

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of:
The Grady Drive Extension
Part of Lot 29, Concession 2
Town of Newcastle
Municipality of Clarington
Ontario**

Class EA

**Project #: 012-8178-07
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Executive Summary

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Totten Sims Hubicki*, of Cobourg, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Grady Drive Extension, located within part of Lot 29, Concession 2, in the Town of Newcastle, Municipality of Clarington. The study area measures approximately 1.7 acres in size.

The Stage 1-2 survey, reported herein, was conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) under an archaeological consulting licence (P029) issued to Kim Slocki. Permission to enter the study area in order to conduct archaeological field activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted on July 4th, 2007.

Background research has determined that seven archaeological sites have been registered within a two-kilometre radius of the study area. The *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation* (now the *Ministry of Culture*) primer on archaeology, land use planning and development in Ontario stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source, are considered to be of high archaeological potential (1997: pp. 12-13). The study area is bisected by Foster Creek, a tributary of Wilmot Creek. As such, we find high potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within 200 metres of this watercourse, in undisturbed locations.

A review of the study area within the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties* has indicated that it was inhabited by G. Foster. No structures are illustrated within the study area limits. As such, the potential for locating historical remains within the study area is low based on this review.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a test-pit survey of approximately 1.05 acres of the study area, complying with the *Final Draft: Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2006), published by the *Ministry of Culture*. The remaining 0.65 acres were low in archaeological potential due to their physiographic nature or disturbed condition, and, therefore were not subject to survey. No archaeological remains were encountered while undertaking the test-pit assessment, thus, the entire study area is now considered free from further archaeological concern.

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Introduction

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Totten Sims Hubicki*, of Cobourg, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Grady Drive Extension, located within part of Lot 29, Concession 2, in the Town of Newcastle, Municipality of Clarington. The study area measures approximately 1.7 acres in size (*see Figure 1*).

The Stage 1-2 survey, reported herein, was conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) under an archaeological consulting licence (P029) issued to Kim Slocki. Permission to enter the study area in order to conduct archaeological field activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted on July 4th, 2007.

