing, and Nelson and Trafalgar townships from the Mississaugas (Mathews 1953:8). These four townships formed the original County of Halton, which was governed by Justices in Quarter Session of the larger Gore District until the Baldwin Act established smaller municipal districts in 1849 (Clark 1955:131). While agriculture formed the economic foundation of the township, paper and woolen milling, tanning and brewing were important early industries.

Most of the early families to establish themselves in Esquesing Township following its survey into lots and concessions originated from Britain. The population of the township was 424 by 1821 and around 6,000 by 1876, excluding the communities of Georgetown and Acton (Mika and Mika 1981, Walker and Miles 1877).



The first post office, known as Esquesing, was established in 1832 at the intersection of Trafalgar Road and 15 Sideroad. This crossroads community was later renamed Stewarttown, in honour of Duncan Stewart, one of the original settlers of the township. It was considered to be the oldest village in the township and was the site of a number of mills (Mika and Mika 1981, Walker and Miles 1877).

The Grand Trunk Railway arrived to the township in 1857, building its line through Georgetown, which prospered in consequence. The fact that it by-passed Stewarttown resulted in a decline in the fortunes of that community, at least temporarily. However, by the mid-1870s, Stewarttown boasted water and steam mills for grist, lumber and shingles, employing at least 30 hands, a tannery, saddle and harness maker, blacksmith, a two-storey brick school, two churches, a public hall, a drill shed for the local militia, and several fraternal lodges. Its population at the time was around 200 (Miles and Walker 1877).

A post office was opened at Ashgrove in 1852. By 1876, the community was served by a hotel, blacksmith shop and store as well, but it was noted that “the business done here is very small” (Miles and Walker 1877).

Historical Map Sources

The 1858 map of the County of Halton, Canada West (Tremaine 1858) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Miles and Walker (1877) were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area (Figures 2-3). Similarly, early twentieth-century topographic maps were reviewed to evaluate the extent of any land use changes up to that time (e.g., Figures 4-6).

The 1858 and 1878 maps provide a record of the owners/residents of the individual properties that make up the study area and the features that had been established on the properties (Tables 1 and 2), although it must be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically on these maps, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the surveyors or map compilers.

Table 1 Property Owners and Historic Features Illustrated within the Study Area on the 1858 *Tremaine Map*

Lot	Owner(s)	Feature(s)
11 (south ¼)	John Hunter	No features depicted
11 (north ¾)	Henry Hoffman	No features depicted
12 (south ½)	M. Parker	No features depicted
12 (north ½)	George Wisdom	No features depicted
13 (south ½)	Peter Miller	No features depicted
13 (north ½)	Estate of William Applebee	No features depicted
14 (west ½)	H.P. Thompson	No features depicted
14 (east ½)	Thomas Reid	No features depicted
15 (east ¼)	Thomas Reid	No features depicted
15 (southwest ¼)	T. Sparrow	No features depicted
15 (northwest ¾)	Thomas Reid	No features depicted



Table 2 Property Owners and Historic Features Illustrated within the Study Area on the 1877 *Historical Atlas*

Lot	Owner(s)	Features
11	Henry Huffman	Building (east half), 2 orchards (east half), “built up” area of Ashgrove at intersection
12 (south ½)	Robert A. Reed	Building and orchard (east ½)
12 (north ½)	Thomas A. Reed	Building and orchard (east ½)
13 (south ½)	Andrew Miller	Building and orchard (west ½)
13 (north ½)	John S. Appletree	Three buildings, cemetery and orchard (west ½)
14 (west ½)	P.M. Rowe	One building and two orchards (west ½)
14 (east ½)	Henry A. Reid	One building and two orchards (central)
15 (southwest ¼)	Thomas Sparrow	Building and orchard (west ½)
15 (west central ¼)	Mrs. William Webber	No features depicted
15 (northwest ¼)	Mrs. Ann J. Johnson	Building and “built up” area of Stewarttown at intersection
15 (severance of northwest ¼)	S. Campbell	Building and orchard
15 (east ¼)	Henry A. Reid	No features depicted

The 1877 atlas reveals a comparatively established agrarian landscape, with farmsteads established on almost all of the individual properties, as well as development at the crossroads communities of Ashgrove and Stewarttown.

A cemetery is also shown on Lot 13, fronting the road between Concessions 7 and 8 (Trafalgar Road). Known as the Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, this plot was set aside in 1833 as the site of a school and/or Methodist meeting house and graveyard. A roughcast chapel was apparently built on the land in 1844, but was closed in 1858 after the congregation built another chapel on Lot 16, Concession 8 to the north of the study area. Some burials may still have been made in the cemetery after the meeting house was closed (Robinson 2008). The surviving grave markers have been consolidated into a single monument. The extant stones cannot be taken to be indicative of the number of interments in the cemetery. Nor can the extent of the area used for burials be assumed to be confined to area defined by the existing boundary features.

The majority of the structures shown on the 1877 map appear to survive into the first decades of the twentieth century as reflected by the settlement patterns shown on the 1909-1922 topographic mapping. Exceptions include the farmstead shown on the Thomas Sparrow property (the southwest quarter of Lot 15) which is only shown on the 1909 sheet, and the farmstead shown on the P.M. Rowe property (the west half of Lot 14), which is not depicted by 1922 (Figure 4-6).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Physiographic Setting

The study area is located in the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario, a short distance east of the Niagara Escarpment. Specifically, it falls within the Ashgrove Till Plain. The topography of this portion of the South Slope is characterized by subdued morainic relief. The terrain is gently to steeply



rolling (Chapman and Putman 1984: 172). The soils of the northernmost portion of the study area (the majority of Lots 14 and 15) were mapped as loams and sandy loams for the purposes of the archaeological site potential model developed for the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2009). The balance of the study area was mapped as clay loams. The majority of these soils were classed as well-drained. The pre-settlement forest of the area was dominated by maple (likely sugar maple [*Acer saccharum*]) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), with frequent associates of oak (*Quercus* sp.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). Pre-nineteenth-century clearance records note that extensive stands of pine were a prominent feature of the forest cover.

The Lot 11-14 portions of the subject property are drained by a network of headwater tributaries of East Sixteen Mile Creek, while Lot 15 is traversed by a tributary of the West Branch of the Credit River. Black Creek, another major tributary of the West Branch of the Credit, flows through the Stewarttown area, north of the study area.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property and surrounding area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), published and unpublished documentary sources, and files located at Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within Borden block AjGx.

Seven archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the study area. All were documented during the course of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Lot 11 and the south half of Lot 12 conducted by Golder Associates between 2007 and 2009 (Golder 2012a, 2012b). These sites include two isolated finds of Early Archaic Kirk corner-notched (c. 8000-7000 B.C.) projectile points (AjGx-203 and AjGx-208), and a third isolated find of a Late Archaic to Early Woodland Adena projectile point (c. 1100 B.C.-A.D. 400). All of these finds are likely the result of random discard or loss on the part of mobile task groups.

The remaining three registered sites are associated with the nineteenth-century agricultural settlement of Lots 11 and 12. Golder carried out Stage 3 site-specific archaeological resource assessments at each site (Golder 2012c). This was followed by complete Stage 4 salvage excavations at each site, which were completed by ASI in 2012 (ASI 2012a, 2012b, 2013). The Ashgrove site (AjGx-207) was established as a domestic residence in the 1830s and expanded to include a blacksmith shop by at least 1849. It continued



as a blacksmith shop until approximately 1884. The shop was owned and operated by three people, Robert McKinnon, Thomas Walsh, and William Hood, and performed general blacksmithing for the historic hamlet of Ashgrove and the neighbouring farming communities. While the numerous occupations make it impossible to link specific artifacts to individual occupants, most of the material culture suggests that the inhabitants were not very affluent. The Atkinson site (AjGx-202) represents the farmstead established in the late 1830s or early 1840s by Lambert Coatis or Frank Atkinson and their families and continued to be occupied until John Hunter purchased the land in 1851. The Watkins-Huffman site (AjGx-205) represents a farmstead occupied by the Watkins and later the Huffman families from circa 1836 to the twentieth century.

