

# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

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231, 235, 237, 241, 245 and 249 Reach  
Street

Part of Lot 28

Concession 7

Geographic Township of Uxbridge

Town of Uxbridge

Regional Municipality of Durham

Prepared for:

Venetian Group

c/o Morris Bonakdar

110 Konrad Crescent, Unit 6

Markham, Ontario

L3R 9X2

**Licensee: Anthony Butler**

**PIF: P310-0161-2017**

**Original Report**



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.

2365 Watts Road,

Haliburton, Ontario

K0M 1S0

November 7, 2017

## Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Venetian Group to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 3.58 hectare property located at 231, 235, 237, 241, 245 and 249 Reach Street, part of Lot 28, Concession 7, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Ontario County. The assessment is undertaken as part of a Severance Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 1.3.4, Part g of the *Official Plan, Township of Uxbridge*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a development may cause an impact to archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. Historical analysis suggests the study area abuts a historic transportation route, which represents potential for locating early historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The condensed, residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on October 30, 2017 under PIF #: P310-0161-2017, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was sunny and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 57% of the study area had been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concerns in 2015, and was subsequently not assessed. Approximately 34% of the remaining area was assessed through a test pit survey, with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential and was subsequently not assessed. This included residential structures and associated driveways and outbuildings. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 15 and 45 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown silty loam with a bright orange sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



## Table of Contents

<b>1.0 Project Context</b> .....	1
1.1 Development Context .....	1
1.2 Historic Context .....	1
1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal History .....	1
1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History .....	3
1.2.3 European Settlement .....	3
1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area.....	3
1.3 Archaeological Context .....	4
1.3.1 Current Conditions .....	4
1.3.2 Natural Environment .....	4
1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites .....	5
1.4 Summary .....	5
<b>2.0 Field Methods</b> .....	6
<b>3.0 Record of Finds</b> .....	7
<b>4.0 Analysis and Conclusions</b> .....	8
<b>5.0 Recommendations</b> .....	9
<b>6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation</b> .....	10
<b>7.0 References</b> .....	11
<b>8.0 Images</b> .....	14
<b>9.0 Maps</b> .....	28



## Project Personnel

<b>Licensed Archaeologist:</b>	<b>Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)</b>
<b>Field Director:</b>	<b>Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321)</b>
<b>Field Technicians:</b>	<b>John Baker, B.A.</b> <b>Pat Henry</b> <b>Jordie Steinmann</b>
<b>Report Production:</b>	<b>Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321)</b>



## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Venetian Group to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 3.58 hectare property located at 231, 235, 237, 241, 245 and 249 Reach Street, part of Lot 28, Concession 7, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Ontario County (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a Severance Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 1.3.4, Part g of the *Official Plan, Township of Uxbridge*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a development may cause an impact to archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential (Township of Uxbridge 2014:1-13) (Map 2).

The objective of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, and the Federal Canadian Census.

Permission to access the property was provided by Morris Bonakdar of Venetian Group.

### 1.2 Historic Context

#### 1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal History



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

**Table 1 Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario**

<b>Culture Period</b>	<b>Diagnostic Artifacts</b>	<b>Time Span (Years B.P.)</b>	<b>Detail</b>
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare



### **1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History**

The study area enters the historic record in 1615, where Samuel de Champlain travelled through the area with soldiers on the way to attack the Onondaga tribe of the Five Nations Iroquois. Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron and their absorption into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). Until the 1670s, the area remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory prior to the migration of the Mississauga into the region from the north (Rogers 1978).

Following their defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with the Aboriginal communities in the region. This effort was intensified following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 and the migration of United Empire Loyalists into Upper Canada. As a result, in 1788 senior officials of the British Indian Department attempted to purchase a tract of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario that extended to Lake Simcoe and was situated between the Etobicoke and Trent Rivers, in what later became known as the Gun Shot Treaty (Johnson 1973:23). However, irregularities in the treaty documents led to their being declared invalid, and the region was not legally ceded to the government until the conclusion of the Williams treaties in 1923 (Surtees 1994:107).

