

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Halton Premier Gateway 2B, Potential Pump
Station Alternatives 2 and 3, Parts of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic
Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Town of Halton Hills, ON



ORIGINAL REPORT

Date: 08-January-2025

Project #: LHC0391

PIF: P051-0292-2023; P051-0322-2024

LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc.

400-837 Princess Street

Kingston, Ontario K7L 1G8

Phone: (613)507-7817

Toll Free: 1-833-210-7817

Email: info@lhcheritage.com

Web: www.lhcheritage.com



This page has been left blank deliberately

Report prepared for:	Jonathan Rudyk, P. Eng., Associate, Project Engineer, Water R.V. Anderson Associates Limited 2001 Sheppard Avenue East Suite 300 Toronto, ON, M2J 4Z8
Approval Authority:	Jonathan Rudyk, P. Eng., Associate, Project Engineer, Water R.V. Anderson Associates Limited 2001 Sheppard Avenue East Suite 300 Toronto, ON, M2J 4Z8
Report prepared by:	Colin Yu, MA, CAHP (R1104) Hugh Daechsel, MA, CAHP (P051)
Graphics prepared by:	Jordan Greene, BA
Licensed Archaeologist:	Hugh Daechsel, MA, CAHP, Principal (P051)
Field Directors:	Colin Yu, MA, CAHP (R1104) Kendra Patton, MA, CAHP (P453)
Reviewed by:	Hugh Daechsel, MA, CAHP (P051) Ruth Macdougall, MA, (P359)
Previous PIFs Related:	P052-1083-2021 (Stage 1-2 AA)

RIGHT OF USE

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of R.V. Anderson Associates Limited on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Halton (The '**Owners**'). Any other use of this report by others without permission is prohibited and is without responsibility to LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc. (LHC). The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by LHC are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of LHC, who authorizes only the Owners and approved users (including municipal review and approval bodies as well as any appeal bodies) to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of Owners and approved users.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results as well as limitations.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Study Area, consisting of two sites, Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, both approximately 1.0 ha in area, is located in part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Town of Halton Hills (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

A hundred acres of the east half of Lot 1, Concession 11 was granted to William Whaley in 1840. The 100-acre parcel remained in the Whaley family until 1954 with very minor interruptions. The period between 1858-1870 the 100-acre was under dispute between Mary Ann Whaley, widow of William Whaley, and John Whaley. The issue was eventually resolved, and Mary Ann Whaley was allowed to live on the property; however, John became the permanent owner. Post 1954, Lena Isabel Whaley began to sever the lot and sold smaller parcels to various people. Today, the Study Area two Alternatives, both approximately 1 ha, are located on what was once part of the larger Whaley Lot.

The Study Areas, part of a larger parcel, are both generally square shaped areas with Alternative 2 located near the northwest corner of Steeles Avenue and Winston Churchill Boulevard and Alternative 3 approximately 300 metres west of Alternative 2, in the Town of Halton Hills. Specifically, both areas are generally flat, with little to no variation in elevation. As of the Property Inspection, Alternative 2 was overgrown with weeds with Alternative 3 part an agricultural field, with Steeles Avenue to the south, and commercial properties to the east of Alternative 2 and west of Alternative 3.

A Property Inspection for Alternative 2 was performed on 29 August 2023 under Project Information Form No. P051-0292-2023, with Colin Yu (R1104) serving as Field Director, and Alternative 3 on 27 August 2024 under PIF No P051-0322-2024, with Kendra Patton serving as Field Director. Following the field inspection and initial research for Alternative 2, a Stage 1- 2 AA report for a property, which encompassed the Study Area (Figure 8), and was not previously available, had been submitted to the Public Registry by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (The Archaeologists 2022). The 2021 study, all of which included both Alternatives within the Study Area was determined to have archaeological potential, resulted in the identification of “an early-to-late nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead Site” (AjGw-666). While it is not explicit in the report’s recommendations, it is understood that the additional archaeological investigations recommended were specific to the requirement for a Stage 3 AA of AjGw-666. As no other archaeological resources of cultural heritage significance were identified in the Stage 2 field assessment that included the Study Area it is inferred that no additional archaeological investigations of this area are required.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 AA, this report finds that both Alternatives 2 and 3 within the Study Area, exhibit archaeological potential (Figure 8), however, does not require any additional archaeological assessment based on the already completed Stage 2 AA and reported results of the 2021 Stage 1-2 assessment of the property. The following recommendations are made:

- That no additional archaeological investigations are required.
- It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Development Project Context.....	1
1.2	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Objective.....	1
1.1.2	Stage 1 Assessment Methodology	1
2.0	Historical context	3
2.1	History and Early Indigenous Land Use	3
2.1.1	Paleo Period (11,000 – 9,500 B.P.)	3
2.1.2	Archaic Period (9,500-2,800 B.P.)	4
2.1.3	Woodland Period (2,800 – 400 B.P.)	7
2.1.4	Contact	8
2.1.5	Head of the Lake Purchase	9
2.2	Michi Saagiig Historical/Background Context.....	9
2.3	Huron/Wendat Historic Context	12
2.4	Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Historic Context.....	13
2.5	Study Area History.....	14
3.0	Archaeological Context	16
3.1	Existing Conditions.....	16
3.2	Physiography and Physical Features.....	16
3.3	Registered Archaeological Sites.....	17
3.4	Previous Archaeological Assessments	17
3.5	Cultural Heritage Resources	18
3.6	Cemeteries.....	18
4.0	Stage 1 Property Inspection.....	19
4.1	Field Methods	19
5.0	Archaeological Potential.....	20
5.1	Physical Features of Low or No Archaeological Potential	20
5.1.1	Archaeological Integrity and Identified Disturbance	21
6.0	Analysis And Conclusions	23

7.0	Recommendations	24
8.0	Advice on Compliance with legislation	25
9.0	Closure	26
10.0	Bibliography	27
11.0	Images.....	30
12.0	Figures	35

List of Tables

Table 1: Pre and Post Contact overview of Southern Ontario.	4
Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of Study Area.....	17
Table 3: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential	21

List of Images

Image 1: View south of the Alternative 2 in the Study Area.	31
Image 2: View southwest of Alternative 2 in the Study Area.....	31
Image 3: View west of Alternative 2 in the Study Area.	32
Image 4: View north of Alternative 2 in the Study Area.....	32

List of Figures

Figure 1: Alternative of Study Areas.....	36
Figure 2: Study Area.....	37
Figure 3: Historic Maps Showing the Study Areas	38
Figure 4: Historic Topographic Mapping Showing the Study Areas	39
Figure 5: Historic Aerial Photography Showing the Study Areas.....	40
Figure 6: Soil Map Showing Study Areas	41
Figure 7: Physiography of Study Area	42
Figure 8: Area of Previous Research.....	43
Figure 9: Results of Assessment and Image Alternatives.....	44

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONTEXT

LHC was retained by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited in July 2023 to prepare a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of a Schedule B Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for wastewater servicing of the Premier Gateway Employment Area (PGEA) and the surrounding areas east of the Highway 413 Corridor Protection Zone (CPZ).

The Stage 1 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051) and Colin Yu (R1104) in compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (OHA) as per the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs).

Alternative 2 (P051-0292-2023), located on the north side of Steeles Avenue just west of its intersection with Winston Churchill Boulevard, was the focus of the initial Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment. During the course of the study, a second Alternative, Alternative 3, situated approximately 300 metres west of Alternative 2 was added (P051-0322-2024). Both Alternatives approximately 1ha in area, are located in part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Town of Halton Hills (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

1.2 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of a Stage 1 AA is to provide information about the land use history and present conditions of the Study Area, to identify registered archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Study area, to document previous archaeological research within 50 metres of the Study Area, and to evaluate the Study Area's archaeological potential. Stage 1 AA involves research into the geography, topography, and history of the Study Area. The study also includes an assessment of the Study Area's current conditions.

Where archaeological potential is identified by a Stage 1 AA, a Stage 2 AA is recommended. The purpose of a Stage 2 AA is to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources through a field survey (generally systematic pedestrian survey of ploughed fields or test pit survey).

1.1.2 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Stage 1 AA has been completed in accordance with the 2011 S&Gs. Stage 1 AA field methods employed during the property inspection are described in Section 1.2 of the S&Gs.

There are three basic components to a Stage 1 AA: background research, property inspection, and analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential.

Background research for a Stage 1 AA involves, but is not limited to, reviews of:

- the geographic context and topographical features of a property;
- pre-European contact cultural context of the area;
- post-European settlement land use history and ownership records (e.g., historical maps, topographic maps, and aerial imagery); and
- existing registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (based on the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database) and previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity.

Property Inspection is intended to assess, first-hand, the topographic and geographic context of the property and to identify any features of archaeological potential or modern disturbance. The property inspection may also identify areas that might affect further archaeological assessment strategies (if further work is warranted). The property inspection must be undertaken when weather conditions permit, and visibility is good.

Analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential is based on evidence collected during background research and current conditions observed during the property inspection.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 HISTORY AND EARLY INDIGENOUS LAND USE

Southern Ontario became open to settlement following the final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which had covered much of the Great Lakes area until 12,000 B.P. The retreat of the glacier produced glacial meltwater ponding, resulting in glacial lakes. Lake Iroquois covered the area of an overlarge Lake Ontario; the shoreline would have been north of the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) in Oakville before the glacial lake dramatically receded to the point where Early Lake Ontario at its lowest point was an estimated 40 metres below its current level in the Kingston area (Sly & Prior 1984). The present Lake Ontario water levels were reached by about 5,000 B.P. when the Upper Great Lakes began to drain through Lakes Erie and Ontario.

It should be noted that historical documentation related to the Alternative and movement of Indigenous peoples in present-day Southern Ontario is based on the documentary record of the experiences and biases of early European explorers, traders, and settlers. This record provides only a brief account of the long and varied occupation and use of the area by various Indigenous groups known, through oral histories and the archaeological record, to have been highly mobile over vast territories which transcend prevailing modern understandings of geographical boundaries.

A summary of the cultural sequence of Southern Ontario is provided in Table 1

2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (11,000 – 9,500 B.P.)

The earliest human occupation of Southern Ontario dates to 11,000 B.P. These early populations consisted of small groups of hunter gatherers who ranged long distances, relying on caribou and other resources available in spruce dominated forests. Identified as the Paleo Indian period, the lithic assemblages are characterized by lanceolate shaped points with a channel or flute extending from the base. Three “phases” for the Early Paleo period, Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield, are distinguished by stylistic variations in the fluted points.

Evidence suggests that populations in the later half of the Paleo period, though still covering large areas, were more restricted in their movements suggesting that food resources were more readily available. These hunters made smaller non-fluted points produced from a broader range of lithic materials.