An additional five sites have been documented within approximately one kilometre of the study area's boundaries (Table 1).

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within an Approximate 1km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGx-68	—	Late Archaic	Isolated Find	ASI 1991
AjGx-70	—	Early Woodland	Isolated Find	ASI 1993
AjGx-119	—	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	ASI 2000
AjGx-120	Little McKInnon	Multi-component:		ASI 2001
			Paleo-Indian	
			Euro-Canadian	
AjGx-121	John E. Reid	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ASI 2000
AjGx-202	Mattamy 1/Atkinson	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Golder 2007
AjGx-203	Mattamy 5	Early Archaic	Isolated Find	Golder 2007
AjGx-204	Mattamy 6	Late-Archaic-Early Woodland	Isolated Find	Golder 2007
AjGx-205	Mattamy 7/ Watkins-Huffman	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Golder 2007
AjGx-206	Mattamy 9	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Golder 2007
AjGx-207	Mattamy 10/Ashgrove	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Golder 2007
AjGx-208	Location 12	Early Archaic	Isolated Find	Golder 2007
AjGx-226	Reed	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ASI 2011

Shaded entries are located within the study area

3.3 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Aboriginal Archaeological Resource Potential

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:4-5, 7) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources, and the shorelines of extant or former waterbodies are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential. A variety of other criteria that may indicate potential are also identified in the MTCS document, however, they generally are not relevant to the study area.



The generic MTCS distance to water potential model has been refined for the Region of Halton, as part of the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources (ASI 1998, 2009). The 1998 analysis of the distribution of known archaeological resources indicated that 85% of all registered precontact sites in the region are found within 200 metres of water, which suggested that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of precontact archaeological site potential. The validity of this 200 metre threshold was reconfirmed by the 2009 review of the model and its effectiveness as a tool for identifying archeological potential (ASI 1998, 2009).

3.4 Property Inspection and Existing Conditions

A property inspection was conducted on September 9, 2013, under appropriate clear weather conditions, in order to document existing conditions and land uses of the study area lands (Figure 7, Plates 1-xxx) and to permit consideration of their implications with respect to the distribution of archaeological potential as derived on the basis of accepted criteria or indicators.

The property inspection was carried out by means of traveling around the perimeter of the study area and entering at key points (laneways, driveway etc.) in order to gain a comprehensive view of the study area.

Approximately 85% of the study area consists of active agricultural lands, while 10% is wooded. These wooded areas are generally located adjacent to sections of the various watercourses that drain the study area. The remaining 5% of the study area consists of residential lots, with four fronting Trafalgar Road, four fronting 15th Side Road, and ten fronting Eighth Line. There is a topsoil facility fronting Trafalgar in Lot 15 (photos 28, 30, 31, 33).

The topography is generally gently undulating across most of the study area, interspersed by the tributaries of East Sixteen Mile creek, all but two of which are evidently seasonal as they were dry at the time of the inspection.

The topography in the northeast corner of the study area is far more abrupt; it slopes down steeply to the tributary of the West Branch of the Credit and rises again sharply to the south and north. The top of bank to the south of this creek rises to a small hill, the highest rise in the study area. All the slopes and banks of the creek in the northeast corner of the study area wooded.

Although it can be difficult to precisely correlate farm complexes depicted on historical maps with extant structures, it would appear that a number of the nineteenth-century buildings have been demolished as they are no longer immediately visible in the modern landscape or modern aerial photography. These include the two houses shown in 1877 on the southwest quarter of Lot 15 (one of which the topographic mapping suggests disappeared between 1909 and 1915), the house south of Stewarttown on the northwest quarter of Lot 15 and the four houses located on Lot 13 to the south and southeast of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

For the purposes of this study, attention is concentrated upon of the distribution of archaeological potential zones within the north half of Lot 12 and the Lot 13-15 portions of the study area. Lot 11 and the south half of Lot 12 have been subject to previous Stage 1-3 archaeological resource assessments and, where necessary, Stage 4 mitigative excavation of specific resources. Preliminary or final reports on all of this work have been submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in order to secure clearance of any further archaeological concerns with respect to these lands (Golder 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; ASI 2012a, 2012b, 2013).

4.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Resource Potential

As noted in Section 3.3, the 200 metre distance to water threshold is considered to be the primary criterion on which precontact archaeological potential is defined by the Region of Halton Master Plan of Archaeological Resources (ASI 1998, 2009), and so all identified sources of water within the study area have been buffered accordingly (Figure 8).

All of the north half of Lot 12 is considered to exhibit potential for the presence of precontact archaeological resources, as all portions of the property lie within 200 metres of tributaries of East Sixteen Mile Creek. Approximately 90% of the lands within Lot 13 and 60% of the lands within Lot 14 also fall within 200 metres of a tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek (and a tributary of the West Credit River in the case of Lot 14) and so are considered to constitute areas of archaeological potential. All lands within the Lot 15 portion of the study area exhibit archaeological potential by virtue of the fact that they are within 200 metres of one of the numerous streams comprising the tributary creek of the West Credit River. Aside from areas of localized disturbance surrounding the existing farm complexes and residences within the study area, there are no apparent factors related to integrity that negate potential within these generally defined zones.

4.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The original 1998 potential model for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (ASI 1998) involved mapping of settlement centres as polygons to capture the range of their constituent features (e.g., meeting halls, school houses, blacksmith shops, stores, grain warehouses, hotels, taverns, etc.). In addition a wide variety of feature types that occurred outside of the major settlement centres were mapped individually as points buffered by a radius of 100 metres, if their locations were shown on maps dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. These included schools, places of worship and commercial buildings, such as inns, industrial features such as mills, manufactories, lime kilns, quarries and mines. Transportation routes such as trails, early settlement roads and early railways were buffered by zones of 50-100 metres either side.

Cemeteries and family burial grounds were included in the historic theme layer due to their particularly sensitive nature and the fact that these sites may become invisible in the modern landscape. All pioneer cemeteries listed in the Inventory of Cemeteries maintained by the Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario



Genealogical Society (for which locations could be ascertained based on examination of the available mapping) were plotted and buffered.

Isolated rural homesteads, some of which are illustrated on various nineteenth century maps, were not incorporated within the master plan potential modelling. They were excluded for several reasons. First, neither nineteenth century maps nor more recent studies provide comprehensive locational data for rural homesteads. Second, isolated rural settlements (homesteads/farmsteads) were not specifically identified as a significant historical theme worthy of systematic archaeological inventory and investigation given their quantity and ubiquity (although this generalization may or may not pertain to any particular site). Third, it was thought that the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources) were likely to be captured together with precontact sites, since both were subject to similar environmental constraints. Finally, it was thought that a significant percentage of rural homesteads would be captured coincidentally to the buffering of other historic themes, particularly early settlement trails, roads, and railways. For the purposes of the 2009 up-date to the master plan, however, all rural farmsteads depicted on nineteenth-century mapping were incorporated within the potential model as points and buffered by 100 metres (ASI 2009).

Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones within the study area (Figure 9) have been defined on the basis of these criteria, which is in keeping with the factors/features indicative of Euro-Canadian archaeological site potential identified in the 2011 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The concession roads that define the majority of the study area limits have been buffered by 100 metres, as have the locations of all of the mapped 1877 farmsteads. The Stewarttown and Ashgrove settlement centres have been are also flagged. It should be noted that portions of the study area incorporate buffers around farm complexes located beyond the limits of the subject property. Given Euro-Canadian patterns of tenure and land use, these areas of potential are more apparent than real.