### **1.2.3 European Settlement**

The township of Uxbridge was first surveyed in the winter of 1804-1805, by S.S. Wilmot (J.H. Beers & Co: ix). The first settler, Elijah Collins, arrived in the fall of 1805 from Pennsylvania at Lot 21, Concession 5 (Hvidsten 2010:11). Most of the early settlers were Quaker migrants from Pennsylvania, and economic activity and population growth were centred around the saw mill and grist mill, which were established 1808 and 1809. Population growth intensified following the Rebellion of 1837, and the region was connected to the Toronto & Nipissing Railway in 1871. The nearby village was incorporated as a Town in 1873 (Hvidsten 2010:35).

### **1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area**

The initial 1805 survey map of Uxbridge Township lists the owner of Lot 28, Concession 7 as a Hannah Playfir (sp?), although historical records suggest it was settled by the Munro family (Higgins 1887:154). It remained in the ownership of the Munro Family through the nineteenth



century, and Hugh Monroe is listed as the owner of the portion of the lot that encompasses the study area in both the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of Ontario County* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the county of Ontario* (Map 3). However, the 1861 Federal Agricultural census lists Peter Thompson as the resident on the lot, who of the 200 acres had cleared 40 acres for crops and 10 acres for pasture (Government of Canada 1861a:95). The Federal Personal Census lists Mr. Thompson as a farmer of Scottish descent (Government of Canada 1861b:73).

No structures were present on either historical map, and the current nature of the property suggests there was relatively minor settlement or land use of the study area prior to its sectioning into separate lots in the twentieth century. However, the lot was bisected by a historic transportation route that would have made the lot attractive for settlement.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

#### **1.3.1 Current Conditions**

The study area consists of 5 residential lots with manicured lawn, driveway and associated outbuildings, as well as a larger residential lot that is primarily wooded (Images 1 thru 24).

#### **1.3.2 Natural Environment**

The study area is located within the Oak Ridges Moraine area of Ontario, roughly in its centre. This region is characterized by a surface of sand or gravel hills with fairly level tracts of sand between them (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 52). The soil consists of Pontypool Sandy Loam, a very dark grey sandy loam with good drainage, fine crumb structure and extremely friable consistency (Olding et al. 1956:42).

The nearest potable water source is an unnamed swamp, located approximately 330 metres north of the study area. Additionally, the study area lies between two watercourses, with a tributary of Uxbridge Creek located 943 metres west and a tributary of Beaver Creek located 700 metres northeast of the study area.

The study area is located within the Peterborough District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack

*Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many*



*species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.*

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

### **1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites**

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted, and no archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area. A portion of the study area was subject to a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment by Earthworks in 2015. The Stage 1 assessment recommended a Stage 2 test pit survey, which was subsequently conducted under PIF #P310-0075-2015, with no archaeological material identified (Earthworks 2015a,b).

## **1.4 Summary**

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. Historical analysis suggests the study area abuts a historic transportation route, which represents potential for locating early historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The condensed, residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.



## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on October 30, 2017 under PIF #: P310-0161-2017, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was sunny and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 57% of the study area had been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concerns in 2015, and was subsequently not assessed. Approximately 34% of the remaining area was assessed through a test pit survey (Images 25 and 26), with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential and was subsequently not assessed. This included residential structures and associated driveways and outbuildings.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 15 and 45 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown silty loam with a bright orange sand subsoil (Images 27 and 28). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 4.



### 3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

*Table 2 Information Inventory of Documentary Record*

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	45 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page



## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 3.58 hectare property located at 231, 235, 237, 241, 245 and 249 Reach Street, part of Lot 28, Concession 7, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Ontario County. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on October 30, 2017.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



## 5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, 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 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 *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.



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## 8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.



Image 2: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.





**Image 3: Study Area conditions. Facing Southwest.**



**Image 4: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.**





**Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**



**Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**





**Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.**



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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**



**Image 11: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**



**Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.**



**Image 14: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.**





**Image 15: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.**



**Image 16: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.**



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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**



**Image 17: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 18: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**





**Image 19: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 20: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge**



**Image 21: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 22: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**