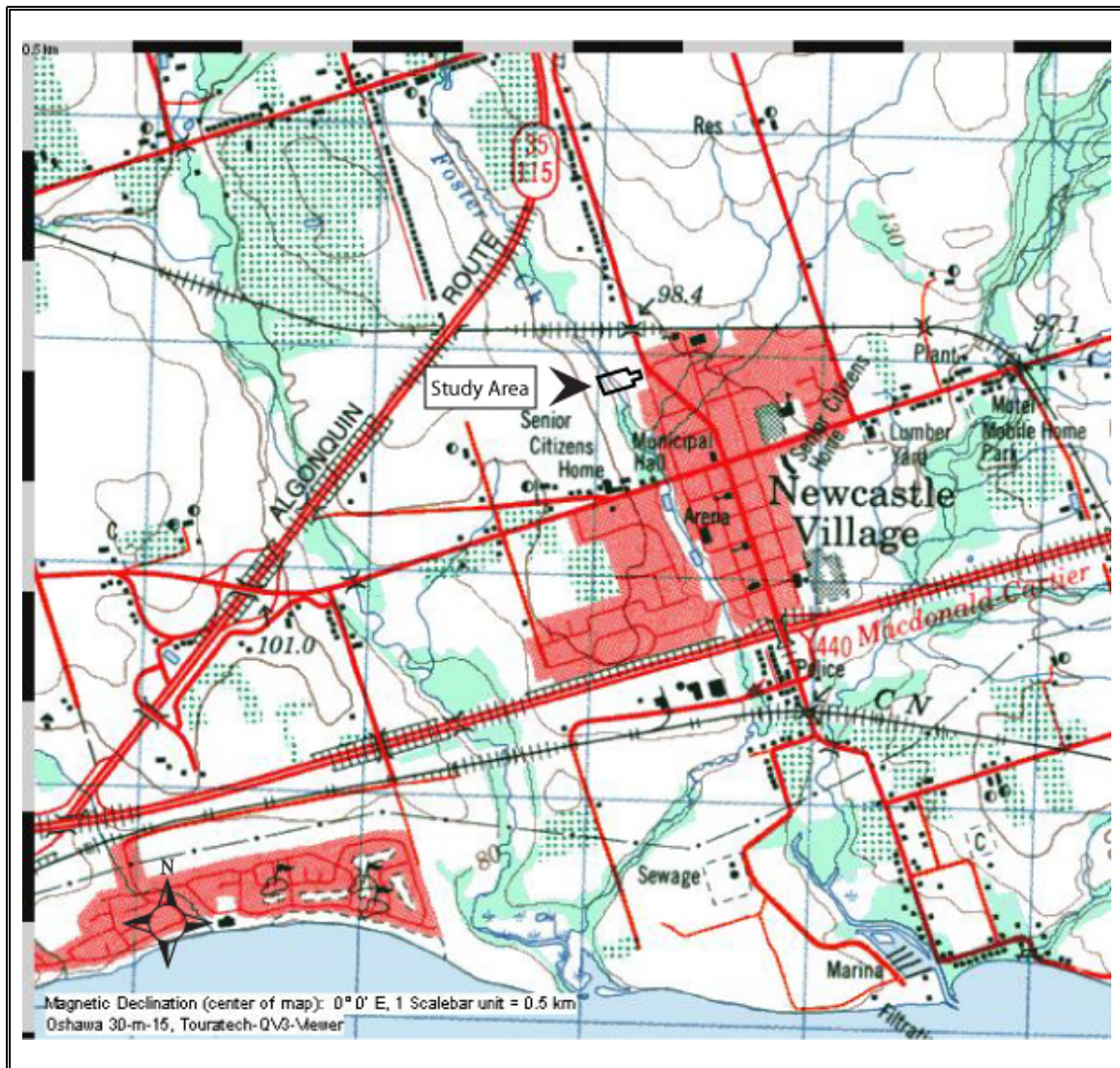


Figure 1: 1:50,000 Map Identifying Location of Study Area (Oshawa 30 M/15)

1) Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, the site record forms for registered sites housed at the *Ministry of Culture (MCL)* were consulted. The proposed extension under review is located within Borden Block AlGp. A total of seven sites have been registered within a two-kilometre radius of this study area, and are listed below in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Sites within 2.0 Kilometres of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AlGp-21	Graham	Undetermined Precontact	Undetermined
AlGp-27	Clark	Archaic	Undetermined
AlGp-31	Newcastle	Undetermined Precontact	Undetermined
AlGp-45		Late Woodland	Undetermined
AlGp-46		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AlGp-48		Undetermined Precontact	Undetermined
AlGp-50		Undetermined Precontact	Undetermined

Having noted the presence of these sites in relation to the study area, it might be useful to place them in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in *Table 2* below.

Table 2: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 - 10,400 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,400 - 9,500 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	9,500 – 8,000 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek , Brewerton	8,000 – 4,500 BP	Small territorial hunter-gatherer bands; wider variety of ground stone tools; first copper tools; bone tools
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	4,500 – 2,800 BP	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800 – 2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; pan regional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula	2,000 – 1,200 BP	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture

Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian	1,200 - 700 BP	Transition to larger settlements and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	700 – 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages (Iroquoian)
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	600 – 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare (Iroquoian)
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Odawa, Algonquin	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibway, Algonquin	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800 - present	European immigrant settlements

