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January 28, 2013

Rick Sutton
Archaeological Assessments Ltd.
2227 Wuthering Heights Way
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 3900 Lake Ridge Road, Part Of Lot 15, Concession 7 & 8, Township Of Uxbridge, Durham Region", Dated June 22, 2012, Received by MTCS Toronto Office on January 22, 2013, MTCS Project Information Form Number P013-655-2012, MTCS File Number 18AG033

Dear Mr. Sutton:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to ArchaeologyReports@Ontario.ca.

cc. Trudy Paterson, Skelton, Brumwell & Associates Inc.
Richard Szarek, Region of Durham

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

**THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 3900 LAKE RIDGE ROAD,
PART OF LOT 15, CONCESSION 7 & 8,
TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE, DURHAM REGION
(original)**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1	Introduction And Development Context	1
1.2	Archaeological Context	1
1.3	Historical Context	3
2.0	FIELD METHODS	4
3.0	RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE	5
3.1	Recommendations	5
3.2	Compliance Advice	5
4.0	MAPS	
Figure 1	General Location of the Subject Property	6
Figure 2	Satellite Image of Subject Property	7
Figure 3	1877 Historical Atlas Map of Uxbridge Township	8
Figure 4	Archaeological Potential of the Subject Property	9
5.0	IMAGES	
Plate 1	Agricultural Field, Southeastern Section of Property	10
Plate 2	Agricultural Field, Southern Section of Property	10
Plate 3	Agricultural Field, Central Section of Property	10
Plate 4	Agricultural Field, Northwestern Section of Property	10
Plate 5	Agricultural Field, Northeastern Section of Property	10
Plate 6	Barn, Eastern Section of Property	11
Plate 7	House Fronting Onto Lake Ridge Road	11
Plate 8	Gravel Laneway Along Northern Edge of Property	11
6.0	REFERENCES	11

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Rick Sutton (License P013)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013)

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 3900 Lake Ridge Road, Part Of Lot 15, Concession 7 & 8, Township Of Uxbridge, Durham Region. The archaeological assessment was required under the Aggregate Resources Act R.S.O. 1990 prior to the development of a quarry on these lands. The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980) and the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2011). Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 43.7 acre subject property is located 6km southeast of the Community of Uxbridge, immediately northwest of the intersection of Lake Ridge Road and Goodwood Road (Figure 1 and 2). The subject property consists of four active agricultural fields and a farm building complex. The farm building complex fronts onto Lake Ridge Road along the eastern edge of the property. A long laneway leads from the house west to a barn. The agricultural fields have a undulating topography that generally rises in elevation towards the northeast. A road allowance consisting of a gravel laneway runs along the northern edge of the property. The subject property was visited on June 21, 2012 by consultant archaeologist Rick Sutton (Licence P013).

The subject property is located in the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:166). This moraine is hilly with a knob and basin topography. It is largely composed of sandy and gravelly soils. There are no obvious sources of water located either on, or adjacent to the subject lands.

General physiographic features which must be considered when identifying areas of archaeological potential include distance to water, local topography, soil conditions, and other resource specific features. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these physiographic features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 7).

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 4-5) stipulate that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are

Table 1. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PREHISTORIC INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
PROTODURO			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 5) stipulate that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these cultural features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 7). Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate that the majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because it consists of relatively undisturbed tablelands associated with sandy loam soils. Historic mapping also indicates that the property may contain a unregistered mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

3.2 Compliance Advice

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

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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