**Image 23: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**

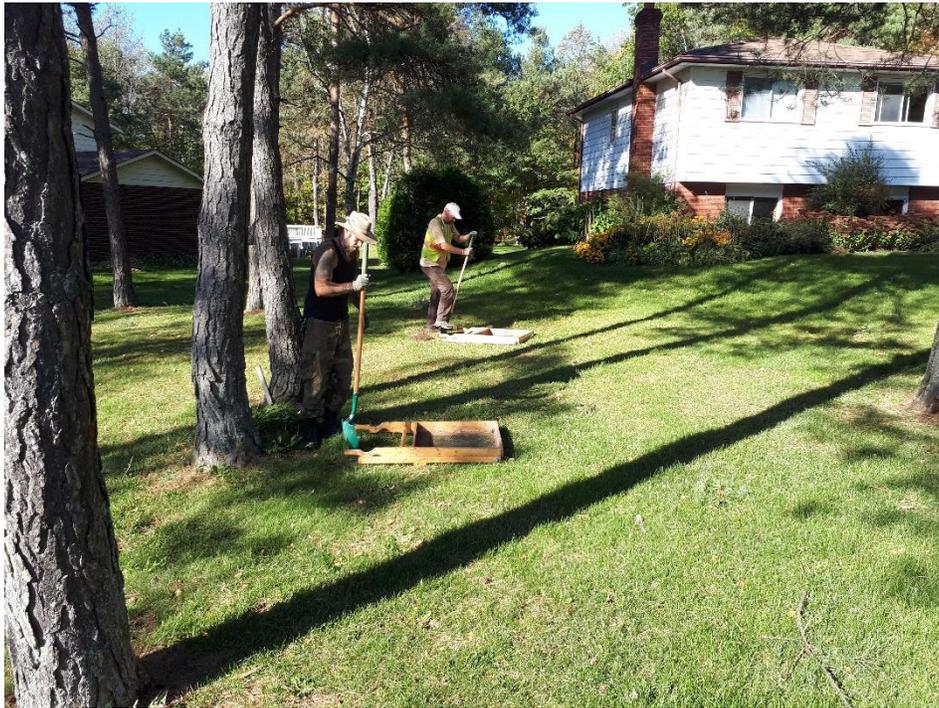


**Image 24: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**





**Image 25: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 26: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Northwest.**





Image 27: Open Test Pit showing soil stratigraphy.



