

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 130 Mountainview Road North (Part of Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Former County of Halton), Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton

Original Report

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Executive Summary

The Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of 130 Mountainview Road North in Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills has been carried out support Official Plan and zoning by-law amendment applications prior to the proposed redevelopment of the property. The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth- and twentieth-century development history.

This research has led to the conclusion that there is no potential for the presence of significant precontact Indigenous or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources that may be impacted by site preparation or construction activities necessitated by the proposed redevelopment. Accordingly, this report recommends that the undertaking be cleared of any further archaeological concern, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be notified should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be encountered during any future work on the property.



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Whitestone Georgetown Developments LP to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 130 Mountainview Road North, Georgetown in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 2.84 hectares and is located on the west side of Mountainview Road North between the Canadian National Railway line and River Drive. The property consists of Lots 26-36, 41-56 and parts of Lots 17-24, 40, 57-76, parts of two lanes and part of Matthews Street, and part of a Reserve Block as laid out by Registered Plan 119. The property formerly formed part of Lot 18 Concession 9, Esquesing Township, County of Halton.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment, undertaken in support of Official Plan and zoning by-law amendment applications, was conducted under the project management and direction of David Robertson (Project Information Form P372-0277-2024), as required by the Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 21, 2024.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the



environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et alia, 1990; Ellis et alia, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et alia, 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et alia, 1990:155, 164). By 1500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2300 B.P. — it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 800 CE (Common Era), lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 CE, the seasonal base camps



were replaced by villages focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the norm (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community dispersal was no longer the norm and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE these developments continued with the coalescence of these small settlements into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, developed.

The Attawandaron or Neutral Nation

In 1626, the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attawandaron, an Iroquoian-speaking people who were called the “Neutral Nation” (Gens Neutres) by the French in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat Confederacy of Simcoe County and the Haudenosaunee in New York. Like the Wendat (Huron), Tionontaté (Petun), and the Haudenosaunee (the Five Nations Iroquois of the state of New York), the Attawandaron people were settled village horticulturalists. The Attawandaron territory included the Grand River area, but discrete settlement clusters also extended southeast into the Niagara peninsula, and north to the Hamilton area (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

The supposed neutrality of these communities did not protect them from the conflicts of the seventeenth century that were exacerbated by the intrusion of Europeans, resulting in the dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies (the Wendat, Tionontaté, and Attawandaron). By 1650, the Attawandaron were involved in a full-scale conflict with the Seneca, who were assisted by the Mohawk. The villages of the Attawandaron were destroyed by 1651.

The Mississaugas

The Mississauga, Ojibwa and other Algonquian groups, collectively known as the Anishnaubeg, expanded into southern Ontario from the Upper Great Lakes in



the late seventeenth century, occupying the former territories of the Huron-Wendat and Attawandaron.

Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people and were highly mobile with their subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering wild plants and growing garden crops (Rogers 1978:760). Mississauga communities established themselves at various locations, including Lake Saint Clair east of Detroit, on the Niagara Frontier, along the north shore of Lake Ontario, in particular at the mouth of the Credit River, but long continued their highly mobile way of life, dispersing into smaller groups to regional settlements in the summer to hunt, gather, and garden, then moving to interior family hunting grounds in late fall-winter, then regathering again in May to their main sites to harvest spawning fish, collect maple syrup, and carry on traditional ceremonies. The lands that would become Halton County were part of this broad seasonal territorial round, particularly on the part of the Credit River Mississauga. However, with European settlement ever expanding in the nineteenth century the Mississauga's ability to pursue their traditional way of life was increasingly constrained and their seasonal use of lands within their wider territory had largely ended by the 1840s, while at the same time their Credit River territory was experiencing major encroachment. In 1847, the Credit River Mississauga accepted an offer from the Six Nations Haudenosaunee to share their land and create the New Credit Reserve near Hagersville (Schmalz 1991:145-146).

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19)

The subject property is within the area covered by Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2013). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which ceded these remaining lands, except for a 200-acre parcel along the Credit River.