4.3 Composite Archaeological Potential

Combining the precontact and Euro-Canadian potential layers (Figure 10) results in well over 90% of the of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

4.4 Summary

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment revealed that seven archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the study area as a result of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment carried out on Lot 11 and the south half of Lot 12 (Golder Associates 2012a, 2012b). Four of the sites represent isolated finds of Early Archaic through Early Woodland projectile points and Golder Associates (2012a, 2012b) recommended that these sites be considered clear of any further archaeological concern. Stage 3 assessments and Stage 4 salvage excavations were carried out on the remaining three sites (Golder Associates 2012c; ASI 2012a, 2012b, 2013). An additional five sites had been registered within one kilometre of its limits.



The field review determined that with the major land uses within the study area are agricultural/rural with relatively few areas of disturbance. Based on application of the modelling criteria developed for the Region of Halton Archaeological Master Plan (ASI 1998, 2009), over 90% of the study area exhibits archaeological potential for the presence of precontact Aboriginal and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

The Sustainable Halton Official Plan Technical Review of the Region of Halton Archaeological Master Plan included consideration of the emerging need for archaeological assessment, planning and mitigation programs to include an adequate Aboriginal engagement process with respect to precontact archaeological resources that may be affected by a proposed development. This was brought about in response to a series of recent events related to First Nations concerns with the prevailing development process in southern Ontario, which were seen to have important implications for the Regional Municipality of Halton. Most notable among these were the ongoing controversies over a proposed residential development within the Town of Caledonia and the status of Six Nations claims regarding past treaty processes and land disposition within the Haldimand Tract, as well as the Ipperwash Inquiry. In York and Durham regions, there had also been a number of Environmental Assessment Act related projects that have highlighted the need to engage Aboriginal communities and have resulted in protocols for First Nations consultation. Since that time, with the 2011 implementation of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports now requires that Aboriginal engagement between Stage 3 and 4 archaeological investigations on Aboriginal sites and recommends consultation before Stage 2 and 3 assessments. As a result, such consultation is now expected by many First Nations.

It is often assumed that the First Nation that is geographically closest to the project is the most suitable group with whom to consult, particularly when the issues at stake are those of archaeological resources and human remains. However, the complex histories of the First Nations of southern Ontario, both before and after European contact and settlement, means that such assumptions can be simplistic and detrimental to the success of the entire consultation process. This can be complicated by the fact that many archaeological sites are of such antiquity, or may yield such sparse material remains (in terms of representing culturally or “ethnically” diagnostic material, that no conclusive identification of affiliation to modern communities is possible. The same may or may not be true of any sites discovered as a result of future Stage 2 assessments that are undertaken as part of the secondary planning process and subsequent development.

Under circumstances of this sort there should be an effort to identify all groups that are appropriate (on cultural-historical grounds) to act as the designated descendants of those who occupied the project area in the past, and who are willing to participate and ensure that cultural heritage remains are treated in an appropriate and seemly manner. This identification process is best achieved through discussion with a variety of communities in order that they may themselves arrive at the final decision.

First Nations engagement with regard to archaeological site mitigation strategies in similar planning contexts may be used to provide a general understanding of preferred Stage 4 mitigation priorities and



actions. While there are different levels of concern for sites of various time periods and types, it should be noted that in all cases there is a presumption in favour of avoidance and preservation of any First Nation site that has not been disturbed by ploughing or other modern land uses. Any such site should be deemed to be of high cultural heritage value. An additional complicating factor is that many sites may represent occupations of more than one general time period. The existence of such different components on a single site may or may not be apparent upon conclusion of a Stage 3 assessment. In such cases, the most conservative mitigative option should be preferred.

The logic underlying this discussion is that archaeological sites of cultural heritage value are comparable, at the very least, to significant natural resource features, such as wetlands, in that they are scarce, fragile, and non renewable. They must therefore be managed in a similar manner and allowances for their existence and long term conservation must be made as early as is possible in the development planning process.

Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites, which on the basis of Stage 3 assessment are found to be more than a single isolated find, are deemed to be of high heritage value. Large sites of this period, (e.g., tool stone acquisition sites and large base camps used on multiple occasions) or specialized sites such as caches or burials should be protected. Caches and burials *may* be identified on the basis of Stage 3 assessment through the recovery of a suite of diagnostic/unusual artifacts. Smaller transitory camps or apparently single-occasion chert reduction events are also of high heritage value, but may be subject to salvage excavation, provided that the appropriate methodological approaches for such sites are applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*).

Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic sites, which on the basis of Stage 3 assessment are found to be more than a single isolated find, are deemed to be of high heritage value. Large sites of this period (e.g., tool stone acquisition sites and large base camps used on multiple occasions), or specialized sites such as caches, isolated burials, or cemeteries (which appear during the Late and Terminal Archaic) are of high value and should be protected. Caches, burials and cemeteries *may* be identified on the basis of Stage 3 assessment through the recovery of a suite of diagnostic/unusual artifacts. Sites that exhibit an unusual degree of preservation of organic materials are also of heightened value. Smaller transitory camps or apparently single-occasion chert reduction events are also of high heritage value, but may be subject to salvage excavation, provided that the appropriate methodological approaches for block excavation of such sites are applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*).

It should be noted that many lithic sites that produce debitage, but lack formal diagnostic tools are assumed to be of generalized Archaic origin. Such sites may be of almost any size, although larger sites will be more likely produce at least some formal tools that can be more specifically dated. Small lithic sites that cannot be ascribed a more specific date are generally regarded as having lower heritage value, at least in terms of their information potential, and are often not subject to any form of Stage 4 mitigation. Should such a site exhibit other unusual or unique attributes, however, preservation and/or salvage excavation would be required.

Early Woodland, Middle Woodland and Transitional Woodland sites, which on the basis of Stage 3 assessment are found to be more than a single isolated find, are deemed to be of high heritage value.



Large sites of this period (e.g., tool stone acquisition sites and large base camps used on multiple occasions), or specialized sites such as caches, isolated burials or cemeteries should be protected. Caches, burials and cemeteries *may* be identified on the basis of Stage 3 assessment through the recovery of a suite of diagnostic/unusual artifacts. Sites that exhibit an unusual degree of preservation of organic materials are also of heightened value. Smaller transitory camps or locales marked by an apparently single chert reduction event or the breakage and discard of ceramic artifacts are also of high heritage value, but may be subject to salvage excavation, provided that the appropriate methodological approaches for block excavation (and potentially topsoil stripping) of such sites are applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*).

Large **Late Woodland** and **Contact** period First Nation villages are deemed to be of high heritage value. Such sites should be protected. It is preferable that such sites be preserved through full avoidance, or a combination of avoidance and salvage excavation. There is a presumption that Late Woodland period settlements, in particular villages, exhibit a heightened potential for human burials. This can rarely be predicted on the basis of any Stage 3 assessment, but should be considered in determining an appropriate Stage 4 strategy, whereby avoidance is the preferred option where feasible. Should such a site be subject to salvage excavation, the appropriate methodological approaches for block excavation and topsoil stripping must be applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*). Should one or more human burials be encountered during a Stage 4 salvage excavation, the disposition of the remains (preservation and avoidance versus exhumation and reburial elsewhere) must be negotiated between all relevant stakeholders.