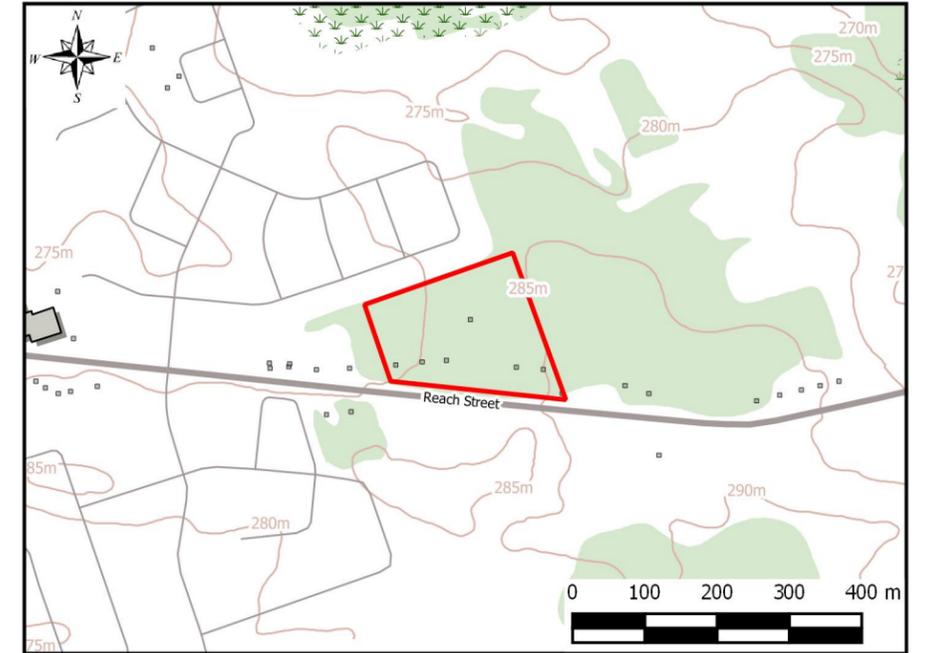
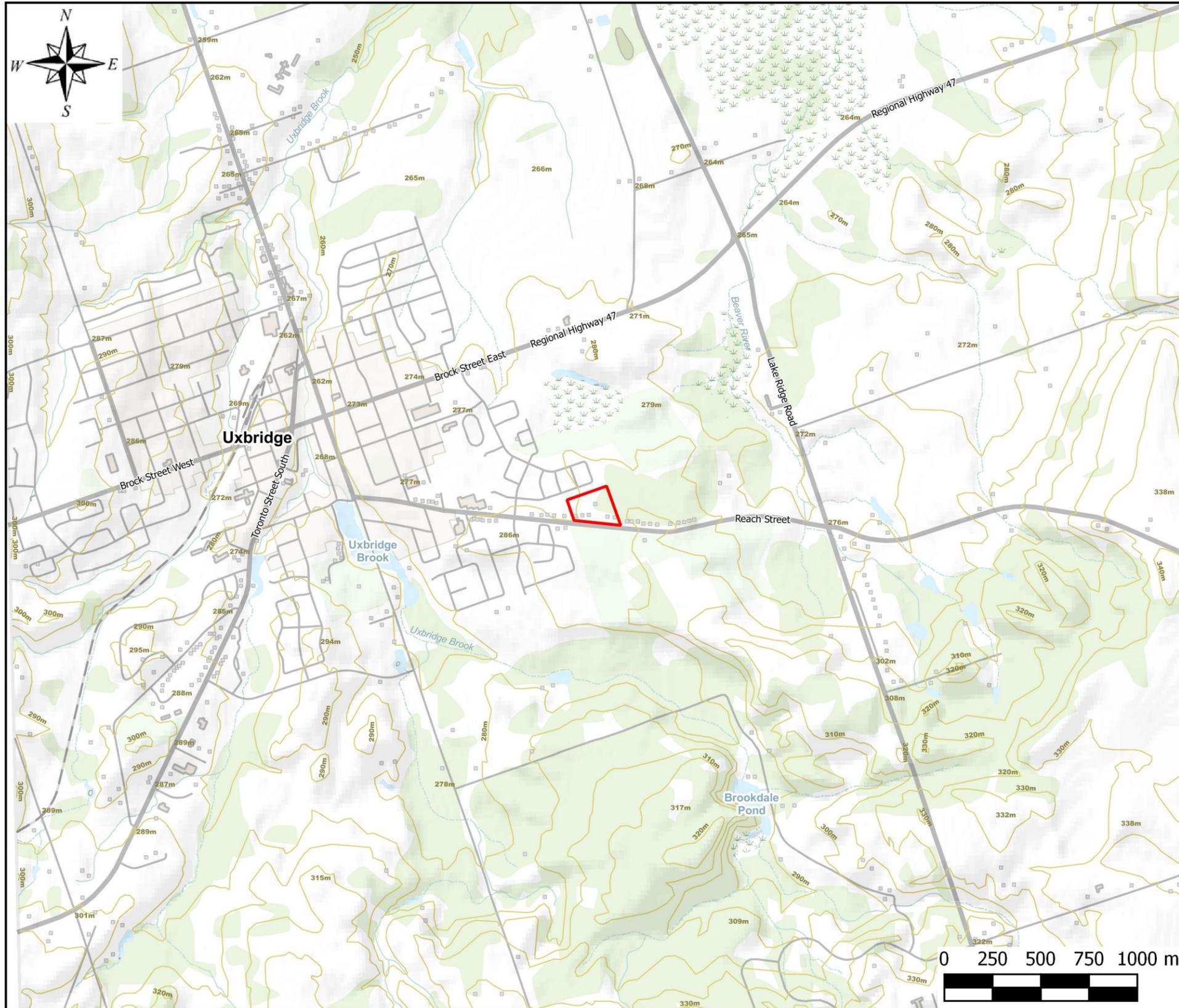
Image 28: Open Test Pit showing soil stratigraphy.



## 9.0 Maps



Earthworks Archaeological Services  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
231-249 Reach Street  
Uxbridge