2) Physiographic Description and Precontact Potential

An investigation of the study area’s physiography was conducted by reviewing *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (3rd Edition)*, a volume published by the *Ministry of Natural Resources* and authored by L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam. This investigation is conducted to aid the researcher in developing an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of each subject property. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, in the area extending from Scarborough to beyond Newcastle. The old shoreline is well marked by bluffs or gravel bars, while immediately below it is a strip of boulder pavement and sandy offshore deposits. Fairly level and often poorly drained, this coarse sandy soil is not very productive. The rest of the plain is a mosaic of till plains, drumlins, and areas of silty lacustrine deposits. The two most important soils of this area are Darlington loam and Newcastle loam, the former developed on the upland areas of till, and the latter on the lacustrine sediments in the lower lying areas. Both of these are good, well-drained soils, but in some areas there are also imperfectly and poorly drained profiles developed on similar materials (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. In fact, the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation* (now the *Ministry of Culture*) primer on archaeology, land use planning and development in Ontario stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source, are considered to be of high archaeological potential (1997: pp. 12-13). The study area is bisected by Foster Creek, a tributary of Wilmot Creek. As such, we find high potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within 200 metres of this watercourse, in undisturbed locations.

3) Historical Context and Potential

To assess a study area's potential for the recovery of historic remains, several documents are reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land-use history. These specifically include the *Illustrated Historical Atlases* for the Counties of Ontario.

The study area comprises part of Lot 29, Concession 2, within the Township of Clarke (now in the Town of Newcastle), Durham County (now in the Municipality of Clarington) (see **Figure 2**). A review of the study area within the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties* has indicated that it was inhabited by G. Foster. No structures are illustrated within the study area limits. As such, the potential for locating historical remains within the study area is low.