4.0 MAPS

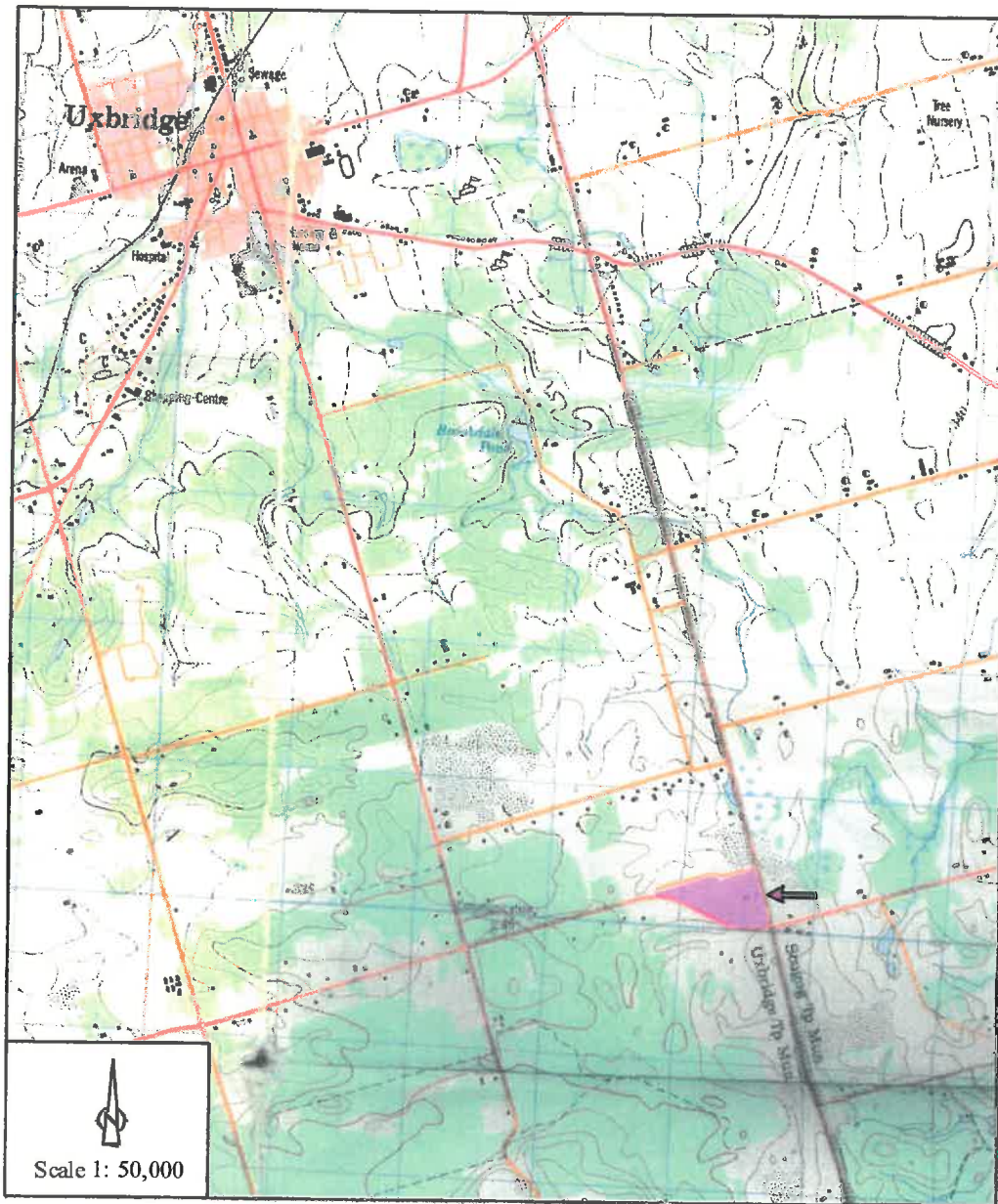


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1988 Newmarket 31 D/3)