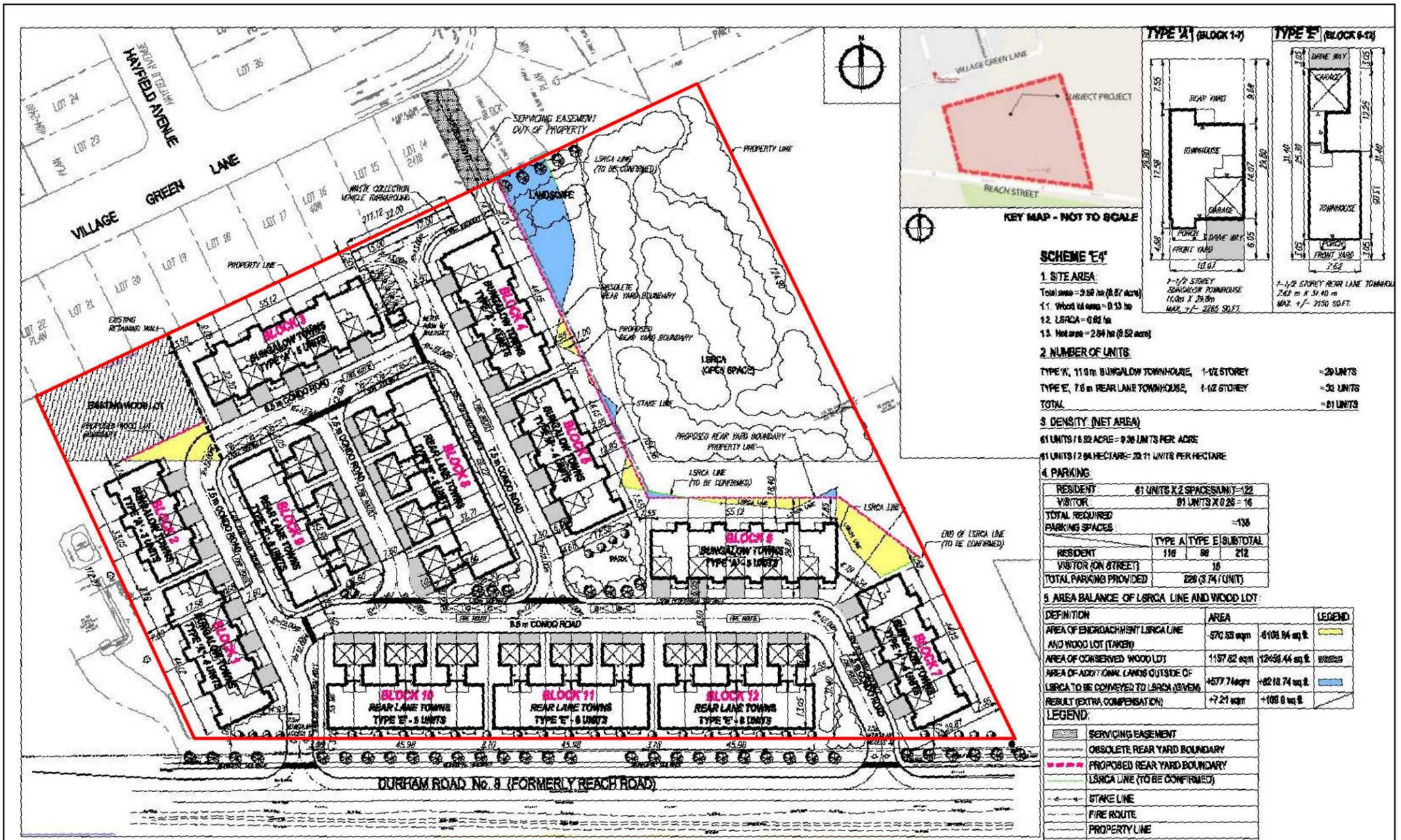
**Legend**

 Study Area

Reference:  
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000  
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000  
Esri Basemap

**Map 1: Regional Map**

Earthworks Archaeological Services  
 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
 231-249 Reach Street  
 Uxbridge



**SITE PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1:1000

**HUNT** VENETIAN GROUP - 217048  
 REACH STREET, UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO  
 5989 Woodbine Ave, Markham, ON L3R 0J7 P: 905.307.8185 F: 905.307.1328 OCT 2017 22 2170-0000-01-SCHEME

**Legend**  
 Study Area

**Map 2: Site Plan**



**Legend**

 Study Area

Base Map:  
1878 H. Beers and Co  
*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the  
county of Ontario*

Not to Scale

**Map 3: 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas  
of Ontario County**



**Legend**

-  Study Area
-  Area Subject to Earlier Stage 1 & 2 Assessment  
Not assessed (Earthworks 2015a,b)
-  Area Subject to Test Pit Survey - 5 metre intervals
-  Area of Subsurface Disturbance from Built Environment  
Not Assessed
-  Photo Location and Direction

Reference:  
Esri Basemap

**Map 4: Stage 2  
Assessment Results**