

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE EMERY INVESTMENTS PROPERTY,
PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 2,
TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
HALTON**



**The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
of the Emery Investments Property,
Part of Lot 5, Concession 2,
Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton**

Submitted to

Emery Investments

and

The Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-2 archaeological resource assessment of the Emery Investments Property, Part of Lot 5, Concession 2, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Emery Investments. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey.

Background research determined that no archaeological survey had ever been undertaken within the subject property prior to this assessment. The location of the property on tablelands associated with a small watercourse indicated that the property had a high potential for archaeological resources.

The 17.5 hectare property consists of a single agricultural field associated with a small watercourse. The physical assessment was conducted in November, 2005. The agricultural field was ploughed for the assessment and was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.

One archaeological site was located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and consisted of an indeterminate precontact findspot. The findspot was not registered and does not represent a significant archaeological resource. Consequently, it is recommended that the subject property be cleared of any conditions related to archaeological resources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-2 archaeological resource assessment of the Emery Investments Property, Part of Lot 5, Concession 2, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Emery Investments. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. The location of the property on tablelands associated with a small water course indicated that the property had a high potential for archaeological resources. In accordance with the Planning Act (1996), an archaeological resource assessment was required prior to the development of this property.

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 No. PO-13 issued to the firm of Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 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 Culture (1993). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered as a result of the assessment.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 17.5 hectare subject property is located immediately southeast of the intersection of Regional Road No.5 (Campbellville Road) and the Dublin Line, in the northwestern section of the Town of Milton (Figure 1).

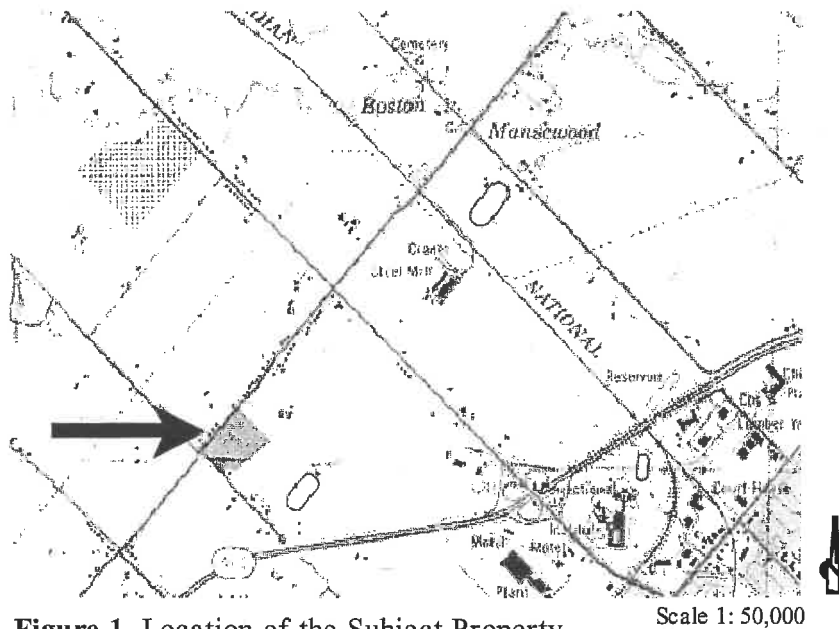


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property

The subject property consists of a single rectangular shaped agricultural field. A small creek passes through the extreme northeastern corner of the property and is associated with some low lying poorly drained lands. Most of the subject property consists of level tablelands. The subject property is located in the western section of the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172). The South Slope physiographic region is the south slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and is characterized by a gently sloping till plain which leads down to the Iroquois plain and Lake Ontario. In this area, the South Slope is planed and fluted. The Niagara Escarpment is located 2 km west of the subject property.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

METHODS

The first stage of the assessment consisted of background research. This was conducted in order to:

- gather together all of the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area;
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered archaeological sites within and adjacent to the subject property; and
- identify areas of archaeological potential which represent concerns for Stage 2 field survey.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands within a 2 kilometre radius of the proposed development. The Stage 1 background research included a variety of published and unpublished reports. Data on registered sites located within the study area was obtained from the Archaeological Sites Data Base (ASDB) of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Toronto. The ASDB houses site record forms for registered sites, as well as published and unpublished reports on past surveys, assessments and excavations. Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (Pope 1877).

