



ORIGINAL 15 SEPTEMBER 2022

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

North Birdie Smith Court, Udora, part of Lot 35, Concession 6 (Geographical Township of Scott), Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham (AMICK File #2022-783/MHSTCI File # P058-2163-2022)

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
(MHSTCI)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of North Birdie Smith Court, Udora, part of Lot 35, Concession 6 (Geographical Township of Scott), Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 1.85 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly treed area, lawn and meadow area. The study area is bounded on the north and south by existing residential development, on the east by existing residential development and Durham Regional Rd 1, and on the west by meadow and proposed residential development. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MHSTCI (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 24 May 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MHSTCI on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of North Birdie Smith Court, Udora, part of Lot 35, Concession 6 (Geographical Township of Scott), Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 1.85 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly treed area, lawn and meadow area. The study area is bounded on the north and south by existing residential development, on the east by existing residential development and Durham Regional Rd 1, and on the west by meadow and proposed residential development. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MHSTCI (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 24 May 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MHSTCI on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes the division of the subject lands into 7 lots with associated roadway. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater

population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed "Point Peninsula." Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted

Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark's teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

Ontario County was created in 1852 from the East Riding of York County and was replaced by Regional Municipality of Durham effective January 1, 1974. In 1855 the Town of Whitby was incorporated in part of Whitby Township. Scugog Township was formed from a portion of Reach Township and Cartwright Township in adjoining Northumberland and Durham County in 1856. And in 1858, the Township of East Whitby was formed from the eastern

portion of Whitby Township (Wikipedia *Ontario County*, Ontario, 2017). The people who lived around Oshawa, the ancestral Wendat, were agriculturists who grew maize, beans, sunflowers and tobacco in fields near the village. However, they did not rely totally on what they grew. Their diet was also supplemented by the wild roots and plants that they gathered. Along with plant remains, archaeological evidence also points to these people relying heavily on deer meat and fish to provide them with the necessary protein (Archaeology in Oshawa, 2017).

The first known settler did not arrive in Scott until 1830. Most of the early settlers in Scott Township came from Scotland and the borders of England. Several Irish settlers subsequently came in. In 1836 there were 55 people in Scott and that number increased to 76 by 1839. In the 1870s the peak of population was reached, with there being 2,400 people in 1877. From then on, for several decades, the population decreased. Every available piece of land had been settled. The search for land took members of many Scott families to other areas, and in particular to the West. Council meetings were held in a school until the township hall was built in 1860. The building was served also as a community hall for the 6th Concession and was also used at times for Church services. In July 1993, the Scott Township Hall was moved to the present Uxbridge-Scott Museum grounds. In 1974, Scott Township, Uxbridge Township, and Uxbridge Town became the Township of Uxbridge in the new Region of Durham. The following communities in Scott became part of the new Uxbridge Township (Township of Scott, 1996)

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario (Tremaine 1860). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1860. The study area is shown to belong to Thos Bolster; no structures are shown to be within the study area. The study area is adjacent to structures on the northeastern edge. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, a settlement road is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east. This road is the current Concession Road 7.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Uxbridge map reproduced from Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario (Beers & Co 1877). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is shown to belong to Thomas Bolster; one structure and an orchard are shown to be within the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, a settlement road is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east. This road is the current Concession Road 7.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well

populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located within the community of Udora and is bounded on the north and south by existing residential development, on the east by existing residential development and Durham Regional Rd 1, and on the west by meadow and proposed residential development.

The study area contains mostly treed area, lawn and meadow area. The collapsed remains of a structure are also present, along with associated disturbance. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Peterborough Drumlin Field is a rolling till plain with an area of roughly 1,750 square miles, containing approximately 3,000 full drumlins amongst other lesser ones. The rock underlying this region is mostly limestone, which is highly fossiliferous and tends to disintegrate easily. Drumlins in this area are of typical shape with many swampy areas intervening. Valleys across the entire drumlin field break the continuity of the physiographic region and are deep enough to provide excellent drainage to the adjacent uplands (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 169-172).