Esquesing Township

The first survey of Esquesing Township was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The Township is said to have been named from the corruption of a Mississauga word, *eshkwessing*, signifying “the last in a row” which referred to the Sixteen Mile Creek. Esquesing was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the Township was noted for its good farms and excellent land which produced a superior quality of wheat. (Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:114; Smith 1846:56).

Georgetown

In return for their services surveying the northern part of Esquesing Township, land in the Silver Creek Valley was granted to Charles Kennedy along with his brothers George, John, Morris, and Samuel. Charles and George Kennedy both built saw and grist mills. George sold to the Barber brothers in 1837 (MHBC 2016:12). The community was originally named “Hungry Hollow,” but was renamed Georgetown in honour of George Kennedy in the 1830s. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1854-1859. The village was officially incorporated in 1864 (McDonald 1996:5–11). Two railways intersected at this point, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Hamilton and North-Western Railroad. By 1869, the population numbered 1,500 (McEvoy 1869:169). The Grand Trunk station grounds were located near the centre of Georgetown, and a cemetery lot on Maple Avenue was in existence by 1877. Industries were attracted here due to the availability of water, and included Barber’s Georgetown Paper Mills, a knitting machine factory and the Georgetown Carriage Works. The community boasted a telegraph office, bank, brewery, armoury, fairgrounds, market square, churches, town hall, tannery, iron foundry, grist mill, marble works, one weekly newspaper, three hotels and twenty stores. Georgetown incorporated as a village in 1864 and as a town in 1922, becoming part of the Town of Halton Hills in 1974 (Crossby 1873:125; Winearls 1991:675; Scott 1997:87; Rayburn 1997:131–132).



Grand Trunk Railway

The Grand Trunk Railway's line through Georgetown is located to the immediate south of the subject property, now forming part of the Canadian National Railway's network.

The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) Company of Canada was incorporated by the Canadian government in 1852 and was planned to connect Toronto to Montreal. It began in 1853 by purchasing five existing railways: the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company, the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, the Grand Junction Railroad Company, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada East. By 1853, the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company had already begun construction of its line. After its merger with the Grand Trunk Railway, the line was redirected from its original route and extended to Sarnia to be a hub for Chicago bound traffic. By 1856 the line had been built from Montreal to Sarnia via Toronto. The company fell into great debt in 1861 and while it recovered it ultimately fell into bankruptcy, in 1919 following its expansion west in an attempt to compete with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways (Library and Archives Canada 2005).

The Grand Trunk's Georgetown Station stands approximately 300 metres west of the subject property as a one-storey, stone, building with a corner tower built between 1855 and 1856 and is one of nine surviving first-generation Grand Trunk stations in Ontario. Alterations were made in 1892 for an enlargement and in 1904 for remodelling of the interior and exterior. In 1923, the railway was bought by the Canadian National Railway and later Georgetown became a station on the VIA Rail Toronto-Sarnia and GO Transit Kitchener lines (Parks Canada 2018).

Lot 18, Concession 9, Esquesing

The Crown Patent for Lot 18, Concession 9 in the Township of Esquesing was granted to John Moore in 1821, and nine years later, the 200-acre property was sold to George Kennedy (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). In 1854, the Plan of the Village of Georgetown was registered as Plan 51, shaping the fabric



of the community west of the subject property. In 1909, Plan 119, which includes the subject property was registered on behalf of Mary Matthews, who with her husband had acquired this part of Lot 18 in 1884, although it appears that the plan had no substantial role in shaping the subsequent development of the property in terms of the lot or street layouts as shown on the registered plan map. (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources and Aerial Photography

The 1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton* (Figure 2) shows the subject property as part of a block of land owned by George Kennedy, east and north of the main part of Georgetown at the intersection of the road between Concessions 9 and 10 (Mountainview) and the Grand Trunk Railway line. No settlement features are indicated on Kennedy's lands. The map of Esquesing Township in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 3) provides no additional details of note. The plan of Georgetown in the atlas shows the lot fabric created through Registered Plan 51 to the west of the subject property, but no further details concerning the Kennedy block, which remained unsubdivided.