2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (9,500-2,800 B.P.)

Although largely arbitrary, the Archaic period is initially distinguished by the appearance of notched projectile points and the use of ground stone utilized in the production of heavy “wood working” tools. At the outset of this period forests were dominated by pine and approached present day conditions of mixed deciduous forests by 5,000 B.P. Water levels in the lower Great Lakes continued to rise through the first half of the Archaic with present day levels reached between 7,000 and 5,000 B.P. Throughout this period populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish.

Table 1: Pre and Post Contact overview of Southern Ontario.

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
Paleo¹ 11,000-9,500					
Early	11,000 - 10,400	Gainey Barnes Crowfield	Fluted Points; Use of Collingwood and Onondaga Cherts	Highly mobile Hunter- Gatherers	
Late	10,400 - 9,500	Holcombe Hi-Lo Lanceolate Points	Half-moon shaped, thin Thick with slight ear flaring Parallel flaked lanceolate points	Mobile Hunter- Gatherers	Appleby Line
Archaic² 9,500 – 2,800 Notched Points; Ground Stone Tools					
Early	9,500 – 8,000	Side-Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate	Haldimand Chert serrated edges Dovetail Points	Hunter- Gatherers within smaller territories	AiGw-1077
Middle	8,000 – 4,500	Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic II Laurentian Archaic	Stemmed Points (e.g., Kirk, Stanely); netsinkers; banner stones Otter Creek Side Notched	Evidence of Regional “cultural” trading networks	Gregg AiGw-224 Milton- Thomazi

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
			Brewerton Corner Notched; Use of Copper; Polished stone tools		
Late	4,500 – 2,800	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point	Lamoka; Normanskill Points Genesee; Adder Orchard (coarse grain material) Crawford Knoll; Inness; Hind	Upland site Alternatives Glacial Kame Burials	Britannia Road
Woodland 2,800 – 500			Ceramics Introduced		
Early ³	2,800- 2,400	Meadowood Middlesex	Adena Blades; Grit tempered Cord Impressed ceramics;		Dawson
Middle	2,400- 1,600	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point (Transition)	Conical Based grit tempered ceramics with dentate and pseudo scallop impressions	Hunter- gatherers' seasonal sites concentrated on major waterways	Princess Point Maracle
Late ⁴	1,600- 400	Early ⁵ Pickering Algonquin/Ojibway Middle ⁶ Middleport Algonquin/Ojibway Late Algonquin/Ojibway Huron	Paddle and Anvil ceramics with collars. Increased predominance of bone tool tech.	Introduction of horticulture, corn beans and squash	Bennett Elliot Crawford Lake

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
		St. Lawrence Iroquois			
Contact 400 - 150					
	400	Neutral	Established along West end of Lake Ontario		Track 73
	400	French			
	350	Mississauga	Ojibway settlement of southern Ontario by 1701		
	250	English			

¹ (Ellis & Deller 1990) ; ² (Ellis et al. 1990) ; ³ (Spence et al. 1990) ; ⁴ (Smith 1990) ; ⁵ (Williamson 1990) ; ⁶ (Dodd et al 1990) ; ⁷ (Wright 2004) ; ⁸ (Fox & Pilon 2015)

Within the Early Archaic period three “phases” have been recognized, again distinguished by projectile point types: side notched, corner notched and bifurcate. Serrated edges are unique to projectile points made during the Early Archaic. Evidence suggests that the seasonal movement of extended family units were becoming increasingly regionalized, encompassing smaller territories as food resources became more abundant.

The Middle Archaic, encompassing several millennia, has been divided into two sub periods, Middle Archaic I and II. It is represented in Eastern Ontario by the Laurentian Archaic exhibiting cultural affinities with contemporaneous populations to the east, including New York State, and Atlantic Canada. Associated with the Middle Archaic I are stemmed points such as Kirk and Stanley along with the introduction of net sinkers and banner stones, the former, offering evidence for the increasing importance of fishing. Middle Archaic II included the production of side and corner notched points (Otter Creek and Brewerton). Laurentian Archaic sites have produced artifacts manufactured from copper originating from the north shore of Lake Superior in addition to ground stone projectile points, gouges, adzes, and plummets (Watson 1982).

Three phases, Narrow Point, Broad Point, and Small Point have been identified for the Late Archaic Period. By this time there is increasing evidence to suggest the further regionalization of populations in Southern Ontario. An example is the increased utilization of local lithic materials including quartz, and other silicates in the production of projectile points and other

tools in Eastern Ontario, contrasting with the almost exclusive use of cherts such as Onondaga, Selkirk, and Kettle Point in Southwestern Ontario.

2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (2,800 – 400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is demarcated by the appearance of ceramics. The first ceramics produced in Southern Ontario consisted of thick walled, grit tempered vessels with exterior cord marked impressions, referred to as Vinette 1. Although few Early Woodland occupation sites have been excavated in Southern Ontario, of those that have been investigated, the presence of ceramics was not ubiquitous (Jackson 1980; Parker 1997), suggesting that Early Woodland populations “eased” into the usage of this new technology which did not become fully integrated until the Middle Woodland period.

Two complexes, Middlesex and Meadowood, are recognized as part of the Early Woodland period. The Meadowood is thought to have emerged from the Glacial Kame Burial complex of the Late Archaic. Associated artifacts included polished stone birds, pipe bowls, along with other materials. The use of “exotic” cherts for the production of medium to large Ovate shaped blades known as Adena are also a feature of this complex. Medium sized, parallel flaked projectile points with a distinctive side notched and principally manufactured from Onondaga chert are also characteristic of the Early Woodland.

By the Middle Woodland period, circa 2400 B.P., there is a recognizable increase in the population of Southern Ontario. Several recognized complexes or traditions in Ontario appear at this time indicating the further regionalization of groups within the province. These include Point Peninsula through much of Southeastern and Southcentral Ontario, Saugeen and Couture in Southwestern Ontario and Laurel in Northern Ontario.

Middle Woodland populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish, with smaller extended family units congregating in the late summer and early fall. These populations continue to participate in extensive trade networks. They are distinguished archaeologically by grit tempered, coil manufactured, conical based ceramics with variety of dentate stamp impressions including pseudo scallop shell stamp decoration.

Circa 1400 B.P. cultigens are introduced into Southern Ontario. In Southwestern Ontario there is a shift in settlement pattern, with the Alternative of permanent and semi permanent sites in riverine Alternatives (e.g., Grand River valley). There is less evidence for this shift in Eastern Ontario. Across much of the province there appears to be a universal ceramic horizon characterized by the production of fine tempered, globular shaped ceramic vessels with cord wrapped stick impressions along with punctates (circular depressions) and bosses (raised surfaces). Identified as Princess Point, based on the type of site excavated at the western end

of Lake Ontario, this transitional period has been distinguished in Eastern Ontario as Sandbanks (Daechsel & Wright 1993).

The Late Woodland period is defined in Southern Ontario by the increased reliance on cultigens and the associated transition to permanent village sites. Three phases identified as Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian/Late Woodland have been distinguished in the literature. Ceramic vessel forms included larger globular shaped pots often with collars and later with castellations. In Eastern Ontario, a well-developed bone tool technology emerged with lithic project points becoming comparatively rare. The antecedents of the Huron/Wyandot developed along the north shore of Lake Ontario moving northward in villages that increased in size.

2.1.4 CONTACT

While there may have been the appearance of European goods originating from the Basque fishing activities in the 16th century off the coast of Labrador it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that permanent European settlements were established in northeastern North America resulting in rapid changes in Indigenous populations influenced by trade, warfare, and disease. The Huron/Wyandot who, by the mid-17th century, had occupied areas around Lake Simcoe and along the south end of Georgian Bay, were dispersed by the Iroquois from south of Lake Ontario. The Attawandaron (Neutral), at the west end of Lake Ontario, were similarly displaced by 1650 and the St. Lawrence Iroquois, encountered by Cartier at Hochelaga (Montreal), had completely disappeared by the time of Champlain's arrival to the region at the beginning of the 17th century.

European activity in Southern Ontario during the 17th century was principally limited to fur trade. Fort Frontenac was located at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in present day Kingston. By this time, the Iroquois had established seven villages along the north of Lake Ontario including Ganarakas at the present-day site of Port Hope (Adams 1986). In the Niagara Peninsula, the Attawandaron were initially succeeded by the Seneca who controlled the Niagara River. Early in the 18th century these were abandoned as the Ojibway successfully pushed south from Georgian Bay, occupying all Southern Ontario (Schmalz 1987).

Following the defeat of the French in the Seven Years War the British issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763 to administer the territories, including Canada. The Proclamation established the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary between the *Indian* and Colonial lands and in doing so recognized the rights of Indigenous populations to their lands (Calloway 2018). The Royal Proclamation was the basis upon which lands were ceded to the Crown for compensation through treaties and/or land acquisitions. In Eastern Ontario, a succession of

often vague agreements were made beginning with the Crawford purchases of 1783, the Gunshot Treaty (1783-87) and provisional surrender of land claims from the Mississauga that included much of Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington counties in 1819 (French 2006), and the “Simcoe Deed” Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe signed in 1792 with Mohawk families displaced by the American Revolution.

2.1.5 HEAD OF THE LAKE PURCHASE

The Study Area is located within the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the Head of the Lake Purchase, Treaty 14 (1806).

As the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation write:

In addition to their three small reserves located on the Lake Ontario shoreline, the Mississaugas of the Credit held 648,000 acres of land north of the Head of the Lake Purchase lands and extending to the unceded territory of the Chippewa of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. In mid-October 1818, the Chippewa ceded their land to the Crown in the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, and, by the end of October, the Crown sought to purchase the adjacent lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, William Claus, met with the Mississaugas from October 27-29, 1818, and proposed that the Mississaugas sell their 648,000 acres of land in exchange for an annual amount of goods. The continuous inflow of settlers into their lands and fisheries had weakened the Mississaugas’ traditional economy and had left them in a state of impoverishment and a rapidly declining population. In their enfeebled state, Chief Ajetance, on behalf of the assembled people, readily agreed to the sale of their lands for £522.10 of goods paid annually (Donna Duric 2017).

The Mississauga of the Credit filed a claim against the Government of Canada in 1986 contending that the land not been reasonably compensated and that lands had been unlawfully acquired (Bellegarde 2003:250). In 2010, the Government of Canada settled the claim and a trust of \$145 million was set up for the community (Edwards 2010).

2.2 MICHI SAAGIIG HISTORICAL/BACKGROUND CONTEXT

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon people” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. They were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats and successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa language is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creek) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Petun, the Tobacco, the Neutral, and the Huron-Wendat Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous Nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, waiting for the smoke to clear.