A small section in the northeastern section of the study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177-182). For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182). The lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe may be termed the Simcoe lowlands. Together they cover an area of about 1,100 square miles. They fall naturally into two major divisions separated by the uplands of Simcoe County. To the west are the plains draining into Nottawasaga Bay mostly by way of the Nottawasaga River. This area is called the Nottawasaga basin. To the east is the lowland surrounding Lake Simcoe, referred to as the Lake Simcoe basin. These two basins are connected at Barrie by a flat-floored valley and by similar valleys among the upland plateaux farther north. Both the lowlands and transverse valleys were flooded by Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shore cliffs, beaches, and bouldery terraces. Thus, they are floored by sand, silt, and clay. The study area is on Trenton-Black River bedrock, which is a limestone and dolostone formation. The soils are characterized by mainly imperfectly drained Tecumseth sandy loam. It is a sandy soil with good drainage. (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

A low-lying wet marsh is located approximately 120m west of the study area, as well the Uxbridge Brook is located approximately 290m north of the study area.

1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MHSTCI indicates that there are no (0) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Based on information supplied by MHSTCI, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

1.3.4.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located within the community of Udora and is bounded on the north and south by existing residential development, on the east by existing residential development and Durham Regional Rd 1, and on the west by meadow and proposed residential development.

The study area contains mostly treed area, lawn, and meadow area. The collapsed remains of a structure are also present, along with associated disturbance. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

No previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 and 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 24 May 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 0.9 ha of the study area was tree covered or meadow that cannot be ploughed and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.4 CONFIRMATION OF DISTURBANCE

Approximately 0.9 ha of the study area was subject to test pit survey at 10m intervals to confirm disturbance. Areas of suspected disturbance within the study area consists of an area identified as probable disturbance from the collapsed foundation and associated features. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. This procedure demonstrated that the entire disturbed portion of the study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.

Approximately 49% of the study area consisted of wooded area and meadow that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 49% of the study area was disturbed and was test pit surveyed at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 2% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the Stage 2 Assessment methodology within the study area.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

As a result of the 2018 Stage 1-2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Seventy-eight (78) finds of modern refuse with no cultural heritage value or interest, consequently not artifacts (as defined below), were identified during the test pit survey.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 24 digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics include:

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)
- 4) Within 300 m of Features Indicating Past Water Sources (e.g., 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, and cobble beaches)
- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)
- 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- 8) Distinctive Land Formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- 9) Resource Areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert)
 - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
- 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
 - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)

- early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
- 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
 - 12) Heritage Property – A property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site.
 - 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

A low-lying wet marsh is located approximately 120m west of the study area, as well the Uxbridge Brook is located approximately 290m north of the study area. The study area is situated within 100m of an early settlement road that appears on the historic atlas maps of 1860 and 1877. This historic road corresponds to the road presently known as Concession Road 7 which is directly adjacent to the study area on its eastern edge.

4.1.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The study area contains a collapsed foundation and associated features.

4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Table 2 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential based on proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

TABLE 2 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		N		If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-contact, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

4.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

In accordance with the definitions contained within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), it has been concluded that no archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 1-2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

4. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
5. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
6. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

