

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT OF 13758 AND 13764 HIGHWAY 7,
TOWN OF HALTON HILLS, HALTON REGION**



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Field Director	Chris Brown (License R220)
Report Preparation	Richard Sutton (License P013)
Field Assistants	Steven Dorland, Jennie Fiddes

SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 13758 and 13764 Highway 7, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) for a proposed residential development.

The 1.75 hectare subject property consists of two large residential lots. The physical assessment was conducted in July, 2011. The property was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, it is recommended that any archaeological conditions attached to this parcel of land should be cleared in order that it can be developed.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 13758 and 13764 Highway 7, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) for a proposed residential development. Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2010). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The 1.75 hectare subject property is located west of Georgetown, southeast of the intersection of Highway 7 and Trafalgar Road (Figure 1 and 2). The subject property consists of two large residential lots that are bounded to the northwest by Highway 7, to the northeast by open scrublands, to the southwest by an adjacent commercial property and to the southeast by C.N.R. tracks.

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License R220), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on July 11-12, 2011 under warm and hazy weather conditions. The western lot contains a house, a garage/workshop, a gravel laneway and an open gravel parking area. Two houses are located on the eastern lot and are accessed by a paved driveway. The site of a former garage or outbuilding is located southeast of the easternmost house. Both residential lots contain large lawn areas and some trees. The terrain is very gently rolling, with the central portion of the subject property being elevated slightly, with the land sloping down to the northwest and southeast. A small watercourse which drains to the south is located immediately east of the subject property.

Background research confirmed that no archaeological sites had been registered within the subject property prior to this assessment (Robert von Bitter: personal communication). The background research determined that there are 4 registered archaeological sites located within a 1km radius of the subject property (Table 1). The closest registered site is AjGx-15, which is located 90 metres southeast of the subject property. Unfortunately, the site record form for this site is quite old and incomplete and does not contain any information regarding site type or a report reference. The Wesleyan Meeting House site (AjGx-67) is located 270 metres northwest of the subject property and was the subject of a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment conducted in 1992 (Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. 1992). The other registered site which is located relatively close to the subject property is the Trafalgar County site (AjGx-63), which is located 275 metres to the south. This

site was located during a 1991 Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (no report reference available).

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
AjGx-15	-	unknown	unknown
AjGx-63	Trafalgar Country	Early Archaic	findspot
AjGx-67	Wesleyan Meeting House	19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	meeting house and cemetery
AjGx-83	-	Early Archaic	findspot

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (Pope 1877). The historic mapping indicates that the subject property was originally located on Part of Lot 20, Concession 8, in the Township of Esquesing (Figure 3). This parcel of land was owned at that time by Mr. E. Ruddell who lived in a homestead located south of the subject property.

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License R220), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on July 11-12, 2011 under warm and hazy weather conditions. Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the existing houses, garages and driveways no longer have any archaeological potential. All of the other sections of the property were shovel test-pitted at five metre intervals to within one metre of all existing structures and driveways.

Approximately 80% of the subject property was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 4). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. The topsoil was a sandy loam that ranged in depth from 15cm to 25cm.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The documentary record for this project includes 6 digital photographs, one field map and one page of field notes.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the subject property determined that there are no significant archaeological resources present on these lands. The results of the assessment indicate that the development of this property will not impact any archaeological resources. Consequently, it is recommended that any archaeological conditions attached to the development of this parcel of land should be cleared.