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day First Nations of the Williams Treaties.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron, but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be

dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, we still continued to have some wampum which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.” The Michi Saagiig have always been in Southern Ontario, and they remain here to this day.

****This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig nation. ****

2.3 HURON/WENDAT HISTORIC CONTEXT

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat nation, and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to “our beautiful land” in the Wendat language. The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that has the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake.

2.4 SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HISTORIC CONTEXT

French explorers and missionaries began arriving in southern Ontario during the first half of the 17th century, bringing with them diseases for which the Indigenous peoples had no immunity, contributing to the collapse of the three southern Ontario Iroquoian confederacies. Also contributing to the collapse and eventual dispersal of the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, was the movement of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy from south of Lake Ontario. Between 1649 and 1655, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy waged warfare on the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, pushing them out of their villages and the general area (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation [MCFN2] 2018).

As the Haudenosaunee Confederacy moved across a large hunting territory in southern Ontario, they began to threaten communities further from Lake Ontario, specifically the Anishinaabe. The Anishinaabe had occasionally engaged in military conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy over resources and access to fur trade routes, but in the early 1690s, the Ojibway, Odawa and Patawatomí, allied as the Three Fires, initiated a series of offensive attacks on the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, eventually forcing them back to the south of Lake Ontario (MFCN 2018:3-4). Oral tradition indicates that the Mississauga played an important role in the Anishinaabe attacks against the Haudenosaunee (MFCN 2018:3-4). A large group of Mississauga established themselves in the area between present-day Toronto and Lake Erie around 1695, the descendants of whom are the Mississaugas of the Credit (MFCN 2018:3-4). Artifacts from all major Indigenous communities have been discovered in the Greater Toronto Area at over 300 archaeological sites (Toronto Region Conservation Authority [TRCA] 2018).

French explorers and traders arrived in the general area in the 17th century and established a trading post along the north shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Humber River as early as 1720. A more permanent fortified trading post, *Fort Rouillé* (also referred to as Fort Toronto), was established around 1750 near the present-day foot of Dufferin Street on the Exhibition Place grounds. The fort was destroyed in 1759, to prevent the garrison falling into British control (Fiennes-Clinton 2015:16-17). The fort (labelled ‘Toronto fort’), a Blacksmith House, and ‘Indian Huts’ are among the few land-based features depicted on Joseph

Bouchette's 1792 *Plan of Toronto Harbour* when he arrived to survey the harbour and future site of York as the new capital of Upper Canada, in advance of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe's arrival in 1793.

2.5 STUDY AREA HISTORY

The Study Area is located in parts of the east half of Lot 1, Concession 11 in the historic Esquesing Township. The 100-acre east half of the Lot was granted to William Whaley on 3 April 1840 by way of Crown Patent (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. Patent). On 21 January 1860, William sold the 100-acres to John Whaley (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 516), however, John may have already owned or occupied the 100-acres as he was identified as the owner in an 1858 historic map (Figure 3). The Whaleys seem to have had issues with how the property would be passed onto other family members, in part because Mary Ann Whaley, widow of William Whaley, sued both William and John (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 84F, Certificate in Chancery). By 1869, the issue had not been resolved and a *lis pendens* was issued against the 100-acre Lot on 4 October 1869 (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 209H). On 21 June 1870, the property ownership seemed to have been resolved and John Whaley issued a *life lease* to his mother, Mary Ann Whaley, for a ½ acre, located at the “E ½ angle of Lot 1” (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 526H). An 1877 historic map of the Lot confirms John Whaley retained majority ownership of the 100-acre Lot, while Mary Ann owned the southeast corner the Lot (Figure 3). The current Study Area approximately lies within John Whaley's property, with Alternative 2 within an area that was depicted as an orchard (Figure 3). On 20 April 1889, a *surrender of the ease* was issued against Mary Ann Whaley's ½ acre, and it is transferred back to John Whaley (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 5459T). On 16 July 1901, the 100-acre Lot was divided into two 50-acre parcels one of which was purchased by Robert James Whaley and his wife (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 7741). Robert James Whaley's parcel is identified as the “N W ½ of E 1/2.” The other 50-acre parcel was eventually purchased by Robert James on 2 November 1907 (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 9013). On 15 April 1933, Robert Gordon Whaley was granted the 100-acre Lot by his parents (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 14613). Sometime before 1954, Robert died and the entire 100-acre property was granted to his wife, Lena Isabel Whaley (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 19503).

Topographic maps between 1909-1963 were reviewed and no structure is identified within the Study Area; this is consistent with earlier historic maps that identify an agricultural field within the limits of the Study Area (Figure 4). Of note, Mary Ann Whaley's residence is present between 1909-1918; however, it was likely demolished sometime before 1942 while John Whaley's residence remained (Figure 4). Neither of these residences were situated within the Study Area.

Post 1954, Lena Isabel Whaley began to sever portions of the Lot and sold it to various people, including some members of the Whaley family (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 107383, 107396, 109700, 147979, 158127). By 1977, Lena no longer had ownership of any portion of the Lot; although Frances and Kenneth Whaley purchased a 1.65-acre parcel from Lena on 14 March 1970 (LRO 20, Book 22, Instrument No. 209216 and 209017).

Aerial photography between 1946 and 1988 were consulted. No structures were located on the property; the Study Area was used for agricultural purposes (Figure 5).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian people.

3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Study Area lies within the Bevelled Till Plain of the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Figure 7) (Chapman & Putman 1984:113). This region consists of a “level-to-undulating tract of clay soils” (Chapman & Putman 1984:174). The Peel Plain covers many portions of southern Ontario including York, Peel, and Halton Regions (Chapman & Putman 1984:174). Large portions of this region consist of large amounts of shale and limestone (Chapman & Putman 1984:175). The Bevelled Till Plains region consists of a shallow veneer of lacustrine clay with portions of faint knolls (Figure 7) (Chapman & Putman 1984:149).

The Study Area lies within the Chinguacousy soils type, specifically the Chinguacousy loam (Figure 6). Chinguacousy loam encompasses a total area of 150 acres; however, Chinguacousy soils account for 56,950 acres of Halton County (Gillespie et al. 1971:27). Chinguacousy soils which belong to the Gray Brown Luvisol group (are generally dark greyish brown in colour, are light grey when dry and brown within the B (silicate clay) horizon (Gillespie, et al 1971:32). The soils are imperfectly drained and developed in the clay and silty clay glacial till deposits of Halton and are generally coarser towards the surface, as a result of modification by wind and water (Gillespie, et al. 1971:32). Chinguacousy soils are categorized as Class 1 soils, which have no significant limitations for agricultural purposes, ideal for farming and used in the production of hay, oats, barley, fall wheat, and corn (Gillespie, et al. 1971:32).

The Study Area is comprised of two generally square shaped areas located near the northwest corner of Steeles Avenue and Winston Churchill Boulevard in the Town of Halton Hills (Figure 1). Specifically, the Study Area is generally flat, with little to no variation in elevation (Image 1 through Image 8). As of the Property Inspection, Study Area Alternative 2 is overgrown with weeds and is adjacent to an agricultural field to the north and west, Steeles Avenue to the southeast, and a commercial property to the northeast, while Study Area Alternative 3 is within the agricultural field and is in crop. Alternative 3 is bounded by a commercial property to its southwest, Steeles Avenue to its southeast, and the continuation of the agricultural field on its other sides.

The Study Area is within the Credit River watershed. There is a drainage channel feeding Muller Creek approximately 250 metres north of the Study Area.

3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) module indicates that there are two registered archaeological sites within a 300 m and four sites within 1 km radius of the Study Area (Table 2).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of Study Area

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
Archaeological Sites within 300 metres of Study Area					
AjGw-676	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Further CHVI
AjGw-666	-	Post-Contact	-	homestead	Further CHVI
Archaeological Sites within 1 kilometre of Study Area					
AjGw-63	Junction	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite	-
AjGw-581	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery, church / chapel	Further CHVI
AjGw-524	McLure	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AjGw-517	BB Ching	-	-	-	-

- denotes information was not available in the OASD or Site Record/Update Forms

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

An initial review of records available within the PastPortal System (provided and managed by the MCM) did not identify any previous archaeological assessment within the Study Area; however, there are two registered sites within 300m of the Study Area (AjGw-676 and AjGw-666). Subsequent correspondence with the MCM revealed that a Stage 1 and 2 AA was undertaken by The Archaeologists Inc. in 2021 (the report submitted in 2022).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of East Half of Lot 1, Concession 2, (Formerly the Township of Esquesing County of Halton), Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, The Archaeologists Inc., 25 July 2022, (P052-1083-2021).

The Study Area for this Stage 1 and 2 AA consisted of an approximately 29.4ha¹ property (Figure 8). Most of the Study Area was subject to a pedestrian survey with the exception of an unploughed area in the southeast corner of the assessed lot, consisting of the Study Area Alternative 2 of this assessment, which was test pitted (Figure 8). The report indicates that “No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted” (The Archaeologists 2022: 6).

The pedestrian survey did result in the identification a Euro-Canadian homestead site identified as AjGw-666, located approximately 150 metres northwest of Alternative 2 and 150 north of Alternative 3. Historic ceramics recovered from the site suggests a date range of between 1840 – 1870 (The Archaeologists 2022: 7). As the site was assessed as having cultural heritage value it was recommended for a Stage 3 site-specific assessment. Although the report does not explicitly indicate that the rest of the property does not require additional work, it is inferred that, as no other artifacts or features were identified, this is the case.

3.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

According to the Town of Halton Hills’ Heritage Register, there are no listed or designated properties adjacent, or within 300 m of the Study Area. Per Section 1.3 and 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, is indicative of archaeological potential.

3.6 CEMETERIES

Early Euro-Canadian settlements, including cemeteries are indicators of archaeological potential (Section 1.3.1 Standards and Guidelines). There are no formal cemeteries within or adjacent to the Study Area; however, the Mount Zion Cemetery (AjGw-581) is within 1km of the Study Area.

¹ The size of the Study Area is not directly cited in the report. It was interpreted from the survey plan that was included a figure in the report.

4.0 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

4.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 1 Property Inspection is described under Section 1.2 of the S&Gs. The Property Inspection is an optional visual inspection conducted to supplement background research and gain first-hand knowledge of a Study Area's geography, topography, and current conditions to inform recommendations for further assessment strategies. Per Section 1.2, Standard 2 of the S&Gs, the Property Inspection must be conducted when weather conditions allow for the observation of features of archaeological potential.

A Property Inspection for Alternative 2 was performed on 29 August 2023 by Colin Yu (R1104). Weather was 20°C and was warm and sunny. Field conditions were excellent, and visibility was 100%. Permission for access was provided by the client.