The 1909 edition of the Department of Militia and Defence's topographic sheet for Brampton (Figure 4) indicates the property standing at an elevation of 825-850 feet (± 250 -260 metres) above sea level. No structures stand on the subject property, which has apparently been cleared. The map shows a pair of minor streams, northwest of the subject property, draining into the Credit River, the closest of which rises approximately 150 metres from the northwest limits of the property.

Aerial photography from 1952 (Figure 5) reveals the construction of a building in the extreme southeast corner of the property, surrounded by an area of grading, which extends along the property's south limits parallel to the rail line. Other earthworks, possibly related to the construction of a settling pond (see Section 1.3.4), appear to have occurred in the west-central portion of the property. Sizable industrial buildings occupy the lands to the west of the property. The situation appears largely unchanged on 1954 photography (Figure 5), although the quality of the image is relatively poor. On a photograph dating



to 1969 (Figure 5), the settling ponds are the most prominent feature on the property, surrounded by clear indications of grading. A building continues to occupy the southeast corner of the property and a haul road runs along the south limits, connecting the industrial works on the property to the west with Mountainview Road.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Doctor Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the AjGx Borden block.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, five sites have been registered within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property. These sites span a minimum of 4,500 years of occupation within the area (Appendix 1). The nearest sites are two Euro-Canadian occupations: one to the east on the opposite side of Mountainview Road North, approximately 150 metres from the current subject property (see Section 1.3.2), and the other on John Street to the north, some 450 metres distant.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Records of four property-specific archaeological assessments or mitigations completed within approximately 50 metres of the subject property were found during the Stage 1 background research. In 2013, Archeoworks Inc. completed



Stage 1 and 2 assessments proper to residential subdivision development at 127 Mountainview Road North to the immediate east of the subject property, resulting in the documentation of a Euro-Canadian farmstead (AjGx-237) and an isolated precontact Indigenous piece of lithic debitage. The site was subsequently subject to Stage 3 investigation and Stage 4 salvage excavation, both of which were completed by The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI), following which it was cleared of any further concern (AWI 2013a, 2013b; TAI 2014, 2016). The site primarily dated circa 1850-1870 and was likely associated with Joseph Barber, the owner of the lot at the time.

Various assessments have also been carried out in support of works associated with improvements to the Georgetown GO railway station, but they incorporate lands beyond 50 metres of the subject property and are not relevant to this study.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Niagara Escarpment, by far one of the most prominent features in southern Ontario and extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114–122). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, while the slopes below are carved in red shale. Flanked by landscapes of glacial origin, the rock-hewn topography stands in striking contrast, and its steep-sided valleys are strongly suggestive of non-glacial regions. From Queenston, on the Niagara River, westward to Ancaster, the escarpment is a simple topographic break separating the two levels of the Niagara Peninsula.

The subject property is approximately 620 metres from the main channel of the Credit River. The Credit River watershed drains an area of approximately 860 square kilometres from its headwaters in Orangeville, Erin, and Mono, passing through part of the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine, and draining into Lake Ontario at the town of Port Credit (Credit Valley Conservation 2009). The river was named “Mis.sin.ni.he” or “Mazinigae-zeebi” by the



Mississaugas, and surveyor Augustus Jones believed this signified “the trusting creek” or could also be translated as “to write or give and make credit”, while the French name used when the river was first mapped in 1757 was “Riviere au Credit” (Smith 1987:255–257; Rayburn 1997:84; Scott 1997:182; Gibson 2002:177). The Credit River was historically considered to be one of the best potential power sources for milling in all of southern Ontario, which led to the development of early of saw and grist mill industries, and later textile mills, distilleries, bottling plants, and hydro-electric plants spawned communities throughout the river valley, typically close to the Niagara Escarpment.