Smaller Late Woodland and Contact period First Nation camps, cabins/hamlets and specialized resource extraction sites are deemed to be of high heritage value, depending on their size and characteristics. It is preferable that the larger sites be preserved through full avoidance or a combination of avoidance and salvage excavation provided that the appropriate methodological approaches for block excavation and topsoil stripping of such sites are applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*). Smaller camps that evidently were only briefly occupied or marked by a limited range of activities are also of high heritage value, but may be subject to salvage excavation, provided that the appropriate methodological approaches for block excavation (and potentially topsoil stripping) of such sites are applied (see 2011 *Standards and Guidelines*). There is potential that some Late Woodland period sites provisionally identified as “camps” or “cabins” may have served as specialized burial sites. This can rarely be predicted on the basis of any Stage 3 assessment, but should be considered in determining an appropriate Stage 4 strategy.

Late Woodland and post-contact period First Nation ossuaries or cemeteries are deemed to be of high heritage value, and should under all possible circumstances be protected through avoidance. It must be acknowledged that the detection of cemeteries and/or ossuaries during Stage 2 archaeological assessment is virtually impossible. Moreover, it is difficult to predict the location of such features in more than a general manner. This is partially a reflection of the available data, although the data that do exist have not been rigorously examined by archaeologists in either the academic or cultural resource management context. Many of the cemeteries and ossuaries known to archaeologists were first discovered as a result of land clearance in the nineteenth century. The locations of these sites may or may not be well-documented. Modern discoveries of such sites are generally accidental results of large scale earth-moving or other construction activities. Upon discovery of such burial features during the course of construction some



remedial documentation and excavation may be required, but avoidance and preservation through project redesign/revision should be the ultimate preferred alternative.

In areas where ossuary burial was not a traditional practice, or was only one of several contemporary practices, Late Woodland and Contact period First Nation cemeteries *may* be detected during Stage 3 assessment by the recovery of human bone and/or a suite of diagnostic/unusual artifacts. As historic Neutral cemeteries are often in close proximity to their associated villages, a 200 metre buffer zone around the perimeter of documented villages might be considered as having elevated potential for the discovery of human remains.

Upon confirmation that a Late Woodland or Contact period First Nation site served as a cemetery, preservation through avoidance through project redesign/revision should be the ultimate preferred alternative.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future development within the study area, beyond those portions of Lots 11 and 12 that have already been examined and mitigated, must be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Figure 11). Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultants*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pitting. Areas deemed to be of disturbance or no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented. The limits of the Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery must be confirmed through mechanical test trench excavation.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study. It should also be noted that, depending upon outcomes, engagement with relevant First Nations may be required during the assessment process, consistent with the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the general process outlined in the Sustainable Halton Official Plan Technical Review of the Region of Halton Archaeological Master Plan, as summarized in Section 5.0 of this report.

3. The Lot 11 and the south half of Lot 12, Concession 8 portion of the study area has been subject to Stage 1-4 archaeological assessment and salvage excavations, and recommendations have been



made to clear these lands of further archaeological concern in the relevant assessment reports filed with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. As of the time of writing, the Ministry has not issued letters of concurrence with these recommendations.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with legislation is provided

- 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, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 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 field work 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 sec. 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 immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.



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9.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 11.



Plate 2: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 11.



Plate 3: View of existing house fronting Trafalgar on Lot 12.



Plate 4: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 12.



Plate 5: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 12.



Plate 6: View of house fronting Trafalgar on Lot 13.



Plate 7: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 13.



Plate 8: Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Lot 13.



Plate 9: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 13.



Plate 10: View of one of the houses fronting Trafalgar on Lot 14.



Plate 11: View of one of the houses fronting Trafalgar on Lot 14.



Plate 12: View east from Trafalgar to wooded area on Lot 14.





Plate 13: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 14.



Plate 14: View east from Trafalgar towards topsoil operation on Lot 14.



Plate 15: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 15.



Plate 16: View east from Trafalgar across Lot 15.



Plate 17: View of one of the houses fronting 15 Sideroad on Lot 15.



Plate 18: View of one of the houses fronting 15 Sideroad on Lot 15.





Plate 19: View of one of the houses fronting 15 Sideroad on Lot 15.



Plate 20: View of the deviation of 15 Sideroad from the concession grid. The study area flanks both sides of the road in this area.



Plate 21: View of wooded area on Lot 15 on the south side of 15 Sideroad.



Plate 22: View of one of the houses on Lot 15 near the intersection of 15 Side Road and Eighth Line.



Plate 23: View west from Eighth Line to wooded area on Lot 15.



Plate 24: View west from Eighth Line across Lot 14.





Plate 25: View of a business fronting Eight Line on Lot 14.



Plate 26: View of one of the group of houses fronting Eight Line on Lot 14.



Plate 27: View west across Lot 13 from Eighth Line.



Plate 28: View west across Lot 12 from Eighth Line.



Plate 29: View of an active tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek on Lot 12 from Eighth Line.



Plate 30: View of one of the houses on Lot 12 fronting Eighth Line.



10.0 MAPS

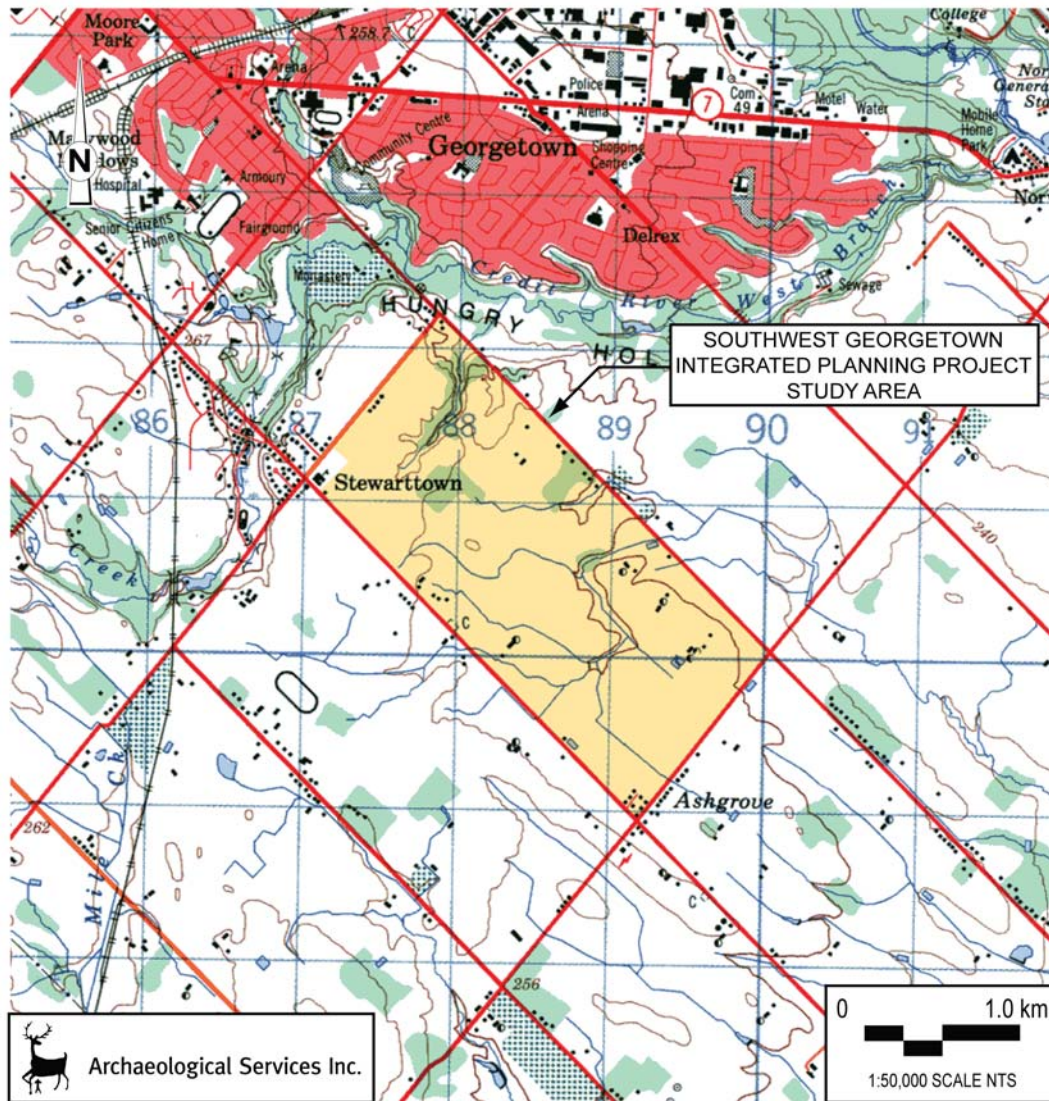


Figure 1: The location of the Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project study area.