The Property Inspection of Alternative 2 was completed by walking the entirety of the Study Area (Image 1 through Image 4). The Study Area was covered in brush and weeds. The Study Area is adjacent to another agricultural field to the north and west, abuts Steeles Avenue to the south, and 16863 Steeles Avenue to the east.

The Stage 1 Property Inspection for Alternative 3 was completed on 27 August 2024 by Kendra Patton (P453). The temperature was 25°C with clear skies. Field conditions were excellent, and visibility was 100%. Permission to directly access the field had not been obtained by the time of the site visit, however, the property was clearly visible from the Steeles Avenue Right-of-Way (ROW). The property consisted of an agricultural field with a thick crop cover of soybeans (Images 5, 7 and 8). The ROW is characterized by a gully with reeds and at least two gas lines extending through it (Image 6).

The Property Inspection confirmed that there was archaeological potential for the entirety of both Alternatives 2 and 3 within the Study Area and a Stage 2 pedestrian survey would have been required had the area not been previously cleared of archeological concerns by the Archaeologist study (The Archaeologist 2022). Areas of No Archaeological potential, Archaeological Integrity, and Identified Disturbance were confined to the ROW.

All notes and photographs taken as part of the Stage 1 AA will be stored and curated at the Kingston office of the licensee in a manner consistent with industry standard.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following features or characteristics are indicative of archaeological potential (based on MCM 2011):

- previously identified archaeological sites within close proximity
- water sources
- primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, marshes, swamps, springs)
- past water sources (i.e., glacial shorelines, relic water courses, former lakes, marshes, or beaches)
- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- access to raw materials or resources
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement or early historical transportation routes
- properties listed on municipal heritage inventories or registers
- places identified by local historians or oral tradition as being possible archaeological sites

In instances where there is archaeological potential, that potential may have been removed or disturbed by extensive and deep land alterations. Activities causing extensive and deep land alterations might include major landscaping involving grading, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. It is possible for disturbances to have removed archaeological potential for part or all of a property.

Based on the evaluation of archaeological potential, a recommendation will be made for either a) further work or b) to clear the site of any further archaeological requirements.

Features indicating archaeological potential are summarized in Table 3.

5.1 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Study Area was evaluated for physical features of low or no archaeological potential in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a of the S&Gs. Features that demonstrate this attribute include permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes except in areas likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

The Study Area does not exhibit any Low or No Archaeological Potential via permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, or steep slopes.

5.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND IDENTIFIED DISTURBANCE

The Study Area was evaluated for features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed as described in Section 1.3.2 of the S&Gs. Extensive or major disturbances may include but are not limited to quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. Minor disturbances such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential. Deeply buried archaeological resources may also be unaffected by any disturbance and may not be identified through background research or property site inspections.

The Property Inspection did identify some portions of the Study Area that exhibited disturbance.

Table 3: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

Features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential	Yes	No	Unknown /other
Registered archaeological site within 300m of property	X		
Physical Features			
Potable water/watercourse within 300m of property		X	
Primary water source (e.g., lake, river)		X	
Secondary water source (e.g., stream, swamp, marsh, spring)	x		
Past water source (e.g., relic watercourse, former beach ridge)		X	
Distinctive topographical features on property		X	
Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area on property		X	
Distinctive land formations on property		X	
Cultural Features			
Known burial or cemetery site on or adjacent to property		X	
Food or scarce resource harvest area on property		X	
Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300m of property	X		

Features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential	Yes	No	Unknown /other
Early historic transportation routes within 100m of property	X		
Property-specific Information			
Property is included on Municipal Register under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>		X	
Local knowledge of archaeological potential of property		X	
Recent (post-1960) and extensive ground disturbance		X	

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 Archaeological Study Area, consisting of Alternatives 2 and 3 (Figure 2), both approximately 1 ha in area, is located in part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Town of Halton Hills (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Alternative 2 is located at the northwest corner of Steeles Avenue and Winston Churchill Boulevard while Alternative 3 is situated on the north side of Steeles Ave approximately 300 metres west of Alternative 2, both in the Town of Halton Hills.

Property Inspections were performed on 29 August 2023 for Alternative 2 under Project Information Form No. P051-0292-2023, with Colin Yu (R1104) serving as Field Director and on 27 August 2024 for Alternative 3 under Project Information Form No. P051-0322-2024 by Kendra Patton (P453). Following the field inspection and initial research, a Stage 1-2 AA report for a property, which encompassed the Study Area for this assessment, and which was not previously available, had been submitted to the Public Registry by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (The Archaeologists 2022). This report documented a Stage 2 assessment that included test pitting of Alternative 2 and pedestrian survey of Alternative 3 within this assessment's Study Area.

The 2021 study resulted in the identification of “an early-to-late nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead Site” (AjGw-666), which is 150 metres northwest of Alternative 2 and 150 metres northeast of Alternative 3. While it is not explicit in the report's recommendations, it is understood that the additional archaeological investigations recommended were specific to the requirement for a Stage 3 AA of AjGw-666. As no other archaeological resources of cultural heritage significance were identified in the Stage 2 field assessment that included the Study Area it is inferred that no additional archaeological investigations of this area are required.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 1 AA, this report finds that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential (Figure 9), however, does not require any additional archaeological assessment based on the results of The Archaeologists Inc. 2021 Stage 1-2 assessment of the property (PIF *P052-1083-2021*). The following recommendations are made:

- That no additional archaeological investigations are required.
- It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 a 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 Archaeological 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*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

9.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for R.V. Anderson Limited. Any use of this report by a third party is the responsibility of said third party.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain deeply buried archaeological resources. In the event that unexpected, deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered advice on compliance with legislation outlined in Section 8.0 should be followed.

In the event that such a discovery should occur, the undersigned will be available to answer any questions you may have.



Hugh J. Daechsel, MA, BSc, CAHP
Principal, Manager, Archaeological Services



Ruth Macdougall, MA,
Senior Archaeologist

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abacus. "Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Johnson's Point 1 Site, BcGc-13, North Shore Road, Part Lot 23, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Loughborough, Township of South Frontenac, Frontenac County, Ontario." Consultant's report (P246-0228-2015). Last modified 2016.
- Adams, Nick "Iroquois Settlement at Fort Frontenac in the Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Centuries." *Ontario Archaeology* 46, 1986.
- The Archaeologists Inc. "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of East Half of Lot 1, Concession 2, (Formerly the Township of Esquesing County of Halton), Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton". Consultant's report (P052-1083-2021). Last modified July 25, 2022.
- Bellegarde, D., "Indian Claims Commission - Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Inquiry Toronto Purchase Claim", 2003.
- Calloway, Colin, G., *The Indian World of George Washington*. Oxford University Press, 2018
- Chapman, L.J., and Putnam, D.F. *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1984.
- Daechsel, Hugh, J., and Phill Wright. "Continuity and Change: the Sandbanks Tradition of Eastern Ontario." Paper presented at the Annual Ontario Archaeological Symposium, Niagara Falls, Ontario, 1993.
- Dodd, Chrisine, F., Dana R. Poulton, Paul A. Lennox, David G. Smith, and Gary A. Warwick. "The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage." In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS No. 5*, edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, 321-359. London: Ontario Archaeological Society, 1990
- Edwards, Peter, "Shrugs greet historic \$145M Toronto land claim settlement," *Toronto Star*, 8 June 2010, accessed https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/shrugs-greet-historic-145m-toronto-land-claim-settlement/article_20387fa8-6849-57be-9391-71eac09958b7.html
- Ellis, Chris, and Brian D. Deller, "Paleo-Indians," in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, ed. Christopher Ellis and Neal Ferris, London, ON: Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter, 1990.
- Ellis, Chris, Ian Kenyon, and Michael Spence, "The Archaic," in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris. Occasional publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, No. 5, 1990, 65-124

- Gillespie, J.E., R.E., Wicklund, and M.H., Miller, *The Soils of Halton County*, (Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College: Guelph, 1971).
- Gitiga Migizi and Julie Kapyrka. "Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas." In *Peterborough Archaeology*, edited by Dirk Verhulst, 127-136. Peterborough: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, 2015.
- Fox, William A., and Jean-Luc Pilon. "St. Charles or Dovetail Points in Eastern Ontario." *Ontario Archaeological Society Arch Notes New Series* 20, no. 1 (2015): 5-9.
- Heidenreich, Conrad, E., and J.V. Wright. "Population and Subsistence." In *Historical Atlas of Canada Vol., I: From the Beginning to 1800*, edited by R.C. Harris. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.
- Jackson, Lawrence "Dawson Creek: An Early Woodland Site in South-Central Ontario." *Ontario Archaeology*, 33 (1980): 13-32.
- Johnson, Jon, "The Indigenous Environmental History of Toronto, 'The Meeting Place', Native Canadian Centre, September 2019.
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, "The History of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation", Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation. 2018, <http://mncfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/The-History-of-MNCFN-FINAL.pdf>.
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, "The Toronto Purchase Treaty No. 13 (1805)", 2017, <http://mncfn.ca/torontopurchase/>.
- Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Queen's Printer: Ontario, 2011.
- Norman, Clermont, "The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley," in Pilon ed., *La préhistoire de l'Outaouais/Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, (Outaouais Historical Society, 1999), 47-53 and 47-49.
- Ontario Land Registry, Land Registry Office 20 (LRO 20), Halton County (20), Esquesing, Book 22, Concession 11.
- Parker, L. R., Bud, "The Fitzgerald Site: A non-Meadowood Early Woodland Site in Southwestern Ontario." *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 21, no. 2 (1997): 121-148.
- Parks Canada, "Toronto Carrying Place National Historic Event", Directory of Federal Heritage Designations, https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=1653.
- Peter, S., Schmalz, *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.

-
- P. G., Sly, and J. Wyn Prior, Late Glacial and Postglacial Geology in the Lake Ontario Basin, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, July 1984.
- Spence, Michael, "Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods," *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, 1990, 125-169.
- Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," in *Greening Our Watersheds: Revitalization Strategies for Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks*, Toronto, ON, 2001, <http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/37523.pdf>.
- Toronto Region Conservation Authority "Archaeology Opens a Window on the History of Indigenous Peoples in the GTA", News, 2018, <https://trca.ca/news/archaeology-indigenous-peoples-gta/>.
- Smith, David, "Iroquoian Societies in Southern Ontario: Introduction and Historical Overview," *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, 1990, 279-290. "Died," *York Herald*, 13 January 1860, 3.
- Watson, Gordon, Prehistoric Peoples in the Rideau Waterway, Archaeological Historical Symposium, Rideau Ferry, Ontario, F.C.L. Wyght, Lombardy, Ontario, 1982, 24-55.
- Williamson, Ronald F. "The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario." In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS No. 5*, edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, 295-320. London: Ontario Archaeological Society, 1990.

11.0 IMAGES

All Images will follow on subsequent pages.