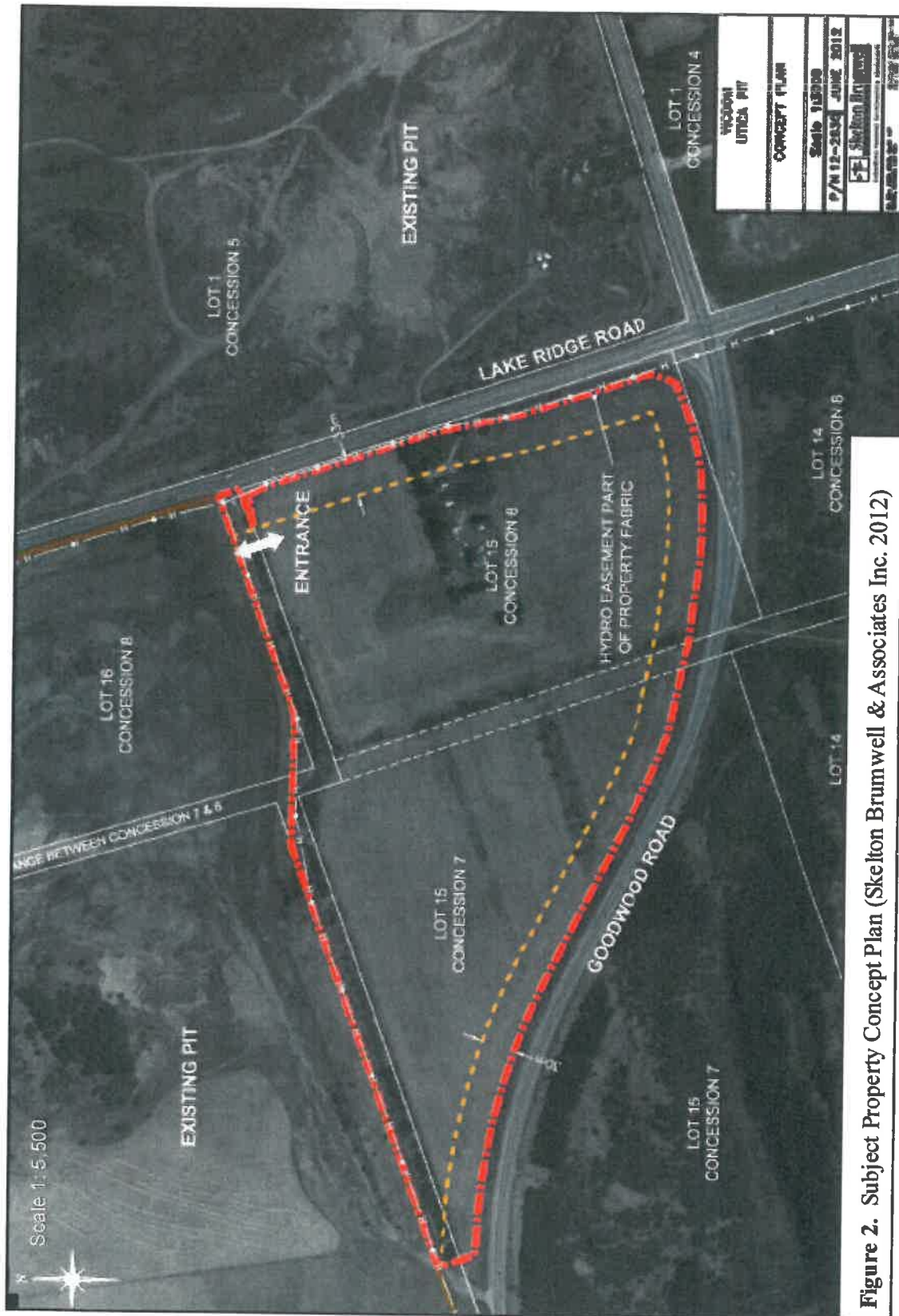


Figure 2. Subject Property Concept Plan (Skelton Brumwell & Associates Inc. 2012)

considered to have archaeological potential. Any lands located within 100 metres of early historical transportation routes should also be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 7).

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County, Ontario* (J.H. Beers & Company 1877). The subject property is located on part of Lot 15, Concession 7 and 8 in the Township of Uxbridge. In 1877, the subject property was owned by a J. Bowles, who owned two homesteads which were situated on the subject lands (Figure 3). The homestead shown close to the eastern edge of the property is in the same location as the farm building complex that occupies the property today. The homestead shown in the northwestern section of the subject lands may represent a unregistered mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian site. This indicates that the subject lands has a potential for 19th century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Uxbridge Township was surveyed for settlement in 1805 and the first settlers arrived in 1806. The population grew quickly in the 1820's and 1830's. The first railway arrived in 1871 and the Village of Uxbridge was incorporated that same year. The historic mapping indicates that Lake Ridge road along the southern edge of the property, and another road that is now closed along the northern edge of the property, were in use by the 1870's. Consequently, lands located within 100 metres of these early historical transportation routes have some archaeological potential for 19th century Euro-Canadian sites.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property was visited on June 21, 2012 by consultant archaeologist Rick Sutton (Licence P013) under sunny and warm weather conditions. The property inspection was limited to general observations taken from Lake Ridge Road, Goodwood Road and a gravel laneway that runs along the northern edge of the property.

2.1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

For an assessment of the archaeological potential of any property, examining the extent of previous disturbance is an important factor in determining the potential for archaeological resources. Lands that have been subjected to intensive and deep land alterations due to previous development often no longer have any archaeological potential (MTC 2011:5). The most common forms of previous disturbance include building footprints, transportation corridors and infrastructure development, or quarrying activities. Other activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening and minor landscaping do not generally affect archaeological potential (MTC 2010:5).

The subject property consists almost entirely of agricultural lands situated in a rural landscape. There are no large sections of the property where previous development activities have destroyed areas of archaeological potential. The only exception to this is the farm building complex located in the eastern section of the property, and the gravel laneway which runs along the northern edge of the property. The vast majority of the subject property is relatively undisturbed and considered to have some archaeological potential (Figure 4).