NTS Sheet 30M/12 Brampton, edition 7, 1994

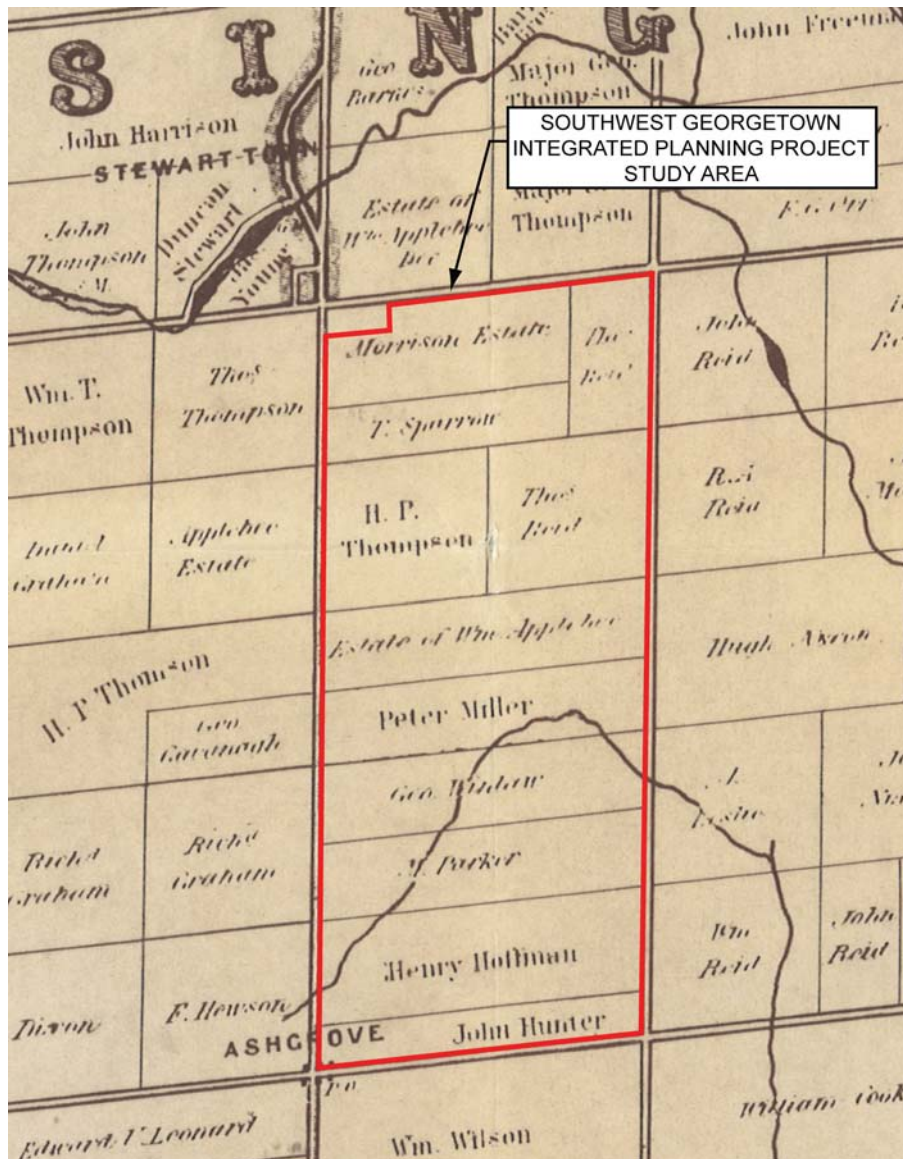


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton*.



Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the map of Esquesing Township in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*.

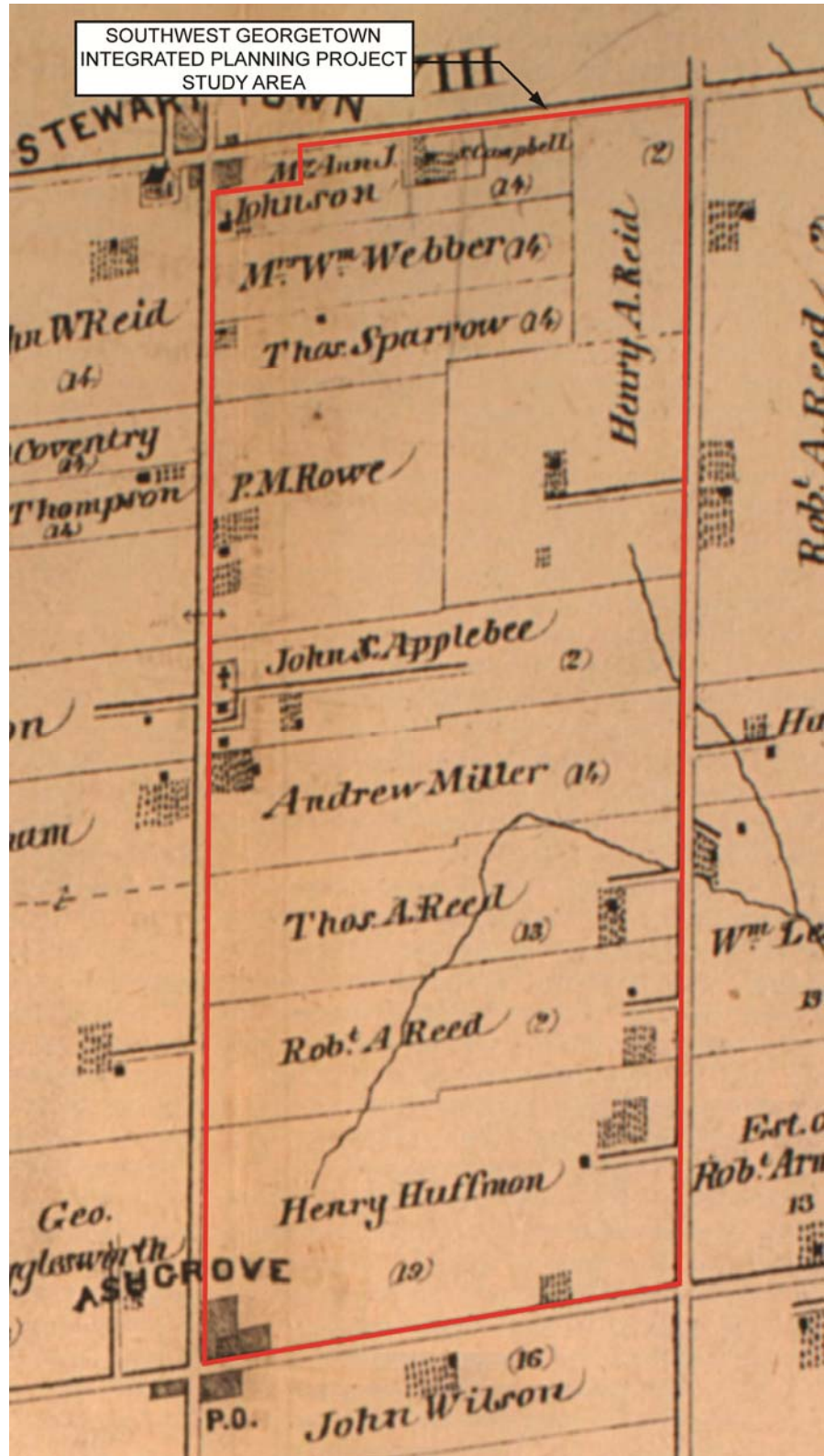


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1909 Department of Militia and Defence topographic map.