Two minor tributaries of the Credit River formerly existed to the northwest of the subject property as noted in Section 1.2.3.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

In 2022, Phase 1 and 2 Environmental Assessments were completed for the subject property, demonstrating extensive alterations had occurred through the course of the twentieth century. These are mainly attributable to the operations of a paper factory and print works located on the property to the immediate west and include large-scale earthworks, including the construction of sewage lagoons or settling ponds by 1969 at least, and their subsequent decommissioning and infilling (BFECI 2022a, 2022b). Massive quantities of kaolinite clay form a layer of fill across much of the property. This material is either waste generated by the adjacent industries or represents an attempt to address soil and groundwater contamination. Nineteen boreholes advanced across the property revealed a general stratigraphic sequence of a surface organic soil overlying silty sand or kaolinite fills over silty sand or sandy silt glacial till. The various fills extend to depths of between ± 1.5 to ± 4.0 metres across the property, the deepest areas of the deposits corresponding to the former lagoons ((BFECI 2022b).

A property inspection was conducted on April 18, 2024. The property (Figures 6 and 7) was inspected when weather and lighting conditions permitted satisfactory visibility of features, under an overcast sky.



The subject property retains few traces of the settling ponds or lagoons seen on the 1969 aerial photograph due to the extensive filling and regrading that has occurred. An abandoned industrial building occupies the southeast part of the property, surrounded by an asphalt and gravel yard or parking lot (Images 1-2). A haul road runs along the south limits of the property and there has been considerable dumping in this area (Images 3 and 4). The balance of the property is characterized by an irregular topography made up of berms or ridges and depressions, all created through earthworking in the form of cutting and filling and the periodic redistribution of the extensive silty sand and kaolinite fill deposits that cover the site (Images 5-10).

1.3.5 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Archaeological 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 to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location, particular with respect to Indigenous occupations and land use patterns.

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), and accessible and inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit potential for Indigenous archaeological sites. The nearest source of water is a small tributary of Credit River as seen on early twentieth-century topographic mapping (Figure 4), approximately 150 metres northwest of the subject property. This watercourse no longer exists. The Credit River is over 600 metres from the property.



Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards states that those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Also considered to have Euro-Canadian archaeological potential are early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

In addition to the general criteria for Indigenous and historical archaeological potential, the Standards also define buffers of 300 metres around registered archaeological sites. Site AjGx-237, to the east of the subject property, falls within this threshold.

2.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The former presence of a watercourse approximately 150 metres northwest of the subject property indicates that it would typically be considered to hold



potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological resources, depending on the degree of more recent landscape alterations. Likewise, the property's location relative to the Mountainview Road North, as the original road between Concessions 9 and 10 as laid out by the township survey, the Grand Trunk Railway line, and the community of Georgetown would all indicate that it would be considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Despite the statements in the Standards concerning proximity to registered archaeological sites, the fact that the property is within 300 metres of a registered archaeological site is not relevant. AjGx-237 is a Euro-Canadian farmstead located on Lot 18 of Concession 4 that has no historical connection to the current subject property.

Despite the foregoing, there is no potential for the survival of any archaeological resources of any type within the subject property. Any sites that may have been present will not have survived the twentieth-century landscape alterations in the form of intensive grading, settling pond construction and decommissioning and subsequent filling. These activities have entirely obliterated the original topography of the subject property. This conclusion is consistent with the statements concerning the removal of archaeological potential ("disturbance") outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:18).

3.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. The 130 Mountainview Road North subject property may be considered free of further archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.

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 Multiculturalism and Citizenship must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Multiculturalism and Citizenship concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of the Ministry of Multiculturalism and Citizenship approval has been received.

4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 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 Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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6.0 Images



Image 1: The abandoned building and surrounding graded asphalt and gravel yard in the southeast part of the property.



Image 2: The abandoned building along the edge of the graded asphalt and gravel yard.



Image 3: Haul road along the south side of the property.