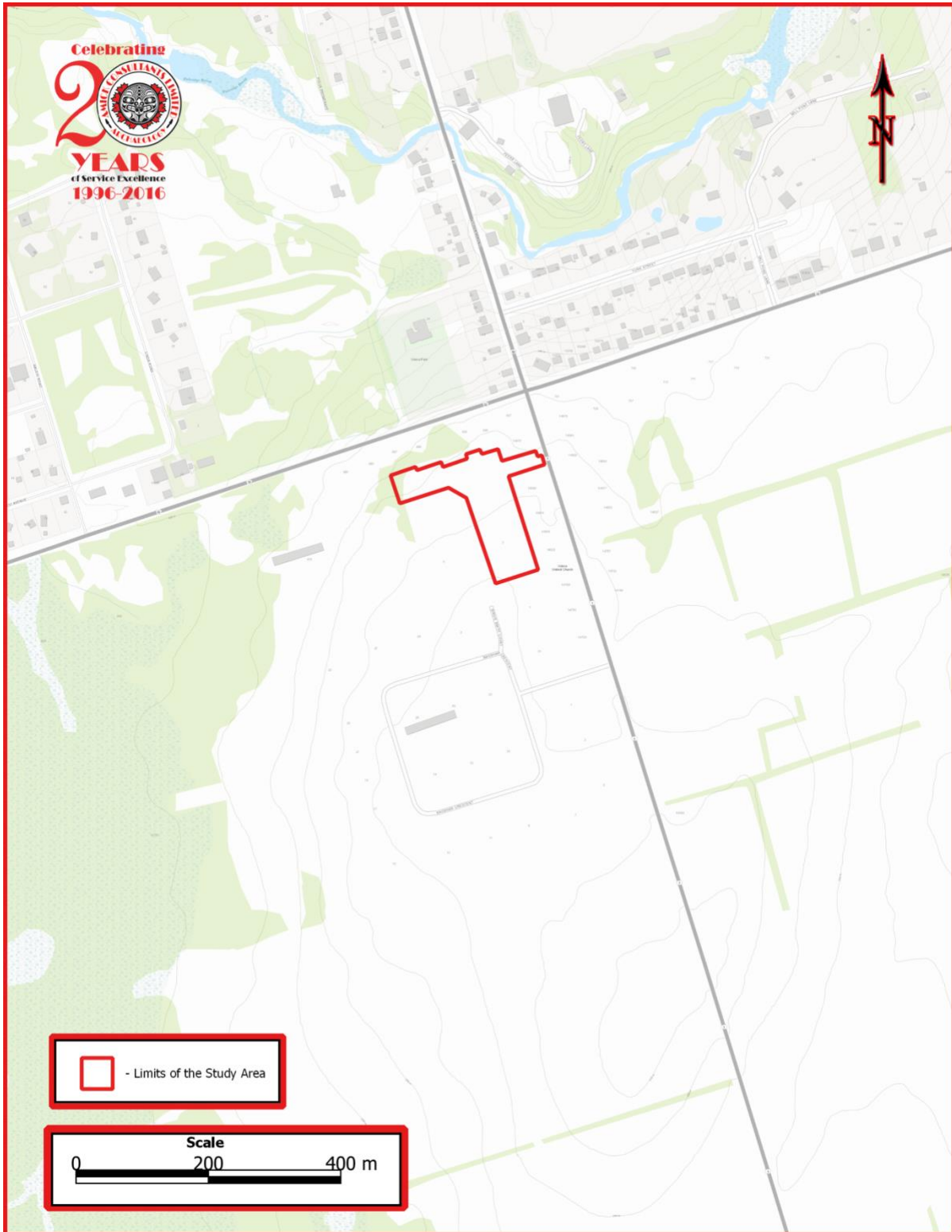
- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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.*
- b. *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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

- c. *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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *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.*
- e. *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 licence.*