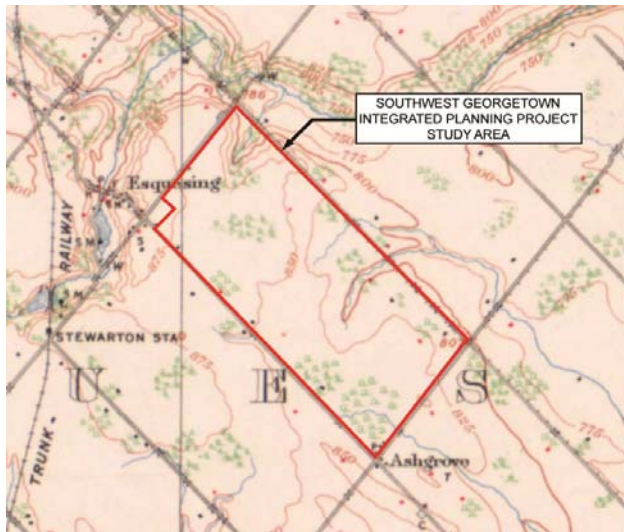


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1915 Department of Militia and Defence topographic map.

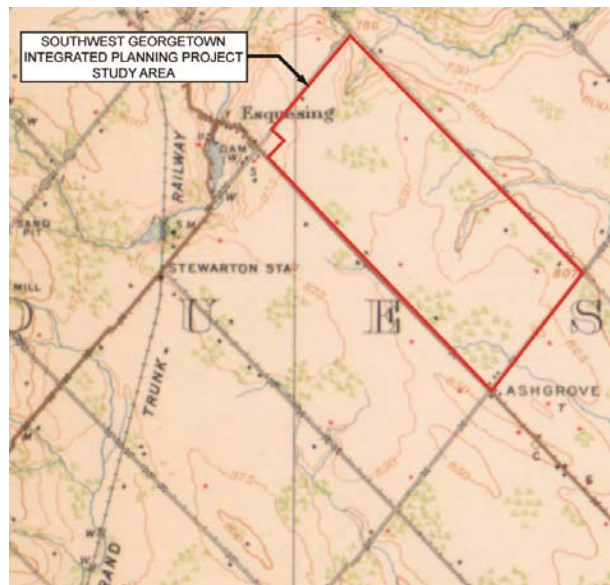
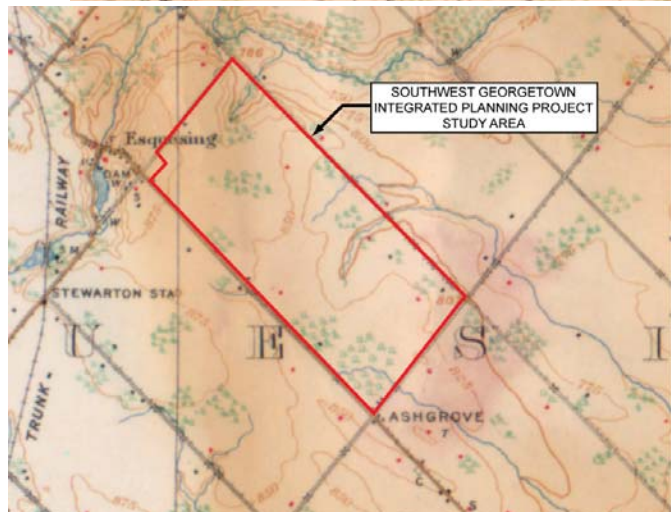




Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1922 Department of Militia and Defence topographic map.







Source: Teranet Parcel Fabric, Property Code D 1A - Provided by Teranet
 Bell Single Line Street Network - Provided by the Region of Halton
 MNR Water Features - Streams, Creeks, River - Provided through the Region of Halton
 Aerials: Spring 2011 - Provided through the Region of Halton


TOWN OF HALTON HILLS


 Urban Boundary
 Study Area

 Hamlet Boundary
 Rural Cluster Boundary



HALTON HILLS
 Planning, Development & Sustainability Department
 2012

LEGEND

 LOCATION AND ORIENTATION OF PHOTOGRAPH

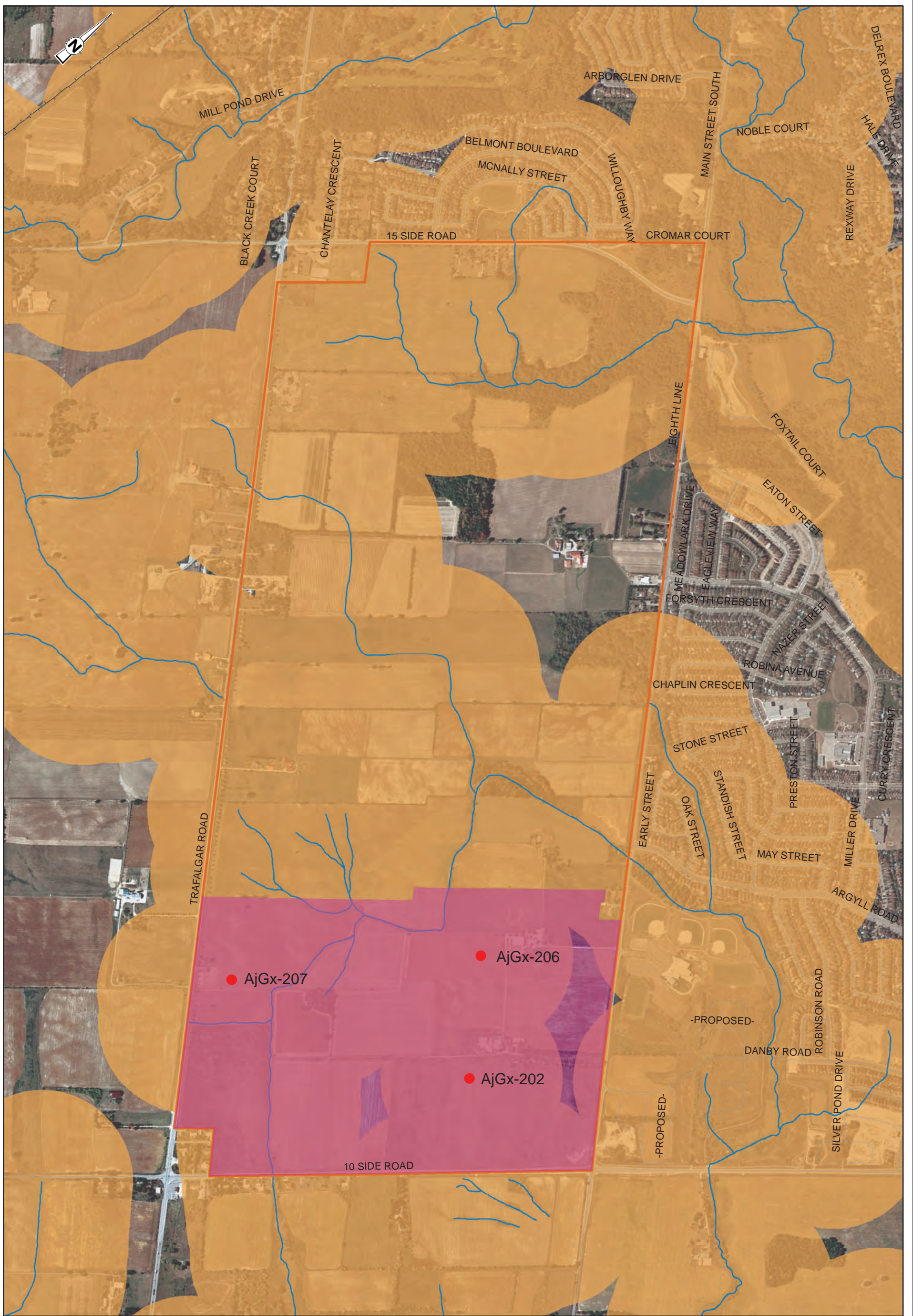
 SOUTHWEST GEORGETOWN IPP STUDY AREA



 **Archaeological Services Inc.**
 528 Bathurst St. T 416-966-1069
 Toronto, Ontario F 416-966-9723
 Canada, M5S 2P9 info@IASI.to/www.IAS±.to