3.2 Compliance Advice

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

4.0 MAPS

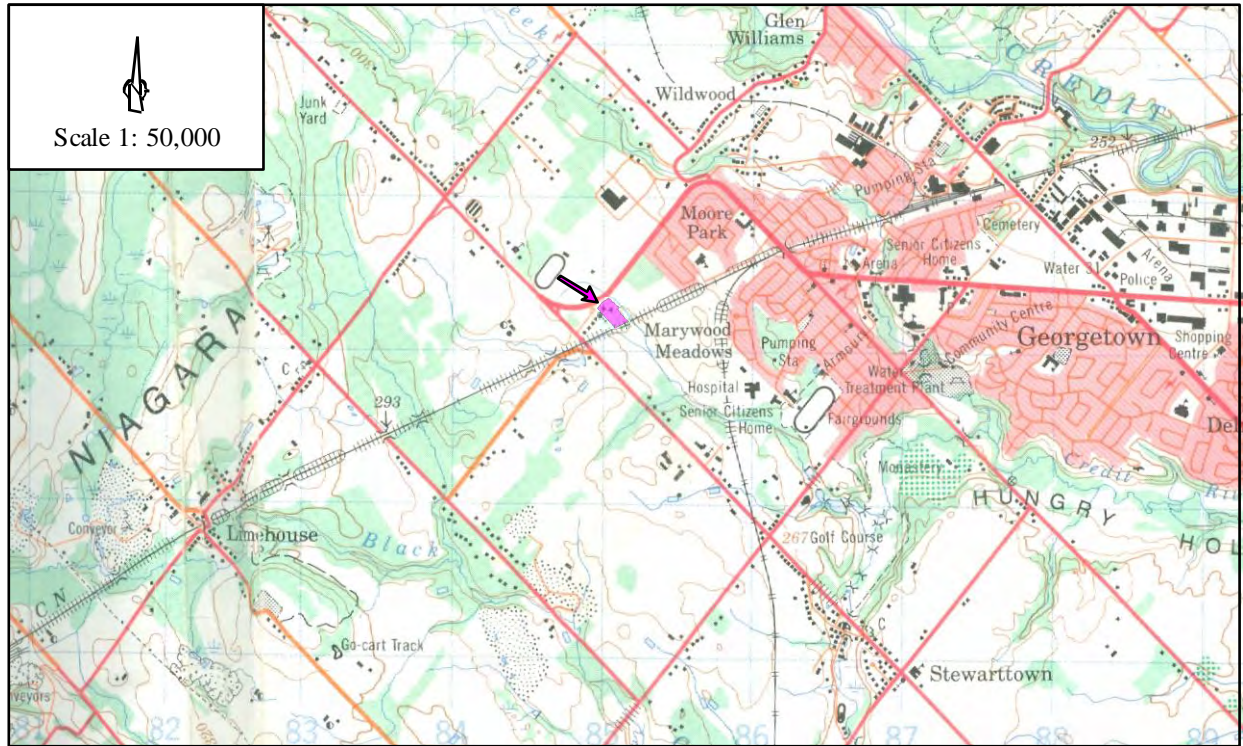


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2. Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property (Glen Schnarr & Associates 2010)

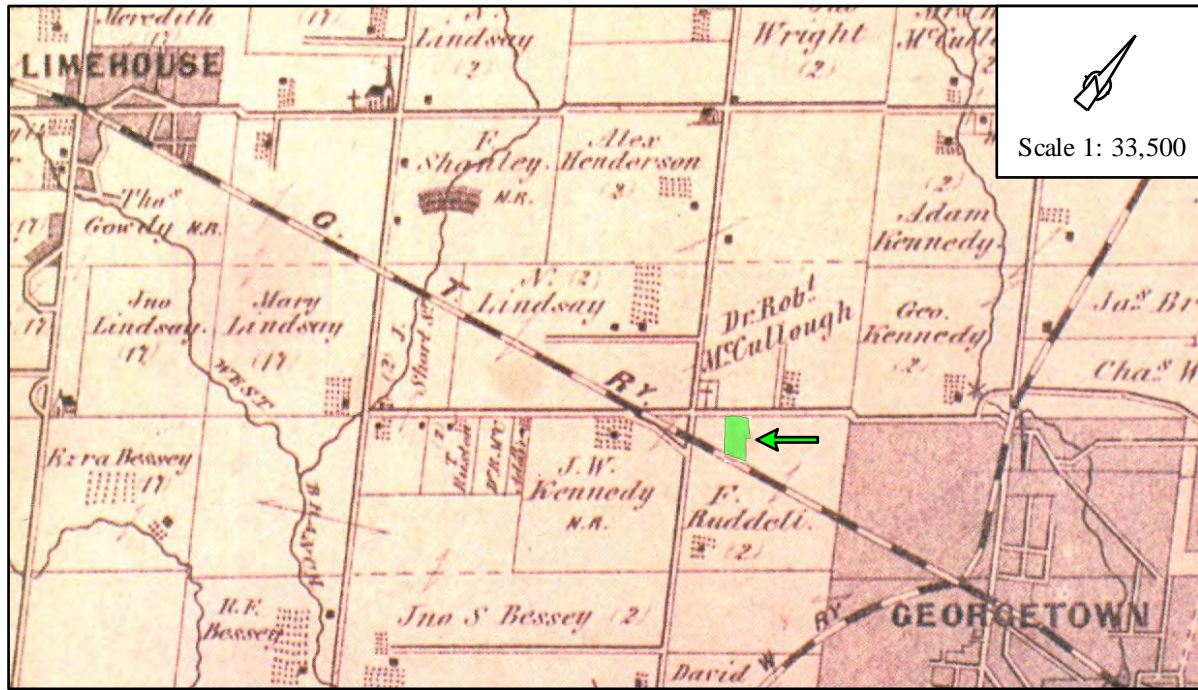


Figure 3. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Esquesing Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property



Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques (modified from Glen Schnarr & Associates 2010)

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Northeast Lawn & House (view southeast)



Plate 2. Southeast Corner of Property (view northwest)



Plate 3. Lawn Area & House, Central and Northern Section of Property (view southeast)



Plate 4. Northwestern Area Lawn & House (view south)



Plate 5. Southwest Garage & Parking Area (view west)



Plate 6. Southwest Lawn Area (view northwest)

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