Image 4: Haul road and soil dumping along the south side of the property.



Image 5: Surface exposure of fills in the southwest part of the property.



Image 6: Ridge or berm created through earthworks (grading and filling) in the southwest part of the property.



Image 7: Surface exposure of fills in the central part of the property.



Image 8: Ridge or berm created through earthworks (grading and filling) in the west-central part of the property.



Image 9: Ridges or berms created through earthworks (grading and filling) in the north part of the property.

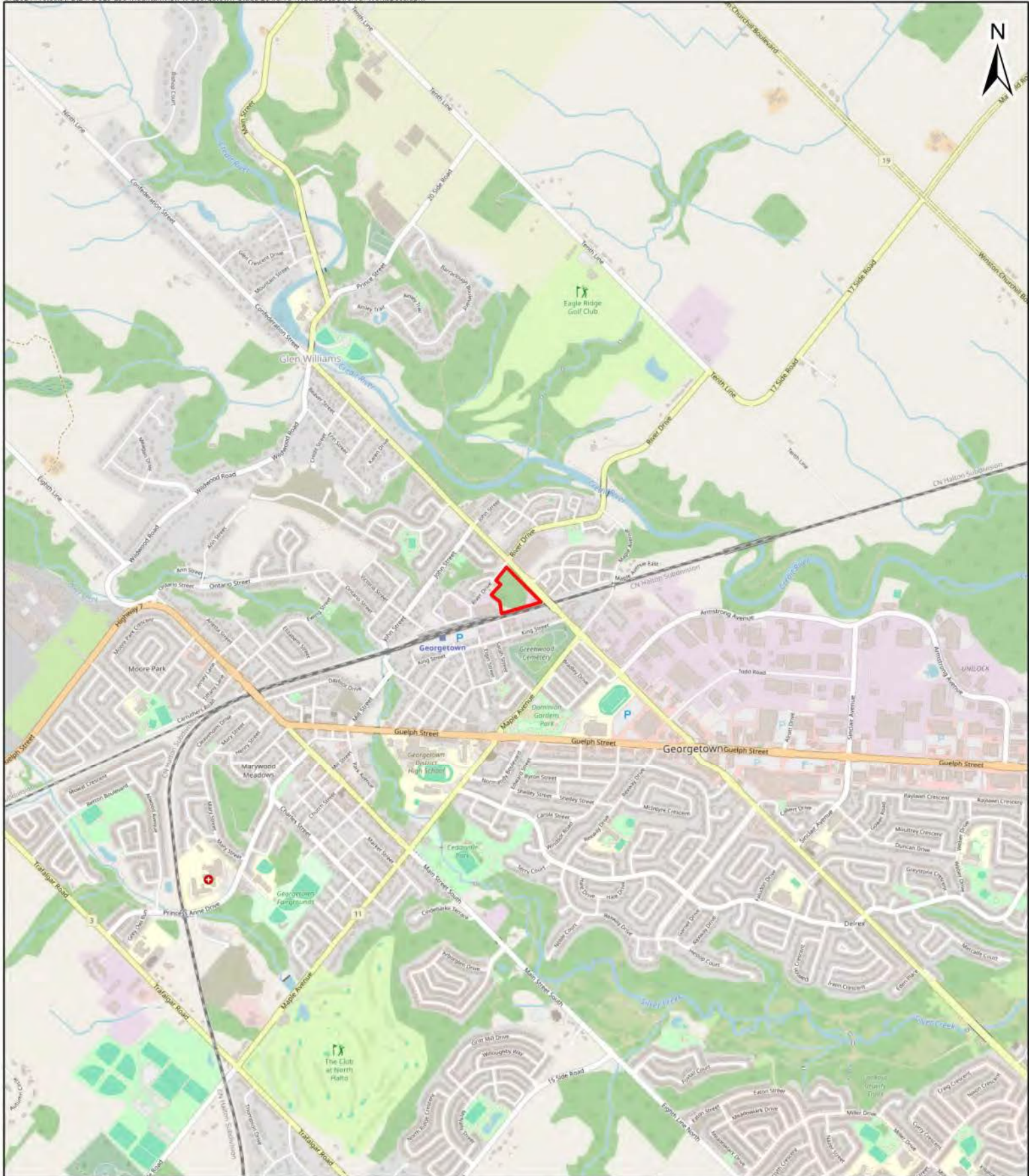


Image 10: Irregular topography created through earthworks (grading and filling) in the west-central part of the property.