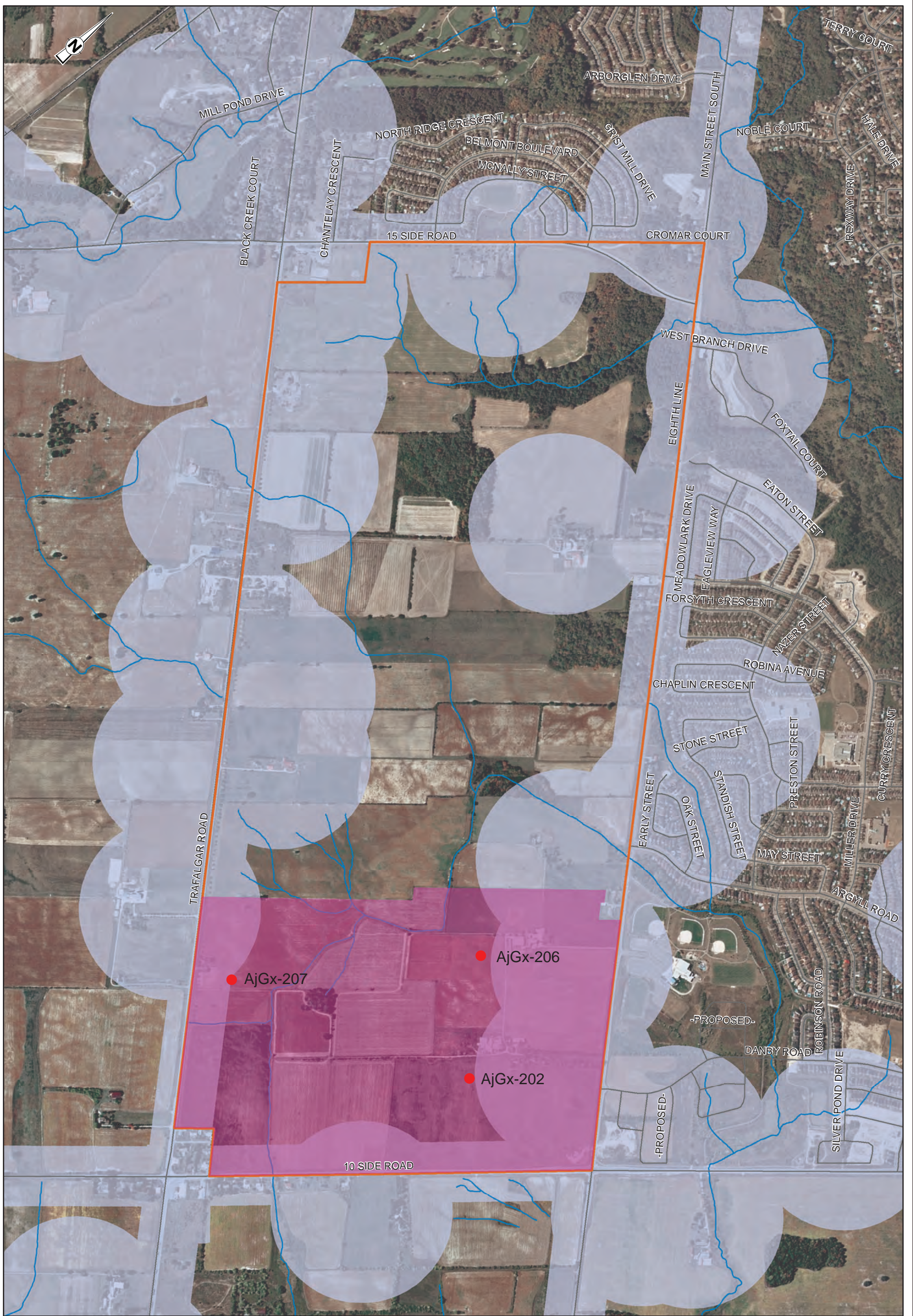
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 DATE: FILE:

Figure 7: Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project Stage 1 ARA Property Inspection



 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@IASI.to/www.iASi.to	Base Data: Town of Halton Hills Archaeological Sites provided by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Sport Projection: UTM Zone 17 NAD 83	0 175 350 700 Metres
	ASI PROJECT NO.: 13SP-002 DATE: September 05, 2013	DRAWN BY: SA FILE: 13SP-002_PreContactPotential

Figure 8: Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project Stage 1 ARA Determination of Precontact Archaeological Potential

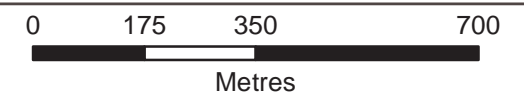


- Archaeological Site
- ~ Watercourse
- Historic Archaeological Potential
- Previously Assessed Area
- Study Area