RESULTS

The background research confirmed that no archaeological sites had been registered within the subject property prior to this assessment. However, the study did obtain information of direct relevance to both known and potential sites within the property. Information on archaeological sites beyond the limits of the subject property provide context for the property, and serves to indicate the variety and nature of archaeological resources that may be present. The background research determined that there are 17 registered archaeological sites located within a 2 kilometre radius of the subject property including 3 Middle to Late Iroquoian villages, 2 Middle to Late Iroquoian ossuaries, 2 Early Archaic findspots, 2 indeterminate precontact

campsites, 1 Early Archaic campsite, 1 Middle Woodland findspot, 1 Middle Iroquoian findspot, 1 indeterminate precontact findspot and 4 sites for which there is no information regarding site type or cultural affiliation. The closest registered site is the John White site (AjGx-150), a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead located 200 metres northeast of the subject property.

Historic mapping (Pope 1877: Figure 2) indicates that in 1877 there were no residences or buildings situated within the subject property.

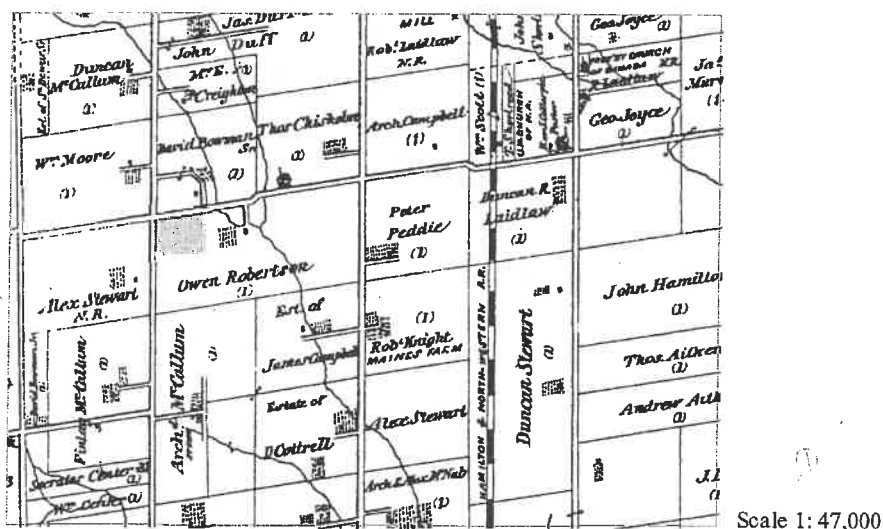


Figure 2. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Esquesing Township Showing the Approximate Location of the Subject Property

4.0 FIELD ASSESSMENT

Survey Methods and Coverage

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted on November 24, 2005. The weather was sunny and cool. The agricultural field was ploughed for the survey and was well weathered with excellent visibility at the time of the assessment. The agricultural field was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3). A small low lying area associated with a small watercourse in the northeastern corner of the property has no archaeological potential and was not intensively surveyed.

Results

One archaeological site was discovered during the Stage 2 assessment of the property, and consists of a indeterminate precontact findspot (Figure 3). The findspot (IF#1) is located in the western section of the property and consists of the bit end of a groundstone celt made from chlorite schist. After this isolated artifact was located, the surrounding area within a 25 metre radius of the artifact was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. No additional artifacts were recovered. Archaeological sites consisting of only one or two undiagnostic artifacts are not generally registered using the Borden designation system. The small size and undiagnostic nature of these sites indicate that they do not represent significant archaeological sites. Most of these findspots probably represent stray losses or artifacts which were discarded. Consequently, these sites are not considered to be an planning concern and do not require additional archaeological investigations.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of this property resulted in the discovery of one precontact indeterminate findspot. The findspot does not represent a significant archaeological resource and does not require any further investigation. Consequently, it is recommended that the subject property be cleared of any conditions related to archaeological resources.

Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological survey can be considered to totally negate the potential for deeply buried cultural remains, including human burials. In consequence, it is recommended that Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (905-469-8690), and the archaeological staff of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416-314-7143) should be contacted immediately if any deeply buried archaeological remains are discovered during construction. Archaeological Assessments Ltd., MCL, as well as the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, should also be notified immediately if any human remains are discovered.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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