Image 1: View south of the Alternative 2 from northeast corner of the Study Area.



Image 2: View southwest of Alternative 2 from the east end of the Study Area.



Image 3: View west of Alternative 2 from Steeles Avenue.



Image 4: View north of Alternative 2 from Steeles Avenue.



Image 5: View northwest of Alternative 3 from Steeles Ave.



Image 6: View northeast of south end of Alternative 3 and Steeles Ave ROW.



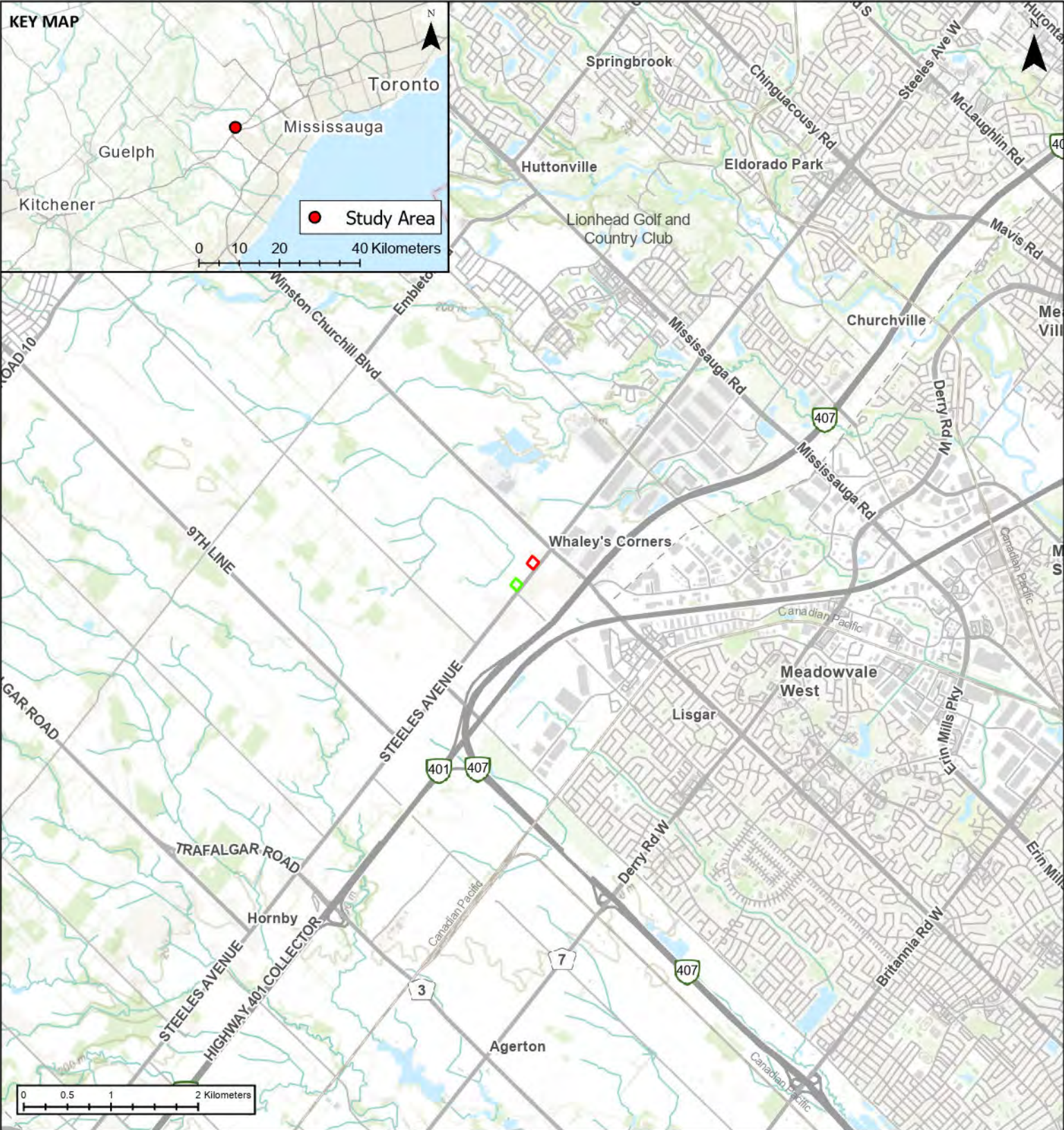
Image 7: View west of Alternative 3 from Steeles Ave ROW.



Image 8: View west of Alternative 3 from southeast corner.

12.0 FIGURES


All figures will follow on subsequent pages.



Legend

- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) 1. Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, NRCan, Parks Canada
Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license.
Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

TITLE Location of Study Area		
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited		PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario		PROJECT NO. LHC0391
 HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY		2024-09-17
FIGURE #		1



Legend

- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) 1. Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft
Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license.
Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

TITLE
Study Area

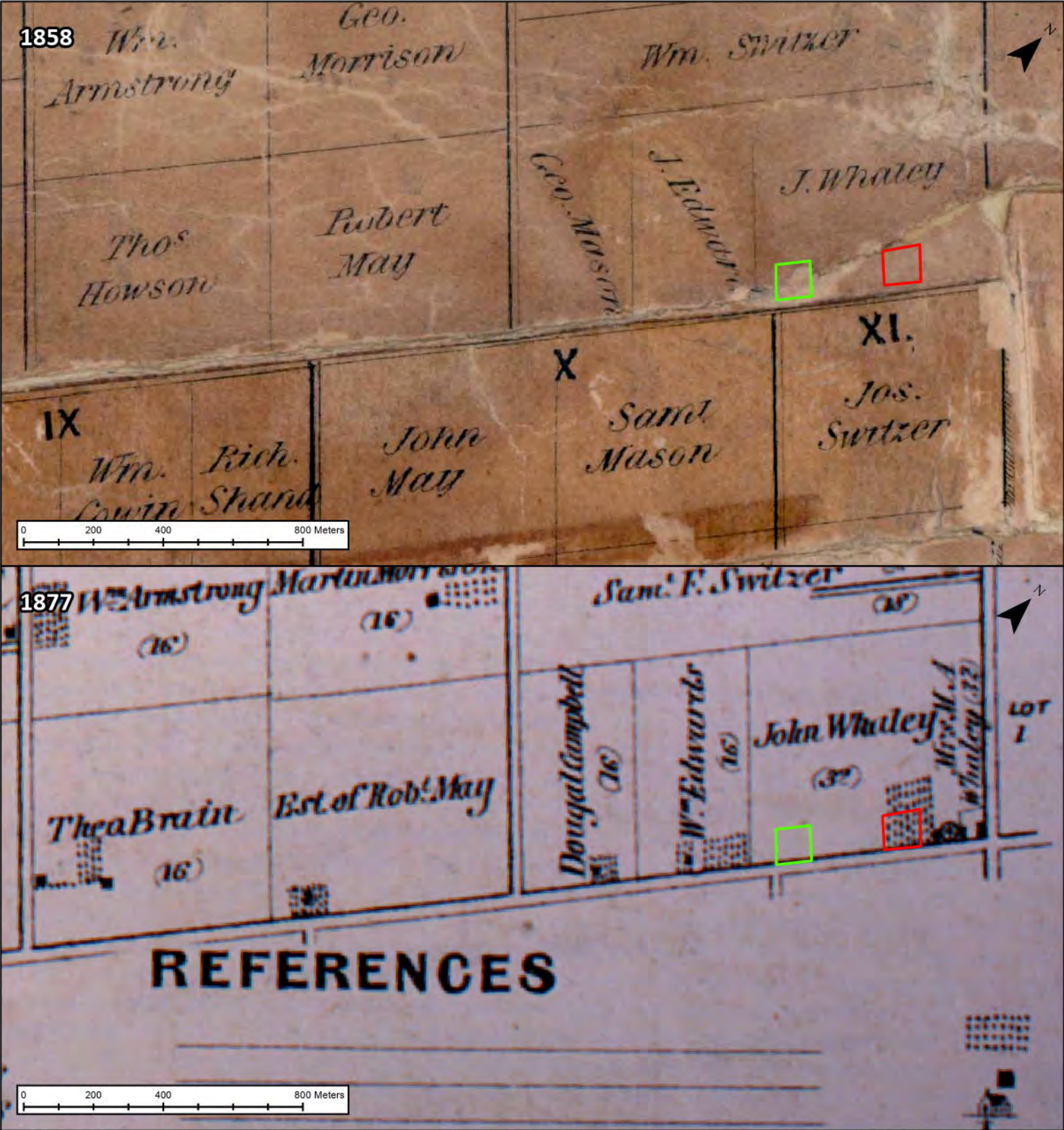
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited		PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario		PROJECT NO. LHC0391