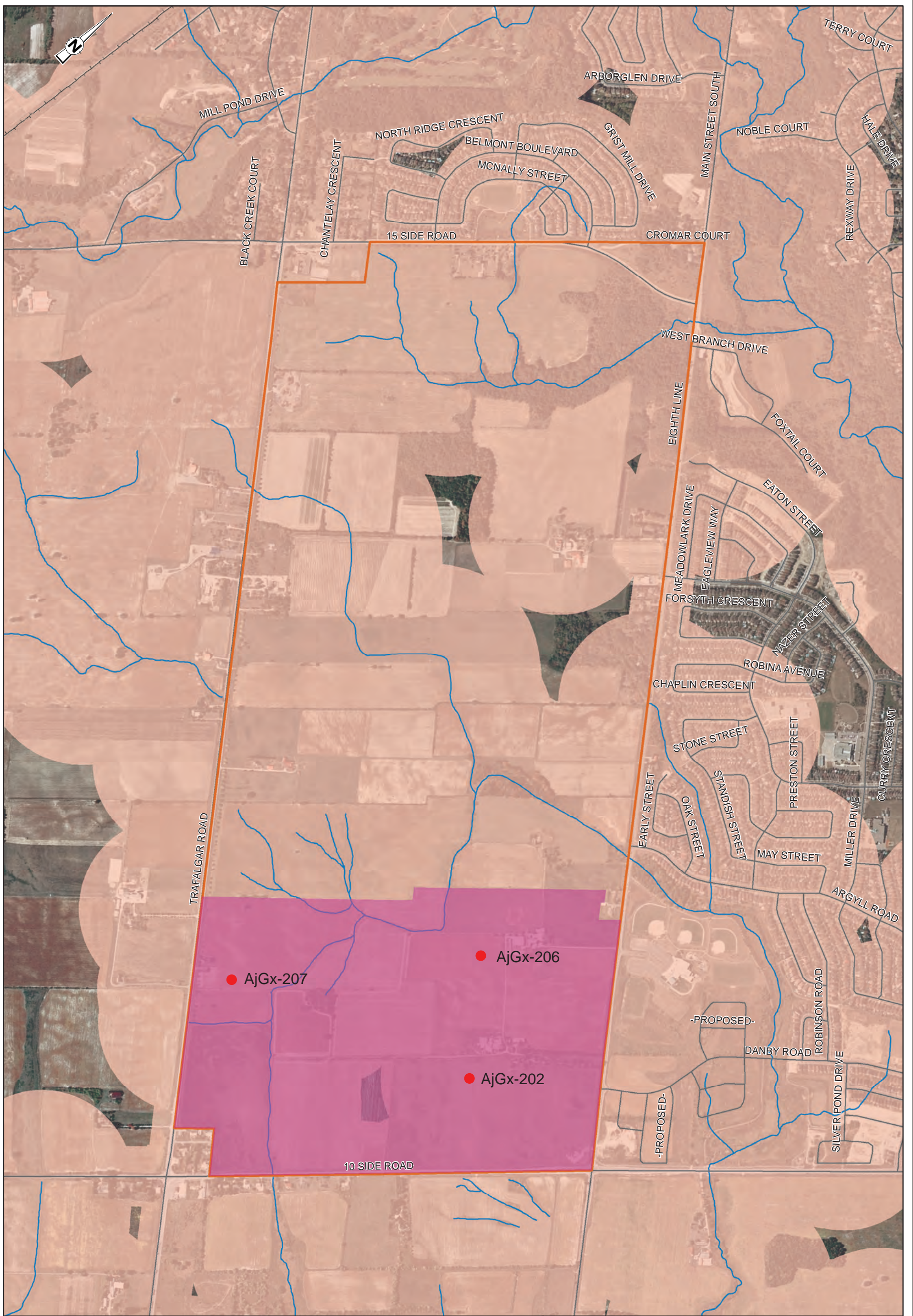
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Base Data: Town of Halton Hills
 Archaeological Sites provided by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Sport
 Projection: UTM Zone 17 NAD 83



ASI PROJECT NO.: 13SP-002 DATE: September 10, 2013
 DRAWN BY: SA FILE: 13SP-002_HistPotential

Figure 9: Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project Stage 1 ARA Determination of Euro-Canadian archaeological potential

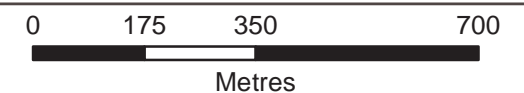


- Archaeological Site
- ~ Watercourse
- Composite Archaeological Potential
- Previously Assessed Area
- Study Area



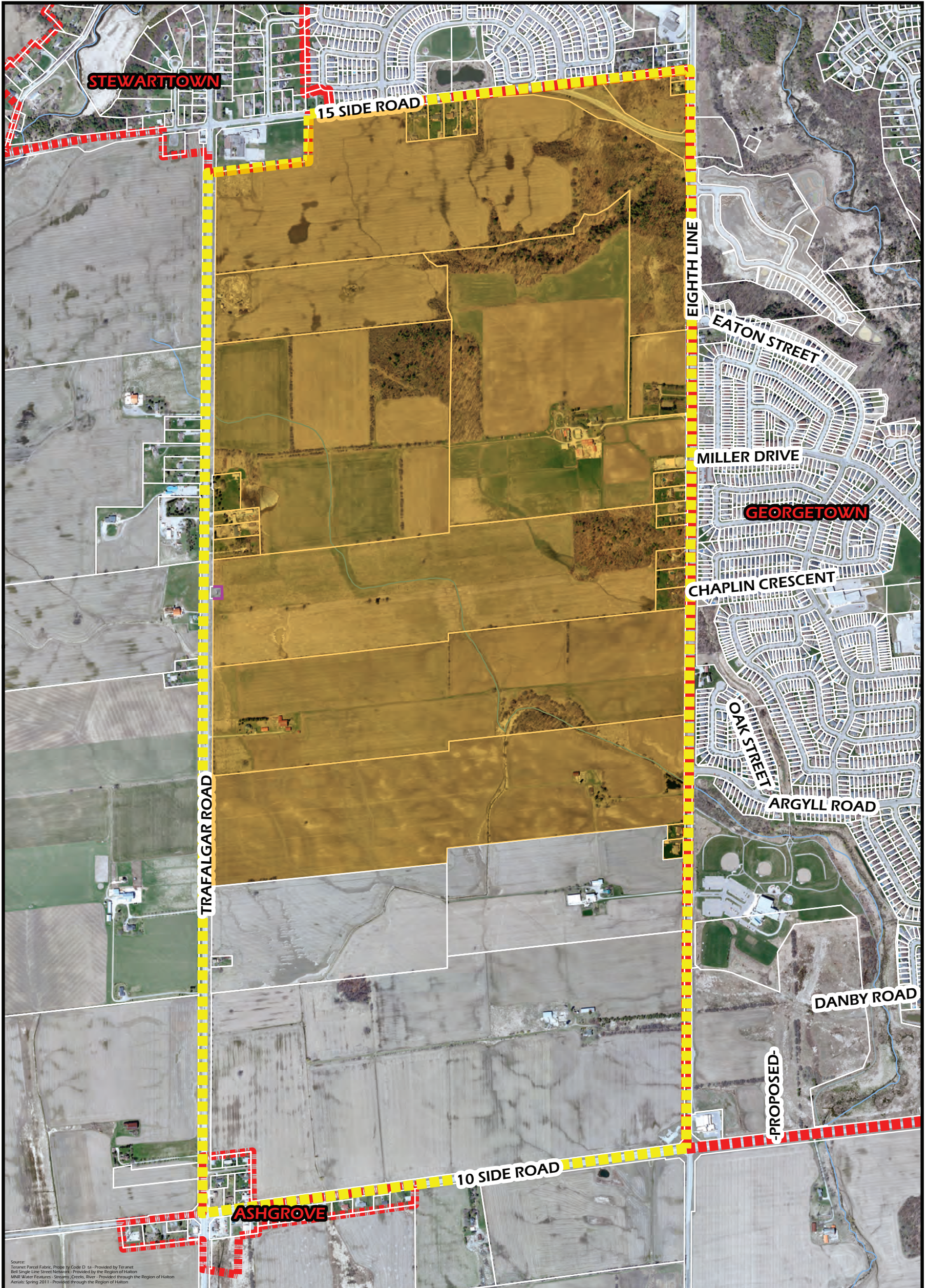
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Base Data: Town of Halton Hills
 Archaeological Sites provided by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Sport
 Projection: UTM Zone 17 NAD 83




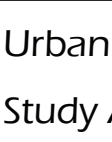
ASI PROJECT NO.: 13SP-002 DATE: September 10, 2013
 DRAWN BY: SA FILE: 13SP-002_ArchPotential



Figure 10: Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project Stage 1 ARA Composite Archaeological Potential.



Source: Teranet Parcel Fabric, Property Code D 1A - Provided by Teranet
 Bell Single Line Street Network - Provided by the Region of Halton
 MHO Water Features - Streams, Creeks, River - Provided through the Region of Halton
 Aerials: Spring 2011 - Provided through the Region of Halton



TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

 Urban Boundary
 Study Area

 Hamlet Boundary
 Rural Cluster Boundary




LEGEND

 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT REQUIRED (PEDESTRIAN OR TEST PIT SURVEY, AS WARRANTED)
 CEMETERY BOUNDARIES TO BE CONFIRMED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHING

 SOUTHWEST GEORGETOWN IPP STUDY AREA



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 DATE: DRAWN BY:
 FILE:

Figure 11: Southwest Georgetown Integrated Planning Project Stage 2 ARA Requirements