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate that the majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because it consists of relatively undisturbed tablelands associated with sandy loam soils. Historic mapping also indicates that the property may contain a unregistered mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

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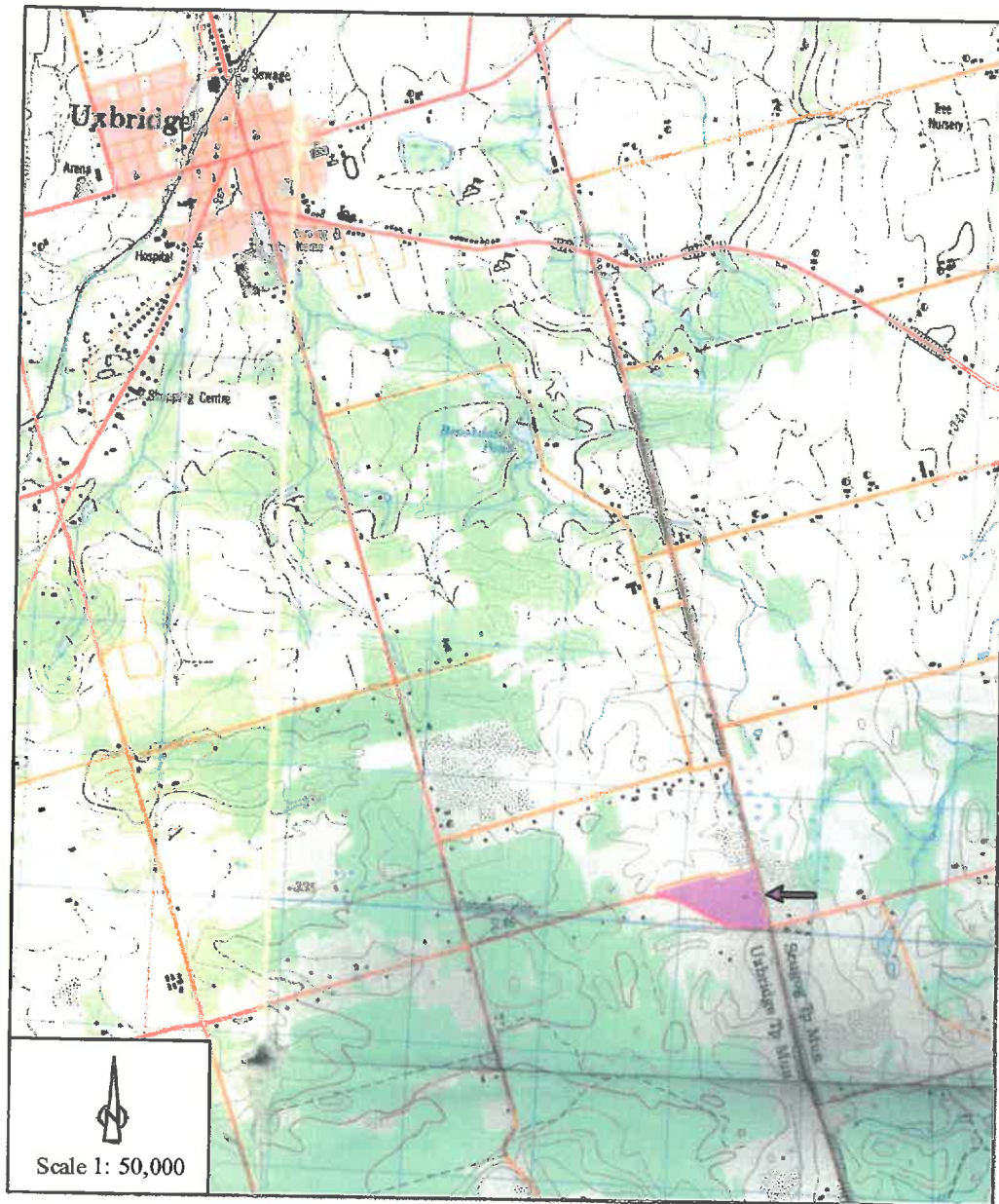


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1988 Newmarket 31 D/3)



Figure 2. Subject Property Concept Plan (Skelton Brumwell & Associates Inc. 2012)



Figure 3. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Uxbridge Township
Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property
(Miles & Company 1878)