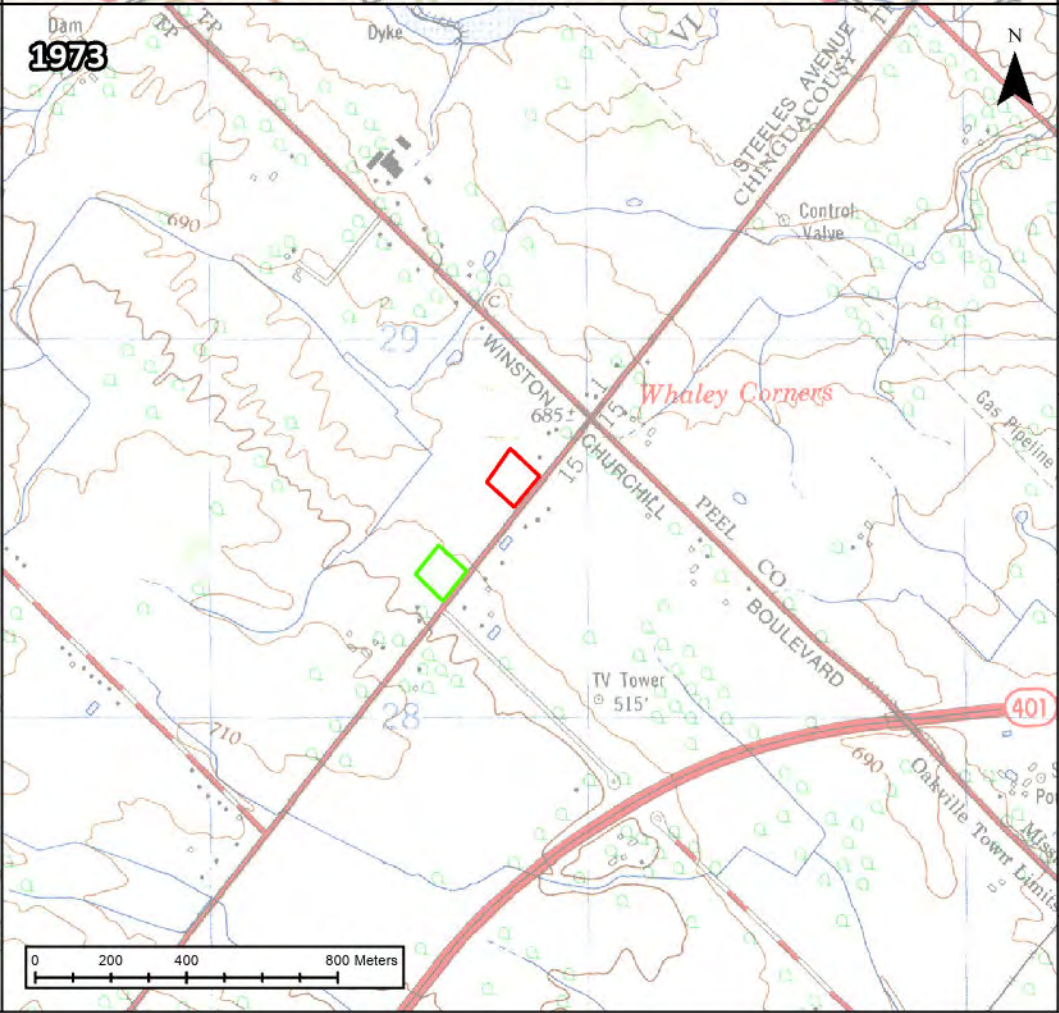
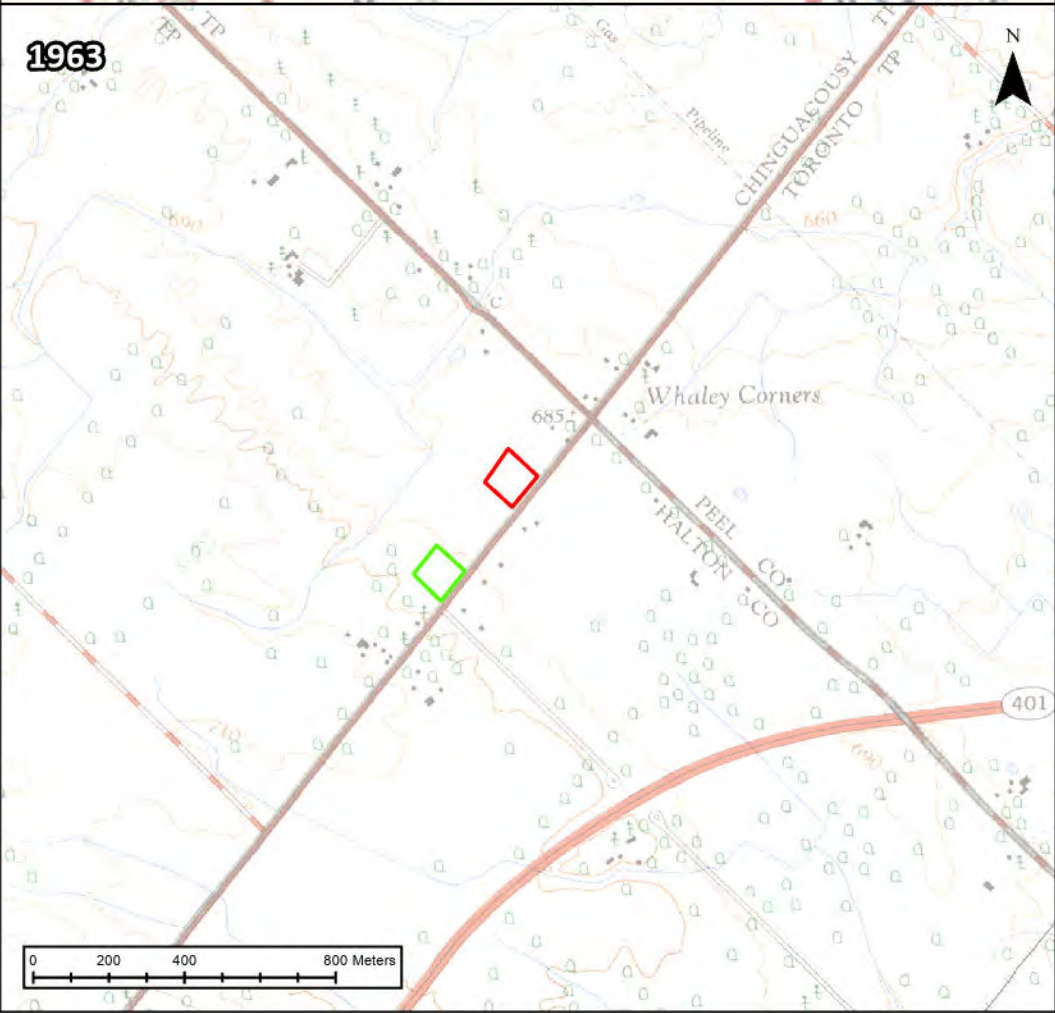
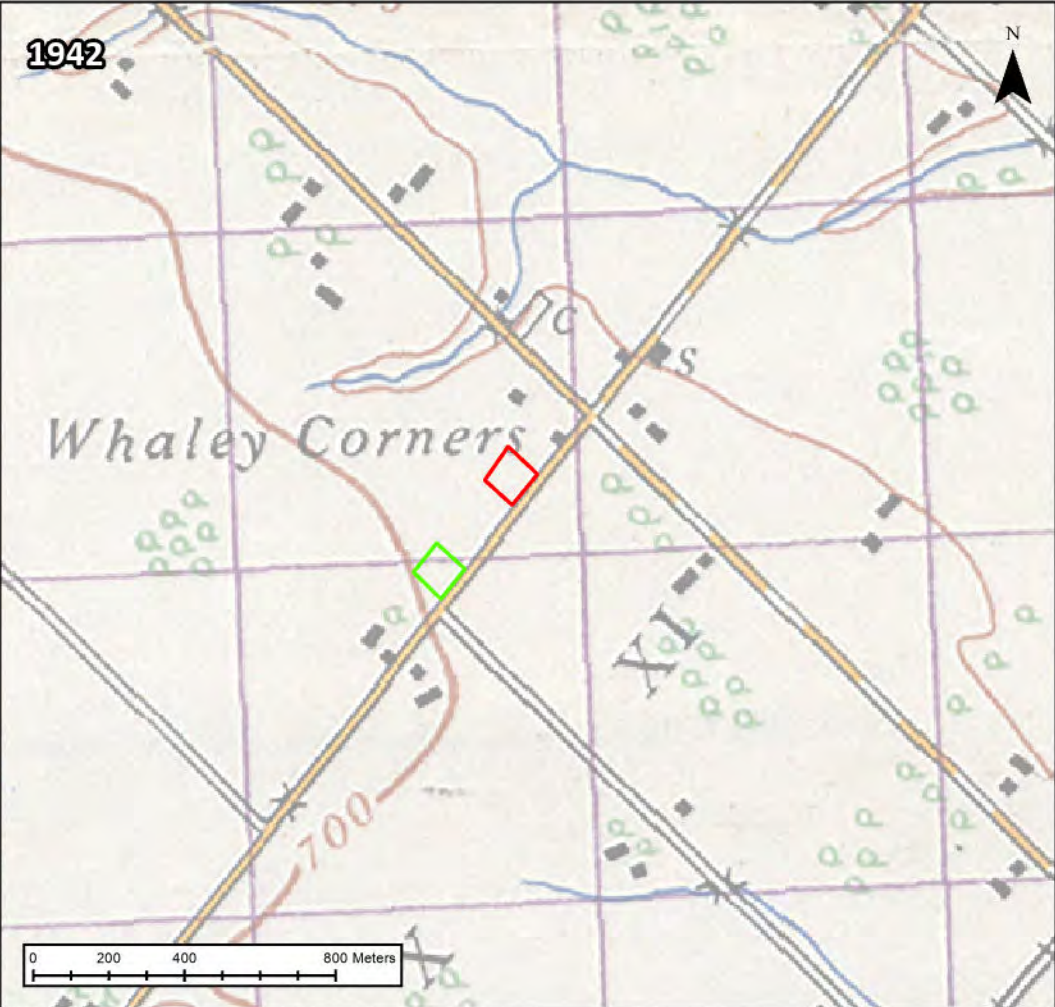
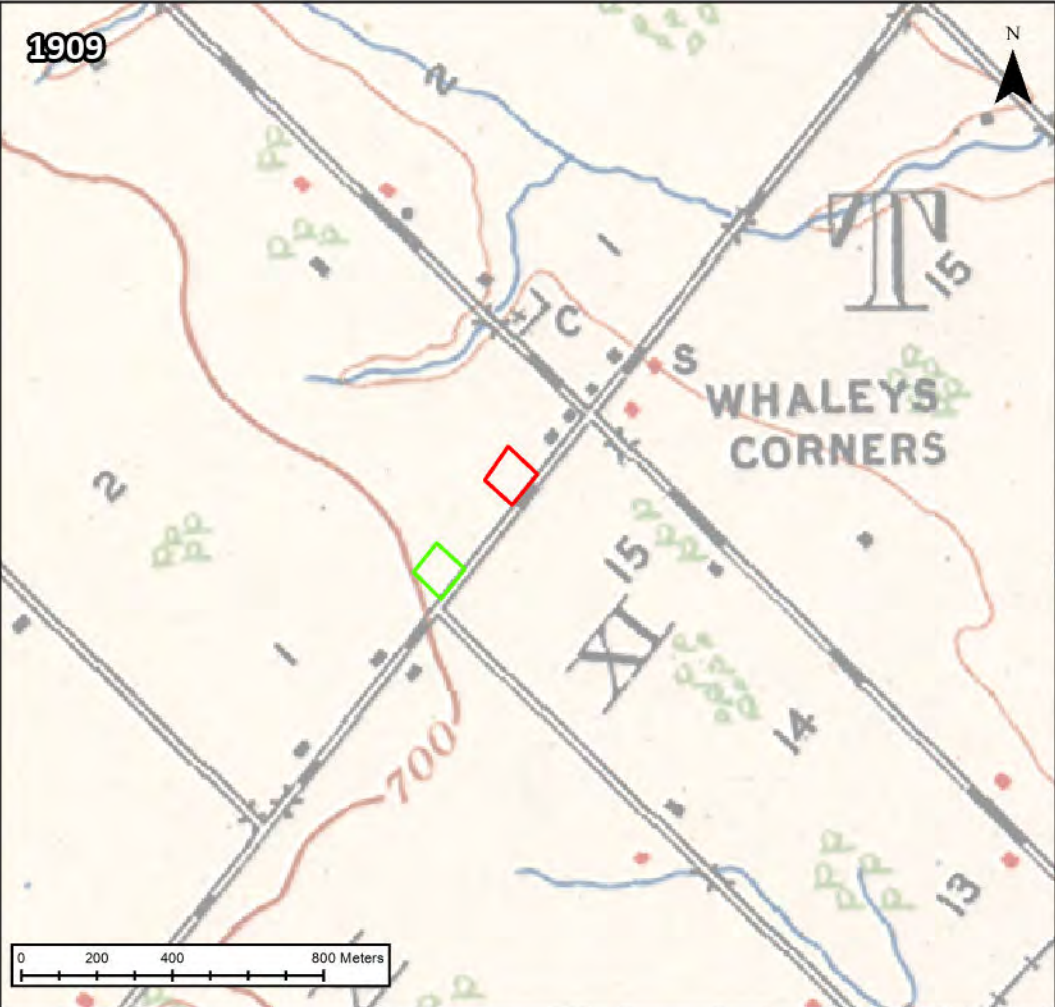
YYYY-MM-DD