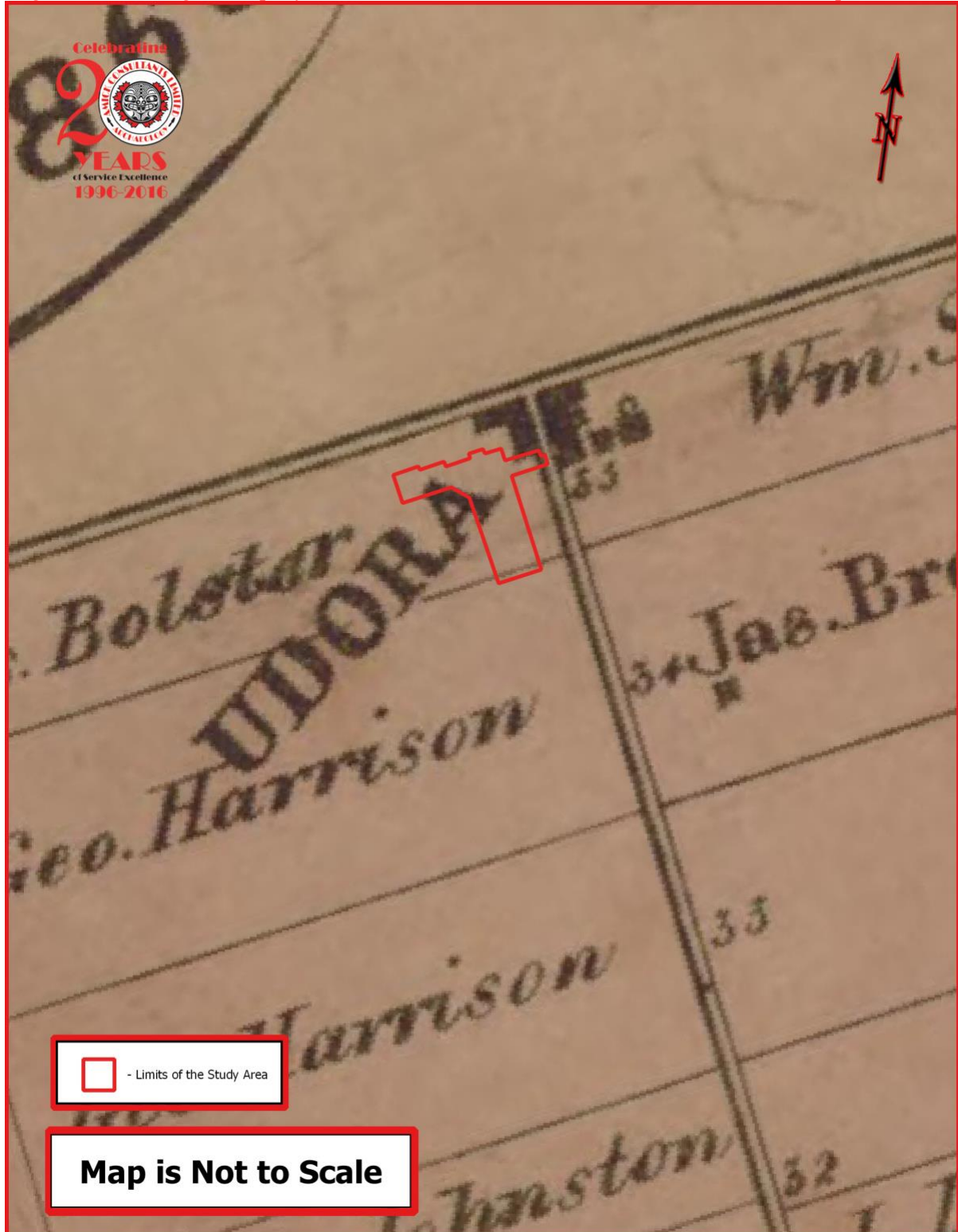
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