7.0 Maps

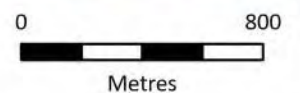
See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 **SUBJECT PROPERTY**

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 24PL-029
Date: 4/16/2024 3:28 PM

Drawn By: aclsh
File: 24PL029_Fig1

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: The Subject property on the 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton



Figure 3: The Subject Property on the map of Esquesing Township in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada	0 250  Metres	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI Project No.: 24PL-029 Date: 4/16/2024	Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL029_Historic_Fig2_3



	<p> SUBJECT PROPERTY</p>	<p>Source: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada</p>	<p>0 250  Metres</p>	<p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 8.5x11</p> <p>ASI Project No.: 24PL-029 Date: 4/16/2024 3:56 PM</p> <p>Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL029_Fig4</p>
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Figure 4: The Subject Property on the 1909 Brampton Sheet, Department of Militia and Defence Topographic Mapping



1952



1954



1969

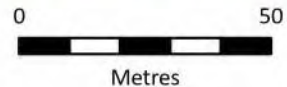
 ASI	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Subject: University of Toronto	0	250
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: 24PL-029 Date: 4/16/2024 5:52 PM	Drawn By: adish File: 24PL029_Fig5

Figure 5: The Subject Property on 1952, 1954, and 1969 Aerial Photography



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: ESRI and GIS Community





Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:1,500
Page Size: 8.5x11



ASI Project No.: 24PL-029
Date: 4/16/2024 6:14 PM

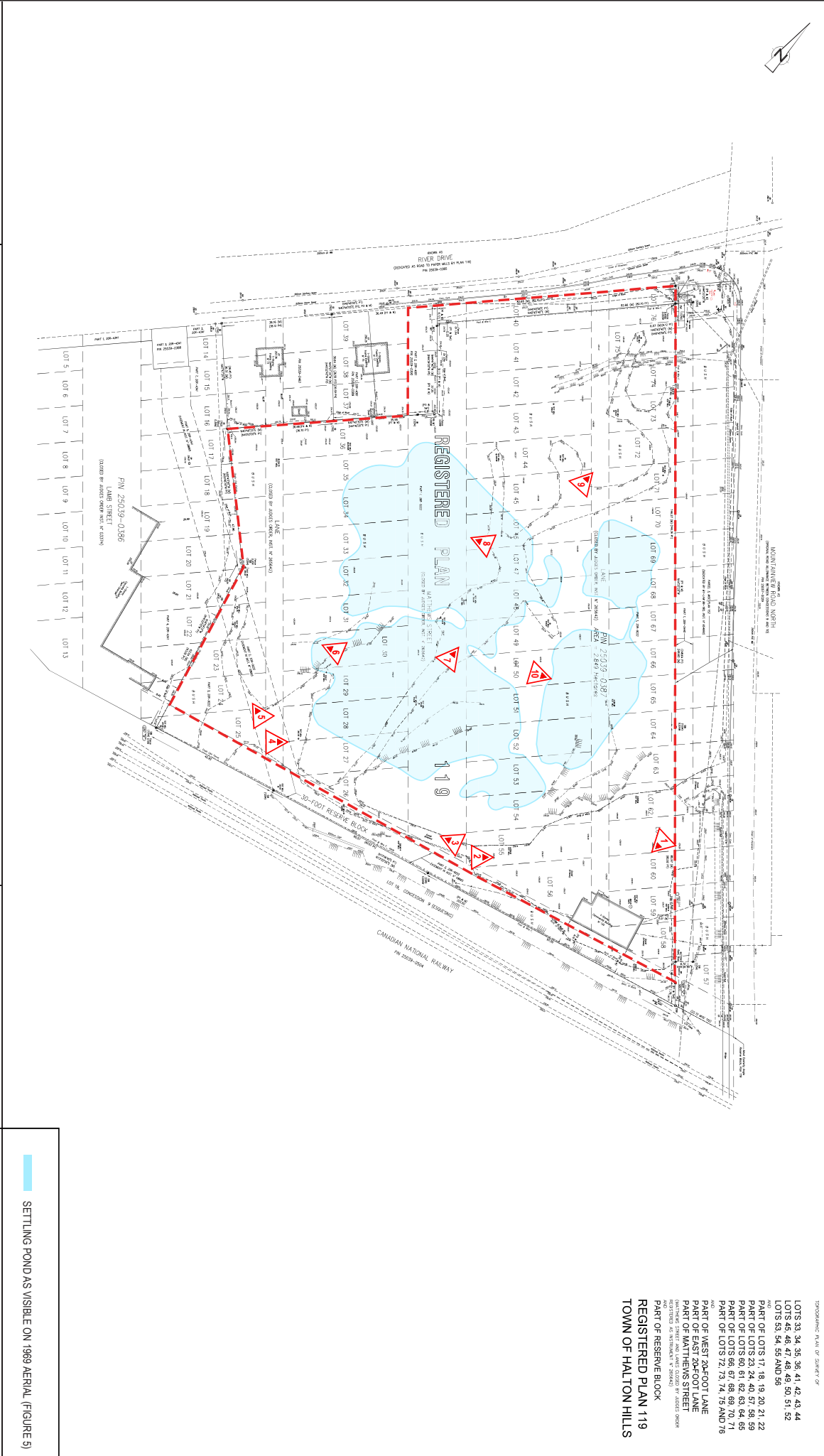
Drawn By: aclsh
File: 24PL029_Fig6

Figure 6: Subject Property Existing Conditions