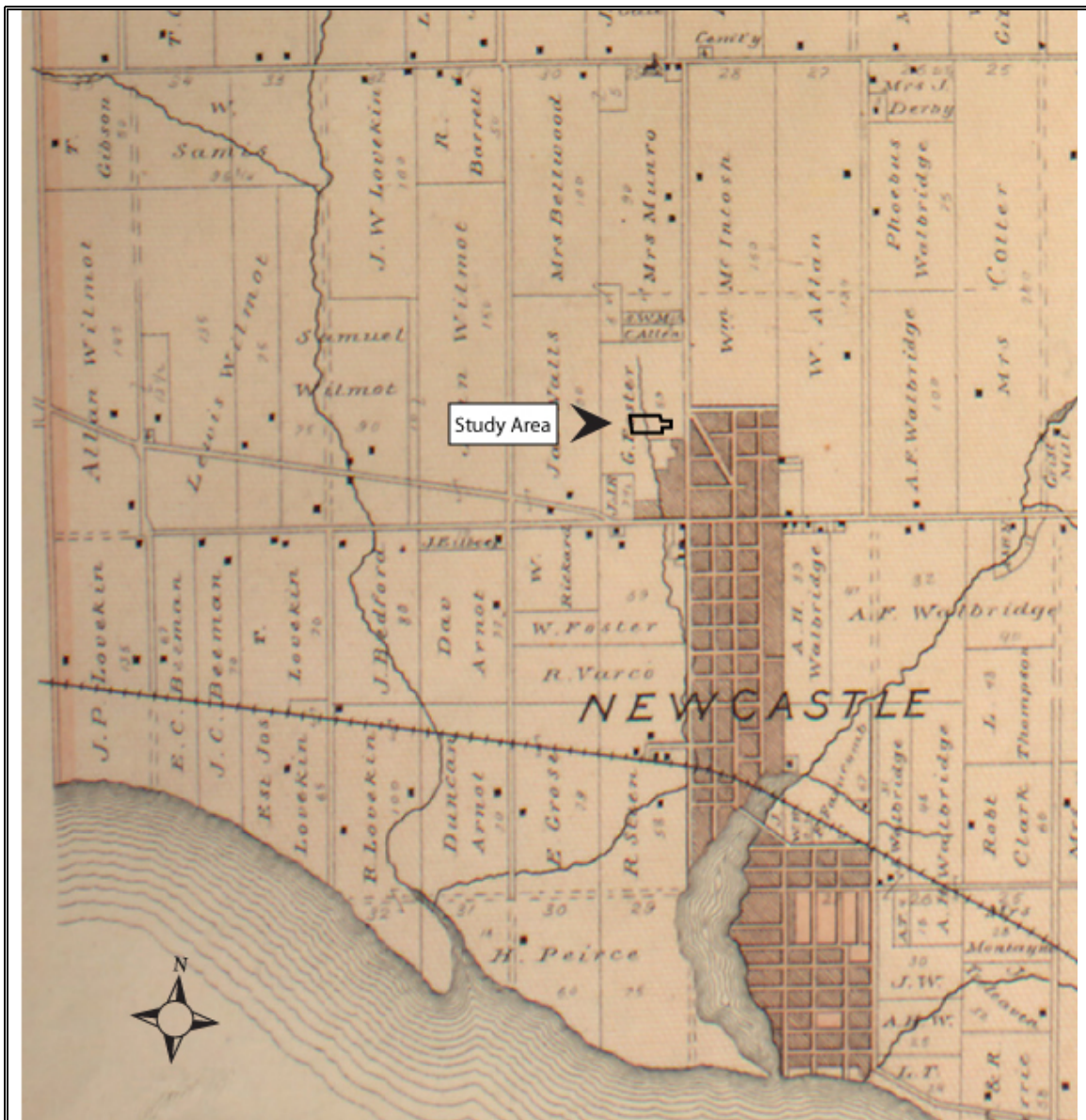


Figure 2: 1878 Historical Map of Study Area

4) Field Review

The final component of a Stage 1-2 investigation includes site visit information, along with a field assessment. All areas of the subject property are photo-documented, especially areas of disturbance, thus exhibiting low potential. Either a pedestrian and/or test-pitting form of survey is employed when assessing the land. The field visit and survey exposes any archaeological remains within the study area boundaries and tells us if further archaeological work is required.

Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was undertaken on August 23rd, 2007 to identify and describe any archaeological resources extant within the study area, prior to any construction activities. The weather during the Stage 2 assessment was overcast, reaching a high temperature of 23°C.

Of the 1.7 acres of land to survey, a total of approximately 0.65 acres of land, comprising two steeply sloping areas, one of which surrounds Foster Creek, and one area disturbed by landscaping, were not systematically assessed due to their low archaeological potential classification (*see Figure 3, Plates 1-4*).

The remainder of the subject lands was subjected to a shovel test-pit form of survey, complying with the *Final Draft: Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2006), published by the *Ministry of Culture*. Approximately 1.05 acres of land, consisting of woodlot and fallow herbaceous areas, were subjected to a shovel test-pit survey, at survey intervals of five metres (*see Figure 3, Plates 5-6*). Shovel test-pit surveys are defined as excavating 30x30cm units at set intervals of five metres on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Approximately 160 test-pits were excavated to sterile subsoil depths of 20 to 40 centimetres and the topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test-pits were backfilled. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological remains were encountered during the shovel test-pit survey.



Figure 3: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

5) Conclusions & Recommendations

During the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Grady Drive extension, located in the Town of Newcastle, Municipality of Clarington, no archaeological remains were encountered. As a result of these findings, it is recommended that:

1. The subject lands be considered free from archaeological concern.
2. This report is filed with the Minister of Culture in compliance with Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The ministry reviews reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the licence and archaeological resources have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. It is recommended that development not proceed before receiving confirmation that the *Ministry of Culture* has entered the report into the provincial register of reports.
3. Should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Culture* (416-314-7159) should be contacted immediately.
4. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Culture* (416-314-7159), the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, *Ministry of Government Services* (416-326-8404).

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found and all field records that are made.”

6) Bibliography

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Appendix: Plates



Plate 1: Looking east at sloping area immediately west of landscaped area



Plate 2: Looking north at Foster Creek



Plate 3: Looking west at test-pit survey of area immediately west of existing Grady Drive (disturbed)



Plate 4: Looking at disturbed soil (landscaping fill)



Plate 5: Looking west at test-pit survey of wooded area east of Foster Creek



Plate 6: Looking north at test-pit survey of fallow area west of Foster Creek