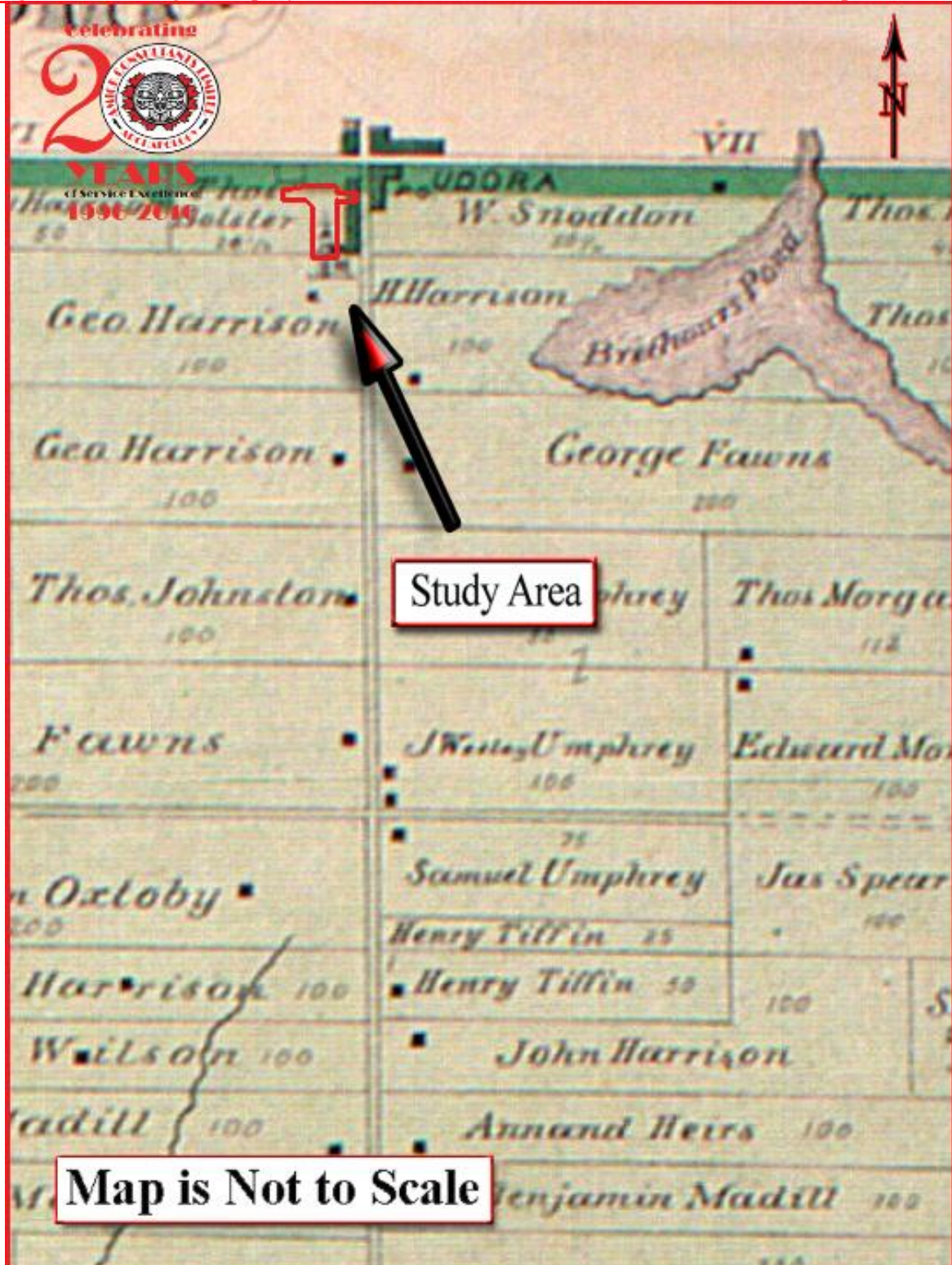
MAPS