LEGEND:
 SUBJECT PROPERTY LIMITS: NO POTENTIAL, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 LOCATION AND ORIENTATION OF PHOTOGRAPH

BASE:
 AS INDICATED
 Ontario Land Surveys Nov. 15, 2023 20:13:00

 SETTLING PONDS AS VISIBLE ON 1989 AERIAL (FIGURE 5)
 SCALE 0 25m
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 24P-029 DRAWN BY: OAR
 DATE: APR. 2024 FILE: 24P-029 figure 7.d



GEOSPATIAL PLAN OF SUBJECT OF
 LOTS 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44,
 LOTS 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52,
 LOTS 53, 54, 55 AND 56
 AND
 PART OF LOTS 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
 PART OF LOTS 23, 24, 40, 57, 58, 59
 PART OF LOTS 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
 PART OF LOTS 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71
 PART OF LOTS 72, 73, 74, 75 AND 76
 AND
 PART OF WEST 24-FOOT LANE
 PART OF RESERVE BLOCK
 PART OF MATHIAS STREET
 (PARTIAL STREET AND LANE) CLASSIFIED BY ADJUTANT SURVEYOR
 AND
 PART OF WESTERN N. 20020
REGISTERED PLAN 119
TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

Figure 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 130 Mountainview North — existing conditions and evaluation of potential.

Appendix 1: Inventory of Registered Archaeological Sites

Registered Archaeological Sites within an Approximate 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGx-62	Augustus	Late Archaic-Early Woodland	Camp	ASI 1990
AjGx-228	Dayfoot	Late Woodland	Camp	AAL 2011
AjGx-237	H1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	AWI 2013
AjGx-251	Location 1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	DCL 2014
AjGx-307	John Street H1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	AWI 2021

AAL=Archaeological Assessments Ltd. ASI=Archaeological Services Inc. DCL=Detritus Consulting Ltd.