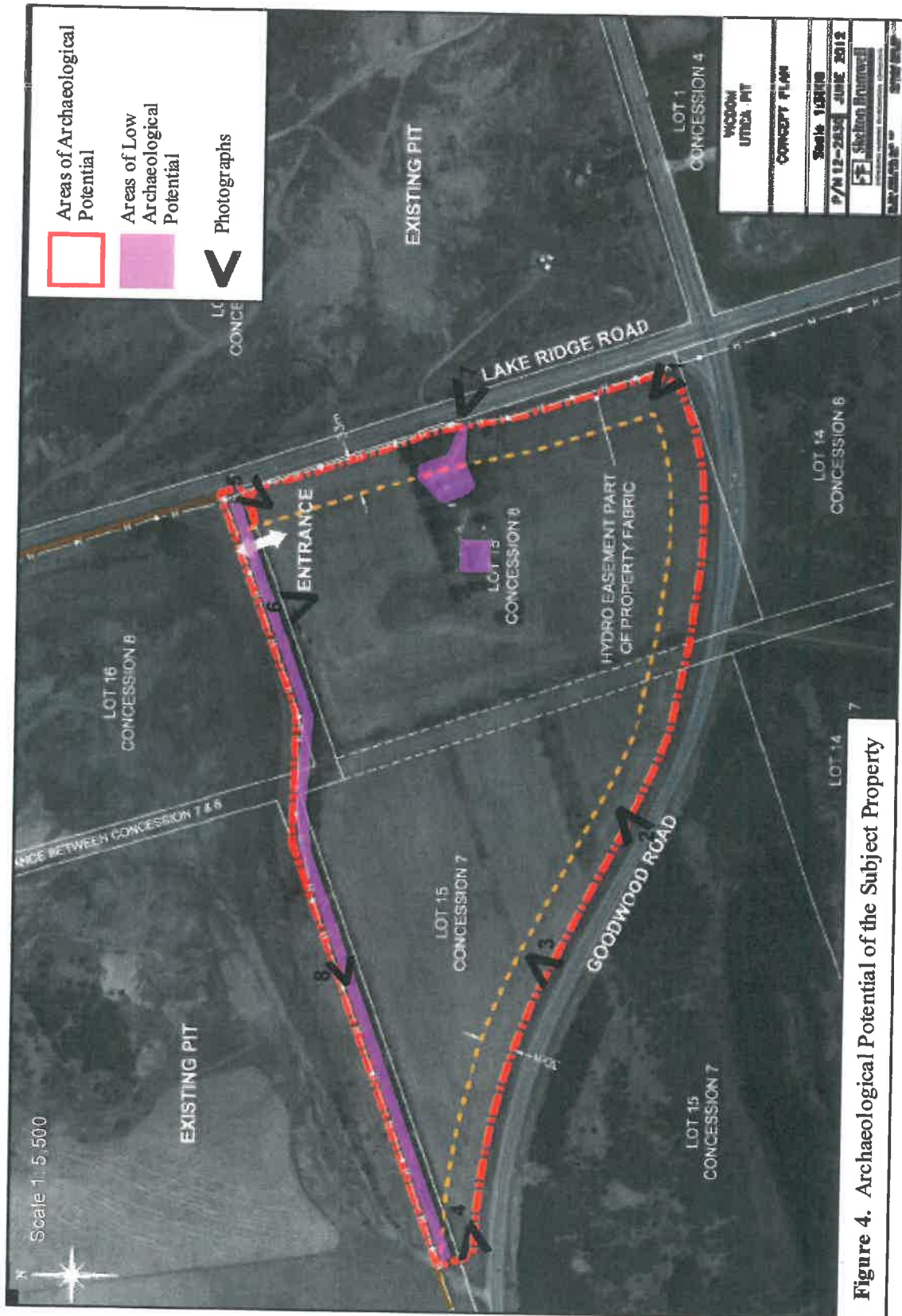


Figure 4. Archaeological Potential of the Subject Property

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Agricultural Field and Barn, Southeastern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 2. Agricultural Field, Southern Section of Property (view northeast)



Plate 3. Agricultural Field, Central Section of Property (view northeast)



Plate 4. Agricultural Field, Northwestern Section of Property (view east)



Plate 5. Agricultural Field, Northeastern Section of Property (view southwest)



Plate 6. Barn, Eastern Section of Property (view south)



Plate 7. House Fronting Onto Lake Ridge Road (view northwest)



Plate 8. Gravel Laneway Along Northern Edge of Property (view west)

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Beers, J.H. and Company

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