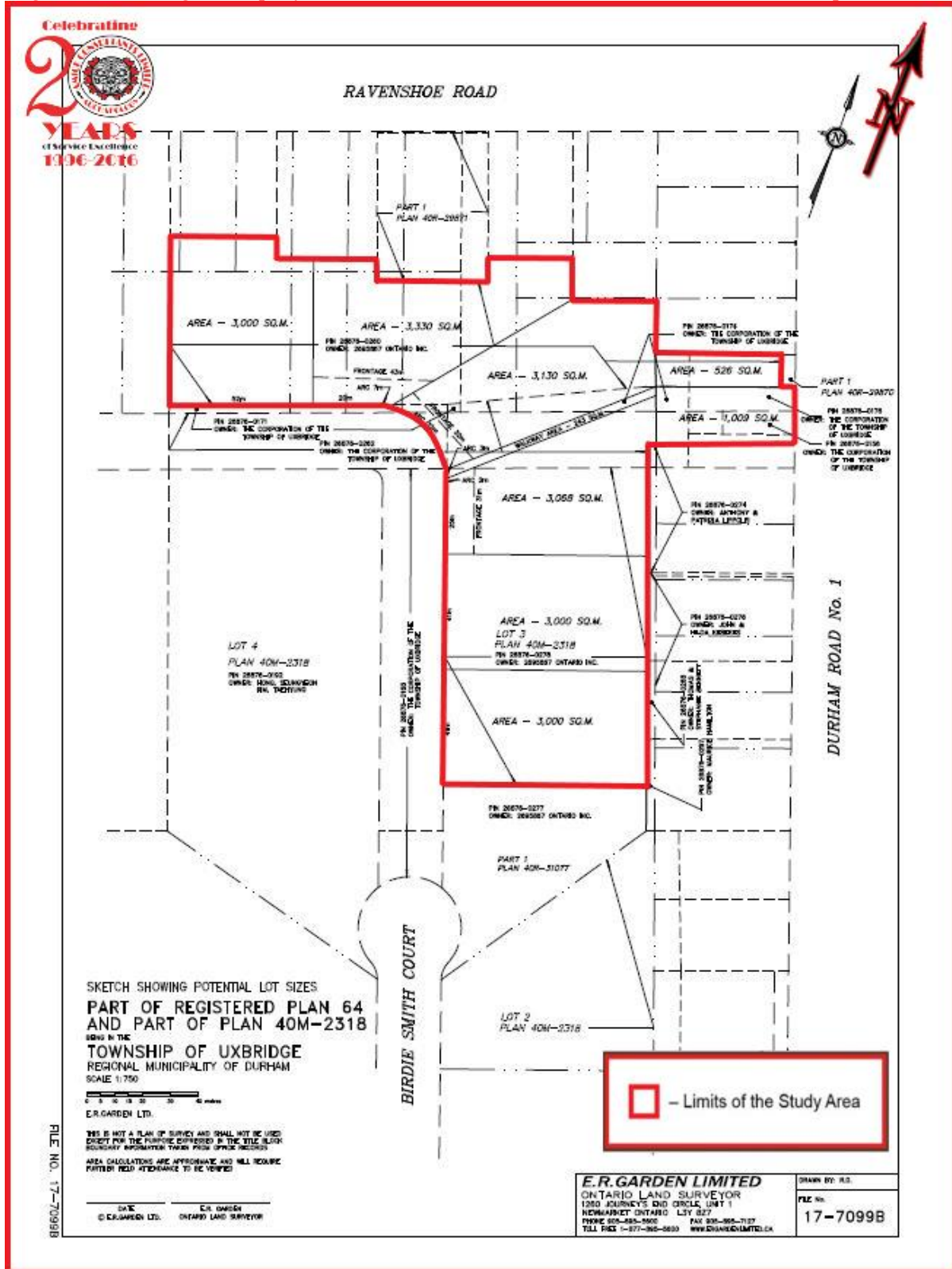
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO
(TREMAINE 1860)