2024-09-17

FIGURE #



Legend <div><div></div> Alternative 2 <div></div> Alternative 3</div>	
<p>NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.</p> <p>REFERENCE(S) Tremaine, Geo. R 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton Canada West, scale forty chains to one inch, Ontario Historical County Maps, digitized map, <LINK>https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/halton/halton1.jpg,</LINK> accessed 28 August, 2024.</p> <p>Walker & Miles 1877 Township of Esquesing South, scale 40 chains per inch, The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, digitized map, <LINK>https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php,</LINK> accessed 28 August, 2024.</p> <p>Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.</p>	
TITLE Historic Maps Showing the Study Area	
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited	PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario	
PROJECT NO. LHC0391	
DATE 2024-09-17	
FIGURE # 3	



Legend

Alternative 2

Alternative 3

TITLE

Historic Topographic Mapping of the Study Area

CLIENT

R.V. Anderson Associates Limited

CLIENT

P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024

PROJECT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E.

1963 Hornby (Ontario), scale 1:25,000, sheet 30 M/12 C, edition 1, Scholars Geoportal, digitized map, https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP25K030M12c_1963TIFF&_add=true_nozoom=true, accessed October 15, 2023.

Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources

1973 Hornby (Ontario), scale 1:25,000, sheet 30 M/12 C, edition 2, Scholars Geoportal, digitized map, https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP25K030M12c_1973TIFF&_add=true_nozoom=true, accessed October 15, 2023.

Department of Militia and Defence

1909 Topographic Map, Ontario (Brampton Sheet), scale 1:63,360, sheet 30 M/12, Scholars Geoportal, digitized map, https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M12_1909TIFF&_add=true_nozoom=true, accessed October 15, 2023.

1918 Topographic Map (Ontario, Brampton Sheet), scale 1:63,360, sheet 30 M/12, edition 3, https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M12_1918TIFF&_add=true_nozoom=true, accessed October 15, 2023.

1942 Brampton (Ontario), scale 1:63,360, sheet 30 M/12, edition 9, Scholars Geoportal, digitized map, https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M12_1942_UTMTIFF&_add=true_nozoom=true, accessed October 15, 2023.

Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

LHC

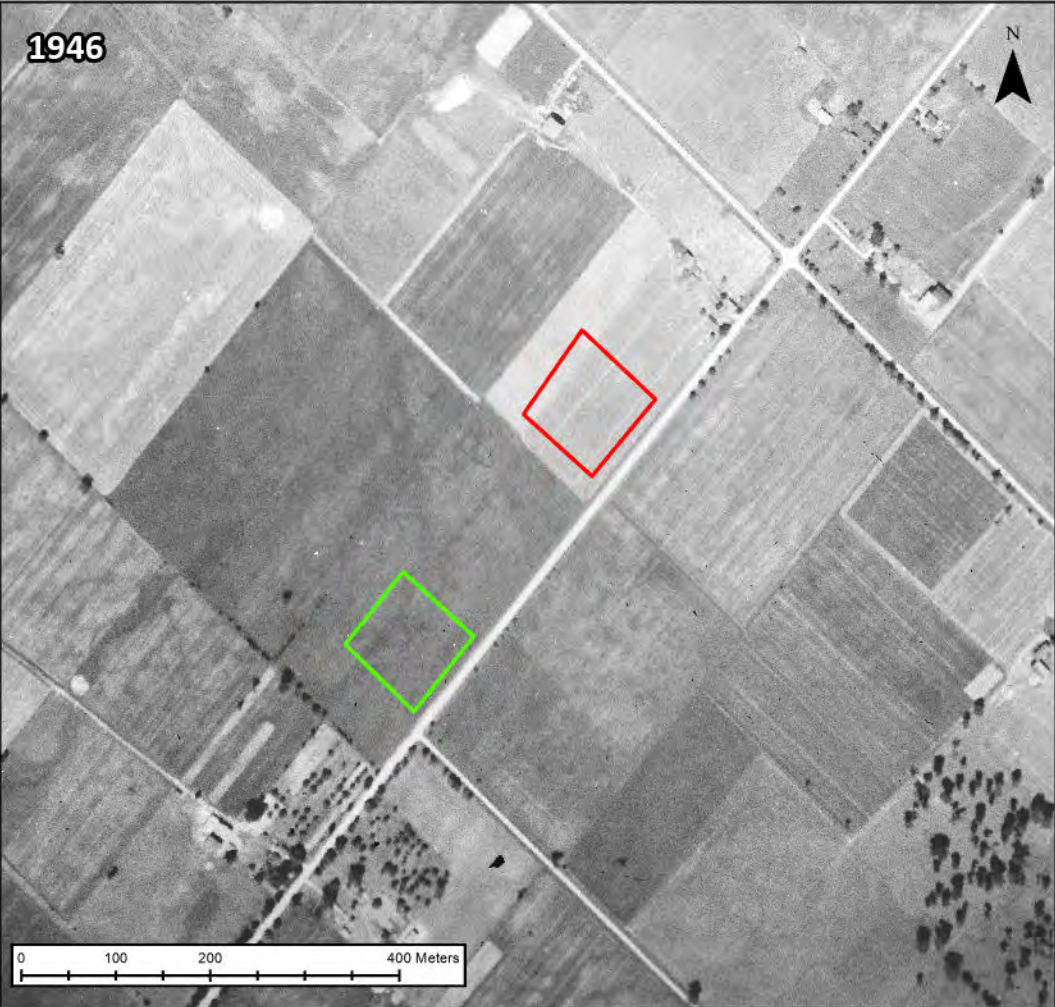
HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD

FIGURE #

2024-09-17

4



Legend

- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3

TITLE
Historic Topographic Mapping of the Study Area

CLIENT
R.V. Anderson Associates Limited

CLIENT
P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0391

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

National Air Photo Library

1946 A10109-067, roll A10109 line 6W photo 67, scale 1:20,000.

1960 A16995-86, roll A16995 line 6NE photo 86, scale 1:25,000.

1965 A18944-45, roll A18944 line 34E photo 45, scale 1:20,000.

1974 A23665-201, roll A23665 line 12E photo 201, scale 1:25,000.

1988 A27356-27, roll A27356 line 4W photo 27, scale 1:40,000.

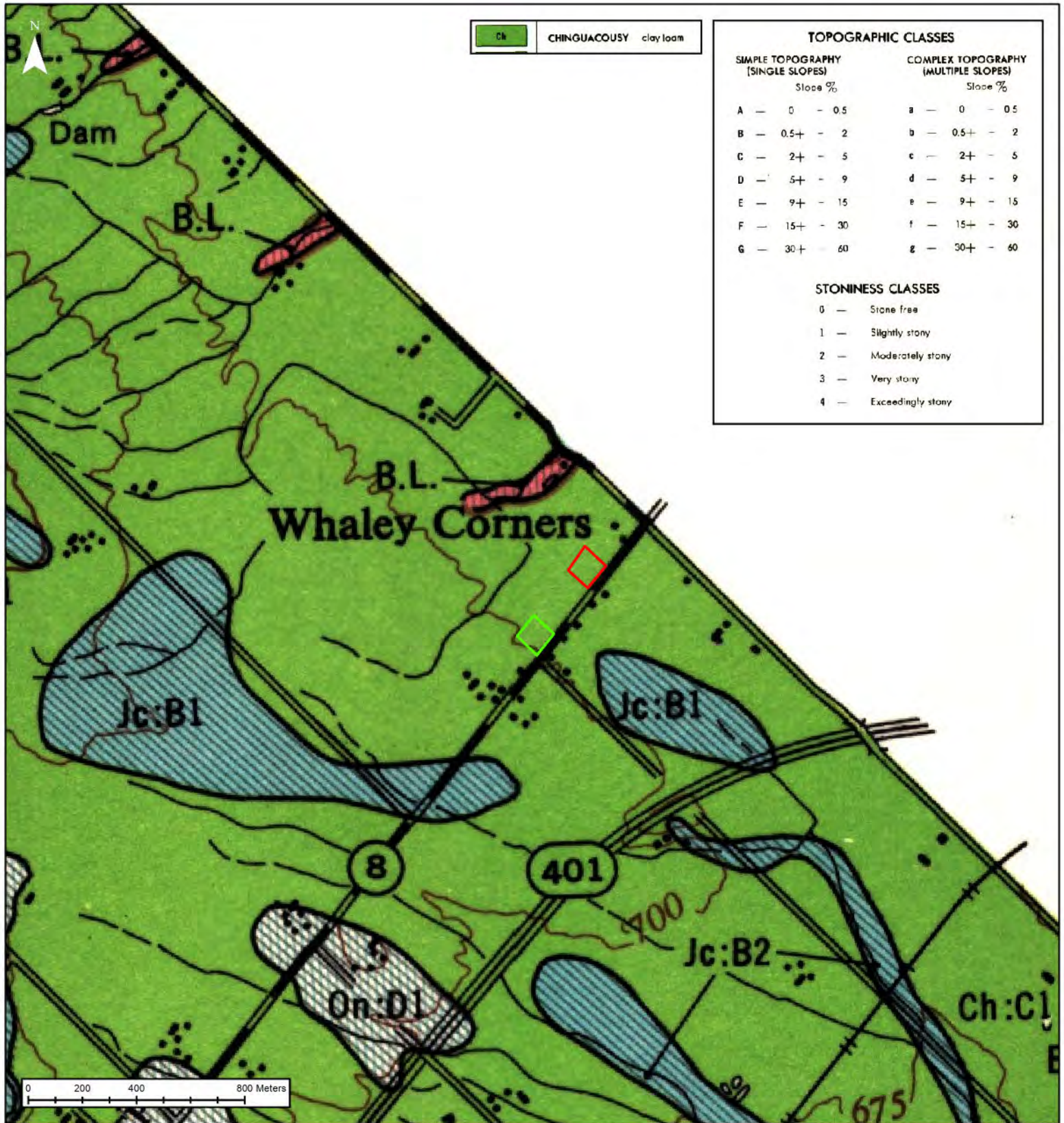
Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.



YYYY-MM-DD

2024-09-17

FIGURE #



Ch CHINGUACOUSY clay loam

TOPOGRAPHIC CLASSES			
SIMPLE TOPOGRAPHY (SINGLE SLOPES)		COMPLEX TOPOGRAPHY (MULTIPLE SLOPES)	
Slope %		Slope %	
A	0 - 0.5	a	0 - 0.5
B	0.5+ - 2	b	0.5+ - 2
C	2+ - 5	c	2+ - 5
D	5+ - 9	d	5+ - 9
E	9+ - 15	e	9+ - 15
F	15+ - 30	f	15+ - 30
G	30+ - 60	g	30+ - 60

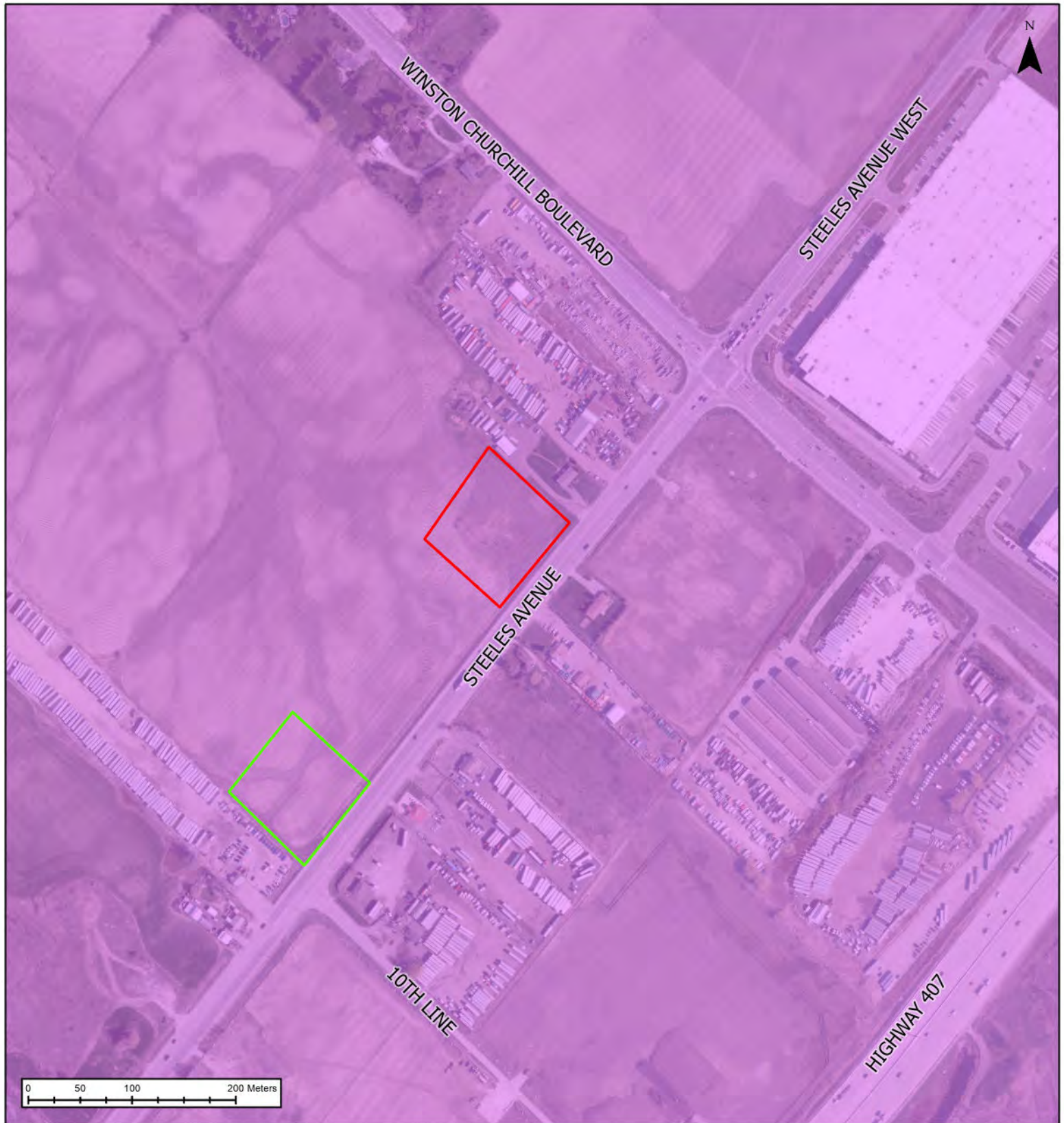
STONINESS CLASSES	
0	Stone free
1	Slightly stony
2	Moderately stony
3	Very stony
4	Exceedingly stony

- Legend**
- Alternative 2
 - Alternative 3

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S)
Canada Department of Agriculture
1971 Soil Map Halton County Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 43, scale 1:63,360, Soil Survey of Halton County, digitized map, <https://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/on43/index.html>, accessed September 22, 2023.
Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved

TITLE Soil Map Showing Study Area	
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited	PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario	
PROJECT NO. LHC0391	
YYYY-MM-DD 2024-09-17	
FIGURE # 6	





Legend

- Alternative 2
- Bevelled Till Plains
- Alternative 3

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
 REFERENCE(S) 1. Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft
 Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F.
 2020 Physiography of Southern Ontario (Ontario Geological Survey), data 288, Download Page, Ministry of Mines,
 shapefile, https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=pub&id=MRD228,
 accessed July 28, 2021.
 Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license.
 Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

TITLE Physiography of Study Area

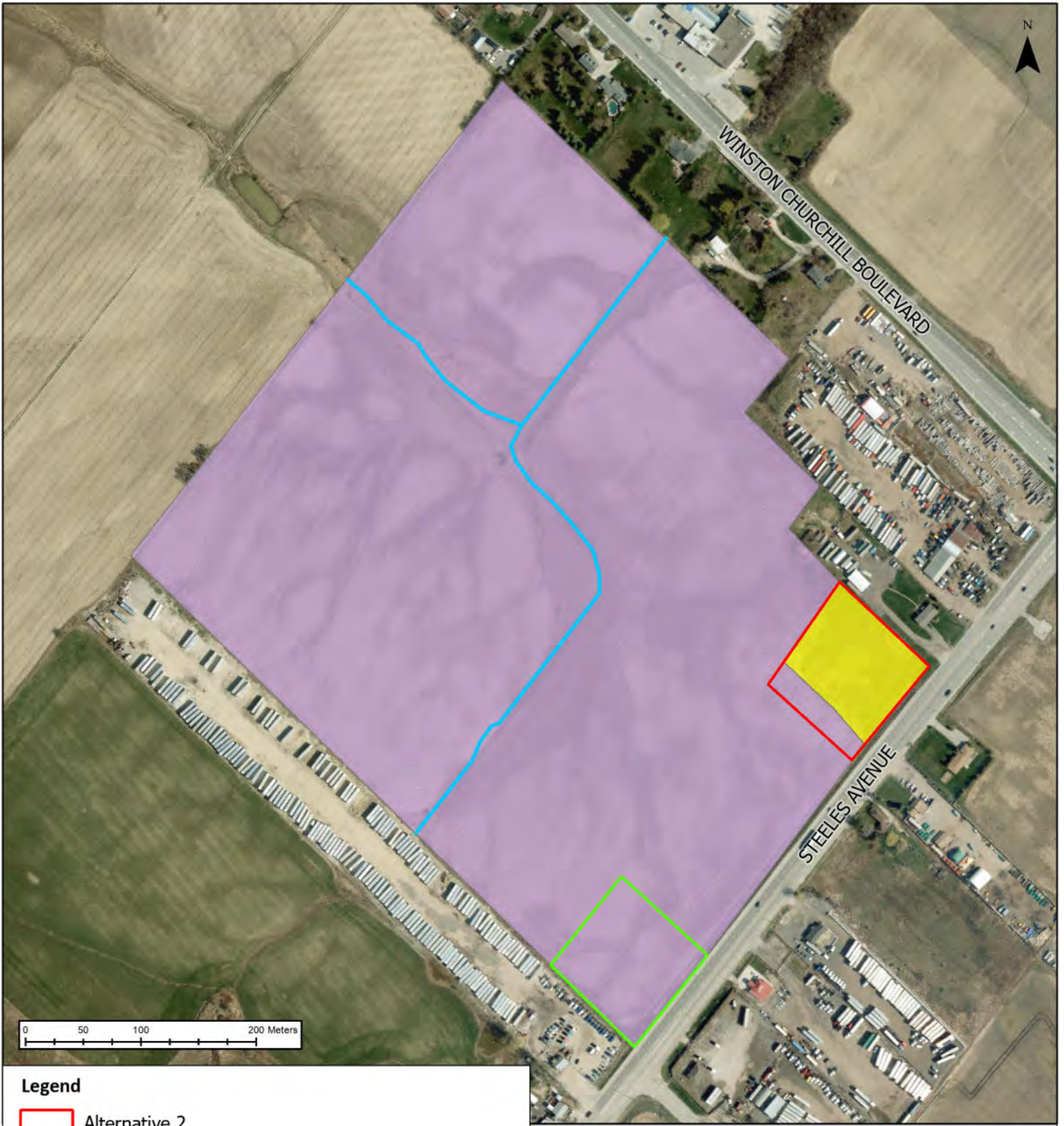
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited	PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario	
PROJECT NO. LHC0391	



YYYY-MM-DD

2024-09-17

FIGURE #



Legend

Alternative 2

Alternative 3

Previous Research - The Archaeologists, 2021

Assessed as Wet/Marshy - Man Made Drainage Trench

Assessed by Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval

Assessed by Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) 1. Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft
Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license.
Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

TITLE
Area of Previous Research

CLIENT
R.V. Anderson Associates Limited

PIF
P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0391

LHC
HERITAGE PLANNING
& ARCHAEOLOGY





YYYY-MM-DD

2024-09-17


FIGURE #



Legend

-  Photo Location, Number, and Direction
-  Alternative 2
-  Alternative 3
-  No Additional Archaeological Assessment Required

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
 REFERENCE(S) 1. Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft
 Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license.
 Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.

TITLE Results of Assessment and Image Locations		
CLIENT R.V. Anderson Associates Limited	PIF P051-0292-2023, P051-0322-2024	
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Halton Premier Gateway 2B Alternatives 2 and 3 for potential pumping station sites, Part Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, Halton County, now Municipality of Halton Hills, Ontario	PROJECT NO. LHC0391	
 HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY	YYYY-MM-DD 2024-09-17	9
	FIGURE #	