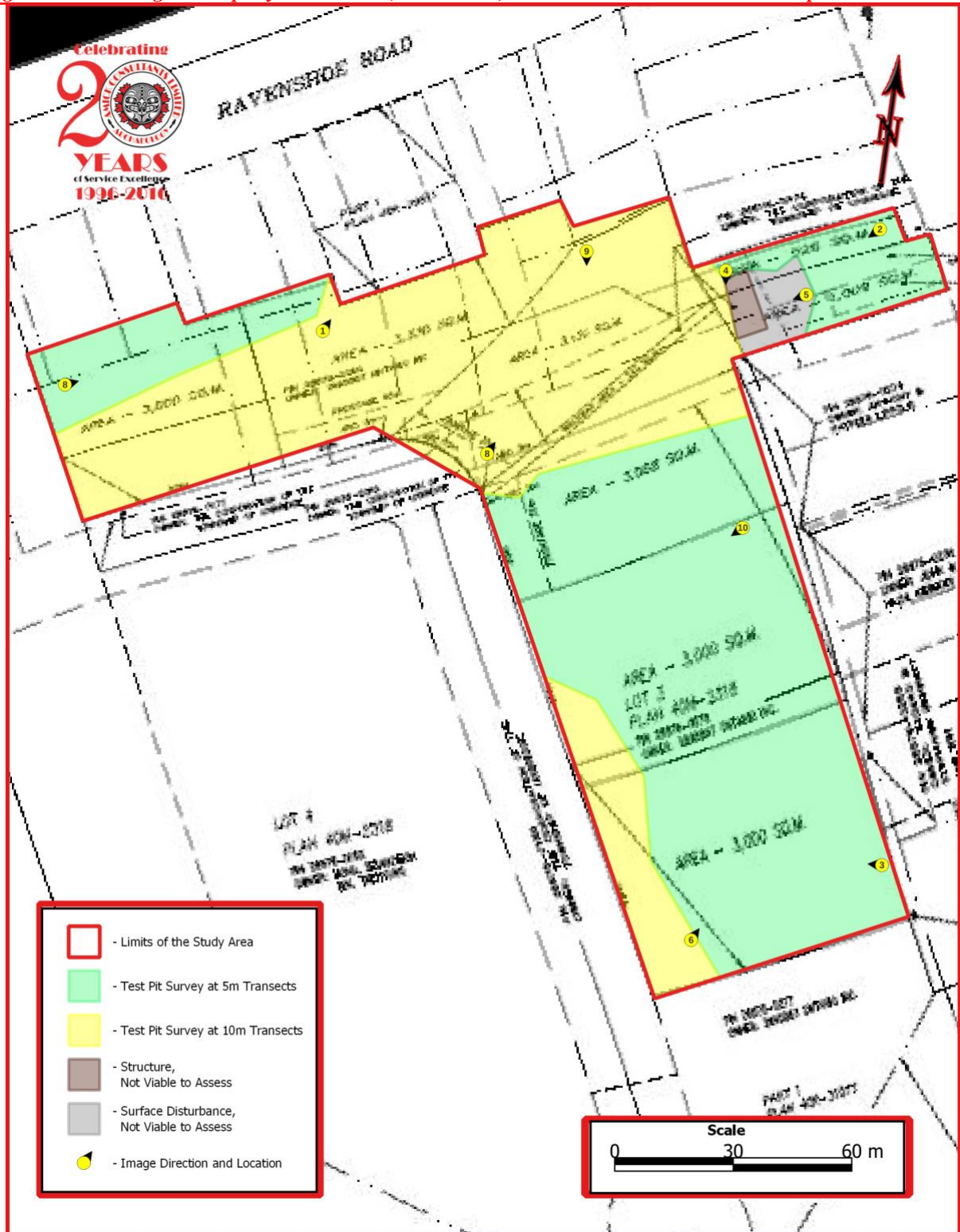
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO (BEERS & CO 1877)



MAP 4 SITE PLAN (TURNER FLEISHER ARCHITECTS INC. 2021)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 VIEW OF TEST PIT IN PROGRESS



IMAGE 2 VIEW OF CREW WORKING



IMAGE 3 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 4 CONCRETE AND STONE FOUNDATION



IMAGE 5 DEBRIS AND REMNANT FOUNDATION



IMAGE 6 TEST PIT IN PROGRESS



IMAGE 7 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 8 VIEW OF DISTURBED TEST PIT CONDITIONS



IMAGE 9 VIEW OF MOUNDED SOIL AND DISTURBED TEST PIT CONDITIONS



IMAGE 10 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS