

CONCESSION ROAD 3

# North Village Secondary Plan Area

HIGHWAY 35 / 115

Context  
Area

REGIONAL ROAD 17

Approved  
Area

ARTHUR STREET

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan

### Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

May 1, 2020



Clarington SvN AECOM



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## 1. Project Context

### 1.1. Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Municipality of Clarington to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed North Village Secondary Plan (NVSP) in the Village of Newcastle, Municipality of Clarington, Ontario.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Secondary Plan and Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study and was triggered by the requirements of the *Planning and Environmental Assessment Act* in accordance with subsection 11(1) (Ontario Government 1990a). This project is subject to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Government 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

All archaeological consulting activities were conducted under PIF number P088-0095-2020 issued to Professional Archaeologist Glenn Kearsley in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).

#### 1.1.1. Objectives

The objective of the Stage 1 background study is to document the archaeological and land use history and present conditions within the study area. This information will be used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage values or interests as well as assessment and mitigation strategies. The results of Stage 1 archaeological assessment presented in this report are drawn in part from:

- Recent and historical maps of the study area;
- Reports of previous archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) for a listing of registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area;
- Archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping, where available.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).

### 1.2. Historical Context

Years of archaeological research and assessments in southern Ontario have resulted in a well-developed understanding of the historic use of land in Durham County from the earliest First Nation people to the more recent Euro-Canadian settlers and farmers. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations in Durham County.



**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Durham County**

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
<b>Early Paleo</b>	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluted Points</li> <li>• Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters</li> </ul>
<b>Late Paleo</b>	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points</li> <li>• Slight reduction in territory size</li> </ul>
<b>Early Archaic</b>	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notched and Bifurcate base Points</li> <li>• Growing populations</li> </ul>
<b>Middle Archaic</b>	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development</li> <li>• Increasing regionalization</li> </ul>
<b>Late Archaic</b>	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narrow Point</li> <li>• Environment similar to present</li> </ul>
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad Point</li> <li>• Large lithic tools</li> </ul>
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small Point</li> <li>• Introduction of bow</li> </ul>
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex</li> <li>• Earliest true cemeteries</li> </ul>
<b>Early Woodland</b>	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex</li> <li>• Earliest true cemeteries</li> </ul>
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics</li> <li>• Increased sedentism</li> </ul>
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Princess Point</li> <li>• Introduction of corn horticulture</li> </ul>
<b>Late Woodland</b>	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural villages</li> </ul>
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased longhouse sizes</li> </ul>
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warring nations and displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Contact Period</b>	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early written records and treaties</li> </ul>
<b>Historic</b>	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European settlement (French and English)</li> </ul>

*Notes: Taken from Ellis and Ferris (1990)*

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the archaeological cultures that have settled in the vicinity of the study area. As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants, animals, and people steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990). The lands within Durham County have been



extensively utilized by pre-contact First Nation people who began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 BC.

### 1.2.1. Pre-Contact First Nation Settlement

#### The Paleo Period

In this area the first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 BC; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo which literally means old or ancient. During the Paleo period people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food, they moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available, and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for the early and late Paleo is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation.

#### The Archaic Period

The next major cultural period following the Paleo is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis *et al.* (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Ellis *et al.* (1990) stress that Archaic groups can be distinguished from earlier groups based on site characteristics and artifact content.

Early Archaic sites have been reported throughout much of southwestern Ontario and extend as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Deller *et al.* 1986). A lack of excavated assemblages from southern Ontario has limited understandings and inferences regarding the nature of stone tool kits in the Early Archaic and tool forms other than points are poorly known in Ontario; however, at least three major temporal horizons can be recognized and can be distinguished based on projectile point form (Ellis *et al.* 1990). These horizons are referred to as Side-Notched (*ca.* 8,000-7,700 BC), Corner-Notched (*ca.* 7,700-6,900 BC), and Bifurcated (*ca.* 6,900-6,000 BC) (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Additional details on each of these horizons and the temporal changes to tool types can be found in Ellis *et al.* (1990).

The Middle Archaic period (6,000-2,500 BC), like the Early Archaic, is relatively unknown in southern Ontario. Ellis *et al.* (1990) suggest that artifact traits that have come to be considered as characteristic of the Archaic period as a whole, first appear in the Middle Archaic. These traits include fully ground and polished stone tools, specific tool types including banner stones and net-sinkers, and the use of local and/or non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacture (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Late Archaic begins around approximately 2,000 BC and ends with the beginning of ceramics and the Meadowood Phase at roughly 950 BC. Much more is known about this period than the Early and Middle Archaic and a number of Late Archaic sites are known. Sites appear to be more common than earlier periods, suggesting some degree of population increase. True cemeteries appear and have





allowed for the analysis of band size, biological relationships, social organization, and health. Narrow and Small point traditions appear as well as tool recycling wherein points were modified into drills, knives, end scrapers, and other tools (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Other tools including serrated flakes used for sawing or shredding, spokeshaves, and retouched flakes manufactured into perforators, gravers, micro-perforators, or piercers. Tools on coarse-grained rocks such as sandstone and quartz become common and include hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Depending on preservation, several Late Archaic sites include bone and/or antler artifacts which likely represent fishing toolkits and ornamentation. These artifacts include bone harpoons, barbs or hooks, notched projectile points, and awls. Bone ornaments recovered have included tubular bone beads and drilled mammal canine pendants (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

Throughout the Early to Late Archaic periods the natural environment warmed and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover, to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis *et al.* 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds; fewer moves of residential camps throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

#### The Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The settlement and subsistence patterns of Early Woodland people shows much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence *et al.* 1990). During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focused on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence *et al.* 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence *et al.* 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis *et al.* 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland period was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments laid the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The Late Woodland period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 AD. However, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. The first agricultural villages in southwestern Ontario date to the 10th century A.D. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland period, Late Woodland sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

In the Late Woodland period, between 900-1300 AD, villages tended to be small settlements with nearby camps and hamlets that served as temporary spaces for hunting game and gathering resources outside of the villages. At this time, small village sites were characterized by the presence of



longhouses with villages being occupied considerably longer than later in the Woodland period. Villages tended to be moved when nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and since their villages were much smaller, there was less demand on nearby resources. Small amounts of corn appear to have been a dietary component at this time; however, archaeological evidence suggests that its role was not as a dietary staple at this time but was possibly supplemental in nature.

Between 1300 and 1400 AD, village sizes grew significantly, resulting in the development of complex community political systems. This period also marks the emergence of fully developed horticulture, including the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Additionally, changes in ceramic styles may reflect increasing levels of inter-community communication and integration. This is supported by Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) oral histories, which speak to the coming of the corn growers and the symbiotic relationships that Algonkian speaking groups had with the Huron-Wendat in particular.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century, larger fortified village sites were often cleared to accommodate the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash as a result of an increasing reliance on horticulture. Longhouses also continued to grow in size until 1450 AD when a decrease in house length is observed. This decrease in house length may be partially attributed to large scale drops in population size associated with the introduction of European diseases.

### 1.2.2. Post-Contact Period Settlement

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of Iroquoian speaking peoples, including the Six Nations of the Iroquois – Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Seneca, and Tuscarora. This was followed by the return of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario, including the Michi Saagig, who had temporarily retreated to their wintering grounds in the mid-1600s to avoid warfare and disease as a result of colonial settlement. Algonkian speaking Ojibwe (Chippewa), Odawa (Ottawa), and Pottawatomi, known as the Three Fires Confederacy, remained in their traditional territory that covered a vast area of southern Ontario as well as eastern Michigan.

As European settlers encroached on their territory the nature of First Nation population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveal an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of Indigenous ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

It is important to note that, when discussing the historical documentation of the movement of Indigenous people, what has been documented by early European explorers and settlers represents only a very small snap-shot in time. Documentation of where Indigenous groups were residing during European exploration and settlement is restricted to only a very short period of time and does not reflect previous and subsequent movements of these groups. This brief history does not reflect the full picture of the pre- or post-contact period occupation of Indigenous groups or cultures. As such, relying on historic documentation in regard to Indigenous occupation and movement across the landscape can lead to misinterpretation. For example, noting the movement of Indigenous groups into an area may incorrectly suggest to the reader that these groups had not occupied the area previously; however, this is not necessarily the case. It is clear from Indigenous oral histories and the archaeological record that pre-contact Indigenous populations were extremely mobile and not tied to any one specific area. Over the vast period of time prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous groups, language families, and cultures were fluid across the landscape.





The study area falls under the Johnson-Butler Purchase and Williams Treaties. The Johnson-Butler Purchase, entered into in 1788 by the representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples, covers the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase (Ontario Government 2018). The Williams Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923 by seven Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Crown and covered the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing.

### 1.2.3. Euro-Canadian Settlement

#### County of Durham

The front townships of the historic County of Durham were surveyed in 1790-1800 and opened for settlement at this relatively early date. Communication and transportation were most common by boat before the Danforth Road was built (completed in 1800), but the road was crude and travel by steamer was generally faster and more comfortable until the railways were constructed. The land in the lower concessions was quickly taken up and cleared for agriculture. Farmers cleared their land and transported the wood to the lake front, where they traded it for imported, manufactured goods at wood depots that fuelled the steamers before coal was adopted as the primary fuel. Goods came up from Quebec or across the lake from the U.S., requiring the establishment of Custom Houses. As a result, a series of small port towns grew up along the shore at regular intervals.

#### Clarke Township and the Village of Newcastle

Clarke Township was opened for settlement in 1792. The first settler of Clarke Township is recorded as a Richard Lovekin in 1796, who acquired the Kilcolman property found west of what would later become the Town of Newcastle (Lovekin 1929). The earliest settlement of Newcastle began in 1833, when Stephen Crandall opened a tavern near the present intersection of King Avenue and Mill Street. Two years later, he was joined by Ezra Shelley, who opened a shop nearby. The settlement became known as Crandell's Corners. Further south, the community of Bond Head was also establishing itself. In 1839, construction began on a shipping pier by the Bond Head Harbour Company, the directors of which envisioned a thriving community and harbour. For various reasons, Newcastle proved to be the more popular of the two settlements. Its location on the Danforth Road provided easier road access, and many settlers chose to live away from the marshy lakefront for fears of fever and disease. By the 1840s, Newcastle had a population of over 300 people, with two churches and many stores and merchants. In 1851, Newcastle and Bond Head merged to become the Village of Newcastle. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 further increased the village's population to 1200 by the end of the nineteenth century (Taws 2016). In 1974, the Village of Newcastle, the Town of Bowmanville, Clarke Township, and Darlington Township were amalgamated into the Town of Newcastle. In 1993, the town was renamed Clarington, from a portmanteau of Clarke and Darlington Townships (Stortz 2015).

#### Lot Specific Research

The study area spans the north half of Lots 27-29, Concession II in the former Township of Clarke. The 1861 Tremaine and 1878 Historical Atlas maps was reviewed to determine the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement features within the study area as the presence of historic features elevates the potential for the recovery of 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological resources (**Table 2**). It should be noted that not all features



of interest, particularly farmhouses and smaller homesteads, were mapped systematically as this would have been beyond the intended scope of the Ontario historical atlas series. In addition, given that atlases were funded by subscription, preference with regard to the level of detail included was given to subscribers. As such, the absence of structures or other features on historic atlas maps does not preclude the presence of historic features at the time the area was surveyed.

**Table 2: Features Located on the Historical Mapping for Clarke Township**

1861 Tremaine Map	1878 Atlas Map
<b>Lot 27, Concession II, Clarke Township</b>	
Glebe	W. Allan, 2 structures
<b>Lot 28, Concession II, Clarke Township</b>	
William McIntosh Newcastle Village	William McIntosh, 1 structure Newcastle Village
<b>Lot 28, Concession II, Clarke Township</b>	
Henry Munro J. P. (N ½) Rose Dell Cottage Protestant Methodist Church (Northeast corner) Foster (S ½)	Mrs. Munro, 2 structures (N ½) Church Mrs. Bellwood (NW corner of N ½, NW corner of S ½) S. W. M. (portion of S ½) C. Allen (portion of S ½) Foster (S ½)

Lot 27, Concession II

Originally a Clergy Reserve, this lot was given by the Crown to the Rectory of St. George on January 21, 1836. William Allin purchased the lot on August 20, 1873. Allin, an emigrant from Devonshire, England, married and built a homestead on the lot. After his death in 1889 and the death of his wife in 1911, the lot remained in the Allin family until 1941.

Lot 28, Concession II

Land Registry records indicate that the original 200-acre Crown Patent for Lot 28 was granted to Robert Baldwin in November of 1802. Known as “Robert the Emigrant” to differentiate him from his son, Robert Junior, Baldwin was among the earliest settlers of Clarke Township, arriving in 1799. The Baldwin family emigrated from Ireland to York (Toronto) by way of New York in 1798 and travelled to Clarke Township by boat along the shore of Lake Ontario in 1799 (Van Dyke 2017). Members of the Baldwin family were prominent citizens in the early history of Upper Canada. As Robert Baldwin did not acquire Lot 28 until four years after his arrival in the Township, it is unlikely that they resided on this property.

According to Land Registry records, Robert’s youngest son John received the property under his father’s will in April of 1816 and sold the property to Holmes Van Howten in 1818 for £187 and 10 Shillings. Howten then sold the lot to Joseph Freeday in 1819. Freeday divided the property in two; he sold the north 100 acres of the lot to Sorel Beach in 1821. Beach sold the north half of the lot to Jesse Hutchison in 1825. McIntosh acquired the north half of the lot from Jesse Hutchison in 1831. Portions



of the southern half of the lot were divided up into building lots as the nearby Village of Newcastle expanded; the north half remained as agricultural land.

McIntosh Sr. passed away around 1849, and the property passed to his wife Elizabeth. When their son, William McIntosh Jr. came of age, he acquired the property from his mother (Van Dyke 2019). It appears that the McIntosh family never resided on the property and were renting it to tenant farmers. The 1858 Assessment Roll for Clarke Township identifies a tenant farmer named Lewis Wilmot on the north half of Lot 28, Concession II. The property was assessed with a higher value than that of neighboring lots, which may indicate that some form of dwelling was present on the property at that time. The same assessment roll identifies William McIntosh as a merchant, living in the village of Newcastle.

McIntosh sold the property to Thomas and Ellen Allin in 1902. Unlike the McIntosh family, the Allins used the house and property as the family farm and would continue to do so for over 100 years. When Thomas Allin passed away in 1920, his son Howard bought out his siblings for control of the farm. Howard farmed the property with his son Glenn until 1979; Howard passed away in 1981. In 1989 the entire 100-acre farm was sold to developers, with the exception of the house, barns, and ten acres of property. The present house on the property at 879 North Street was constructed circa 1870 (Van Dyke 2019). The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland & Durham Counties* published by H. Belden & Company clearly shows the house at the present location.

#### Lot 29, Concession II

The Grant for all 200 acres of Lot 29, Concession II was initially given to the Honourable Captain John McGillin 1795. He sold the property to Robert Baldwin in 1801. Following his death, Anna Maria Baldwin was willed the property. She sold the 50 acres of the north  $\frac{1}{4}$  to Henry Trickey in 1828, 75 acres in the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the south  $\frac{3}{4}$  to Henry Munro in 1834, and the south 75 acres of the southern  $\frac{3}{4}$  to Jonathan Dean in 1835. The majority of the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the property remained with Henry Munro until it was deeded to Matthew Garvin in 1884. Matthew Garvin and his wife sold the property to Norman Allin in 1905. The property remained in the Allin family until at least the 1940s.

### 1.3. Archaeological Context

#### 1.3.1. Natural Environment

The NVSP area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain itself extends from the Niagara River around the north side of Lake Ontario to the Trent River and varies in width from a few hundred metres to approximately 12 kilometers (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). This plain is comprised of lowland areas that were submerged by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois during the last glacial period approximately 12,000 years ago and, as a result, is characterized by the cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements of its old shorelines, as well as undulating till plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). These old shorelines of Lake Iroquois are now found well inland from the present shoreline.

The single most important environmental feature necessary for extended human occupation is potable water. As such, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the determination of potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Lake Ontario is located approximately 3 kilometers to the south. A number of small tributaries are located immediately adjacent to the study area.



These environmental characteristics would have provided an ideal environment for both temporary and permanent settlement throughout the pre-and post-contact periods. These water sources would have served as important pre- and post-contact transportation routes as well as sources of potable water and riverine resources.

### 1.3.2. Previous Archaeological Work

To inform the current Stage 1 archaeological assessment and further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a search of the ASDB was conducted by AECOM on January 30, 2020 to determine if any previous archeological work has been completed within the current study area or within 50m of the study area boundaries. **Table 3** lists reports regarding previous archaeological work relevant to the study area.

**Table 3: Archaeological Reports with Relevant Background Information**

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number
2008	<i>Report on the 2008, Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Smooth Run Development Inc. 's Land, Parts Lots 27 and 28, Concession 2, Township of Clarke, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario</i>	This Land Archaeology Inc.	P059-096-2008
2008	<i>Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Newcastle Lands and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AIGp-71, Newcastle Lands, Neighbourhood Plan North Village, Newcastle Urban Area, Municipality of Clarington. Ontario</i>	Archaeological Services Inc.	P265-002-2007 and P265-019-2007
2013	<i>Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region</i>	Archaeological Services Inc.	n/a
2015	<i>Final Report on the Stage 4 Salvage Excavation, of Newcastle Site 1 (AIGp-72) and Newcastle Site 2 (AIGp-73) for Smooth Run Development Inc., Located on their Property Located at Lots 27, Concession 2, Clarke Township, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario</i>	This Land Archaeology Inc.	P059-098-2008
2017	<i>Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 28, Concession 2, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham</i>	Archaeological Services Inc.	P449-0051-2017
2018	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 28, Concession 2, Municipality of Clarington; and Stage 3 Assessment of the McIntosh Site AIGp-94</i>	This Land Archaeology Inc.	P379-0132-2017 and P379-0168-2017
2019	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Additional Water Storage and New Pumping Station, Durham Region. Part of Lots 24, 26, and 27, Concession 2, and part of Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Clarke, now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario</i>	Stantec	P400-0161-2018



Year	Title	Author	PIF Number
2020	<i>Final Report on the Stage 4 Mitigation of the McIntosh Site (AIGp-94), Located on Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Municipality of Clarington (Geographic Township of Clarke, Formerly Village of Newcastle) Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario</i>	This Land Archaeology Inc.	P059-0844-2019

In the eastern portion of the study area, This Land Archaeology Inc. (2008; 2015) completed Stage 1-4 AA on the property (Figure 6). During these assessments, they identified and mitigated two archaeological sites (Newcastle Site 1 (AIGp-72) and Newcastle Site 2 (AIGp-73)) and cleared their study area of further archaeological potential.

In the central portion of the study area, ASI (2008) completed a Stage 1-3 AA, during which they located and mitigated the AIGp-71 site and cleared the remaining area of further archaeological concern (Figure 6).

Immediately south of the NSVP area, ASI (2017) completed a Stage 1-2 AA. This assessment cleared the area of further concern as no archaeological resources were recovered (Figure 6).

Stantec (2019) completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of several parcels of land within and adjacent to the NSVP study area. The parcel which overlaps with a portion of the current study area was deemed to be deeply disturbed and therefore clear of further archaeological concern (Figure 6).

This Land Archaeology Inc. (2018) completed a Stage 1-2 AA of part of the central portion of the current NSVP area, followed by a Stage 3 AA of the McIntosh site (AIGp-94) located during their Stage 2 AA. Their Stage 4 AA report documented the mitigation of the McIntosh site (AIGp-94) in 2019 (This Land Archaeology Inc 2020) (Figure 6).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within or in close proximity (i.e. within 50m) of the study area; however, it should be noted that the MHSTCI does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MHSTCI public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area. In consequence, in some cases the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites.

Archaeological Management Plans

The Regional Municipality of Durham’s Archaeological Potential Model (ASI 2013) was reviewed as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment to determine the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within the current study area. Based on the findings of the Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region, portions of the study area which were considered to have archaeological potential have since been cleared through previous assessments.



Municipal Registers of Heritage Properties

A review of the Clarington Inventory of Heritage Properties was completed to determine the presence of any heritage properties or historically significant sites within or in close proximity to the study area. The Municipality of Clarington has identified one property in the area and Context Area for inclusion on the municipal heritage register and one which is of interest and is included within the Municipal Heritage Inventory (Table 4).

**Table 4: Existing Heritage Registered and Inventoried Properties**

Resource	Address	Status	By-law No.	Map No.
<b>Rosedell Cottage</b>	816 Durham Road #17 (House only)	Municipal Heritage Register	N/A	11
<b>House</b>	879 Durham Road #17	Municipal Heritage Inventory, Heritage Merit	N/A	13

1.3.3. Known Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is situated within the *A/Gp* Borden block.

AECOM conducted a data search of the ASDB on January 28, 2020 to determine if any registered archaeological sites are located within the study area as well as within 1 km of the current study area boundaries. This search resulted in the identification of nine registered archaeological sites. **Table 4** provides details on the registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the current study area. There are no sites within the study area that require any further work.

**Table 5: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area**

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status	Proximity to the Study Area
<b>AIgp-96</b>		Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No Further CHVI	Approximately 600m south





<b>AlGp-93</b>	Given	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	midden	Further CHVI	Approximately 800m southwest
<b>AlGp-84</b>		Middle Archaic, Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI	Approximately 200m southwest
<b>AlGp-73</b>	Newcastle Site 2	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	Within the study area
<b>AlGp-72</b>	Newcastle Site 1	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	Within the study area
<b>AlGp-71</b>	AlGp-71-P1	Middle Archaic, Indigenous		No Further CHVI	Within the study area
<b>AlGp-45</b>		Late Woodland, Indigenous	Unknown	Unknown	Approximately 400m southwest
<b>AlGp-31</b>	Newcastle			Unknown	Approximately 600m south
<b>AlGp-21</b>	Graham			Unknown	Approximately 800m southwest

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

### 1.3.4. Existing Conditions

The NVSP area and Context Area consist primarily of agricultural fields, scrub lands, treed areas, residential homes and the DocVille property, a historical tribute to Doc Holliday and 1800s western America popular with both the film and photography industries.

## 2. Analysis and Conclusions

### 2.1. Determination of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of



archaeological potential are listed in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011). Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important element for past human settlement patterns and when considered alone may result in a determination of archaeological potential. In addition, any combination of two or more of the listed criteria indicates archaeological potential.

Based on a review of the historical, environmental, and archaeological context of the study area, it has been determined that potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact First Nation and 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area is high based on the presence of the following features:

- Proximity to previously identified archaeological sites;
- Distance to various types of water sources;
- Soil texture and drainage;
- Glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area;
- Resource areas including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials and early Euro-Canadian industry;
- Areas of early Euro- Canadian settlement and early transportation routes; and
- Properties listed on municipal register of properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b)

Certain features indicate that archaeological potential has been removed, such as land that has been subject to extensive and intensive deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This includes landscaping that involves grading below the topsoil level, building footprints, quarrying and sewage and infrastructure development (Ontario Government 2011).

## 2.2. Conclusions

AECOM's Stage 1 background study of the NVSP area has determined that the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources is high, given the proximity of the study area to known archaeological sites, registered heritage properties, early Euro-Canadian settlement, industry and transportation routes, as well as close proximity to water sources and soil drainage. Areas where archaeological potential has been removed include areas determined to have been subject to extensive land alterations that have significantly compromised the recovery of archaeological materials and constructed roadways, as well as those areas cleared through previous assessments. All potentially undisturbed areas must be subject to Stage 2 field survey.

## 3. Recommendations

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The areas marked in green in **Figure 6** require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The Stage 2 assessment should be completed in accordance with *Section 2.1 Property Survey* of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011).
- 2) Areas marked in blue, green, orange or pink oblique lines have been previously assessed and no further work is required (**Figure 6**). Areas marked in solid red have been determined to be deeply disturbed and no further archaeological assessment is required.



The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As further archaeological assessment is required, archaeological concerns for the NVSP in the Village of Newcastle, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario have not been fully addressed.

#### 4. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ontario Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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*.

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 license.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force in 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries, and Cemetery Closures.



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North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

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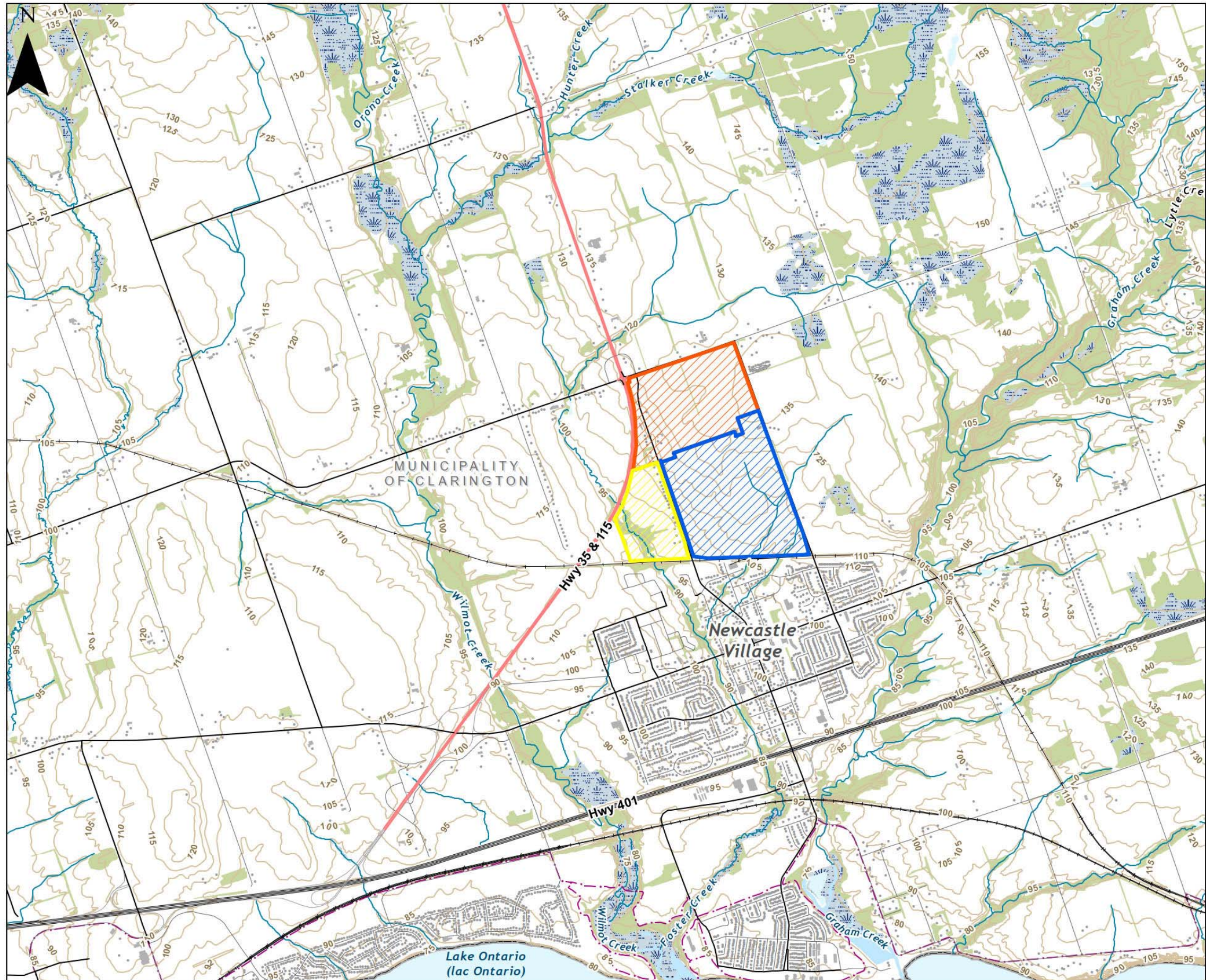




## 6. Figures

All figures pertaining to the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the North Village Secondary Plan in the Village of Newcastle, Municipality of Clarington, Ontario are provided on the following pages.





**Legend**

- North Village Secondary Plan Area
- Approved Area
- Context Area
- Lower/Single Tier Municipality
- Wooded Area
- Wetland
- Lake
- River
- Watercourse
- Freeway
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Ramp
- Service
- Trail Segment
- Railway
- Contours (5m Interval)

0 250 500 1,000 1,500  
Meters

**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Site Location

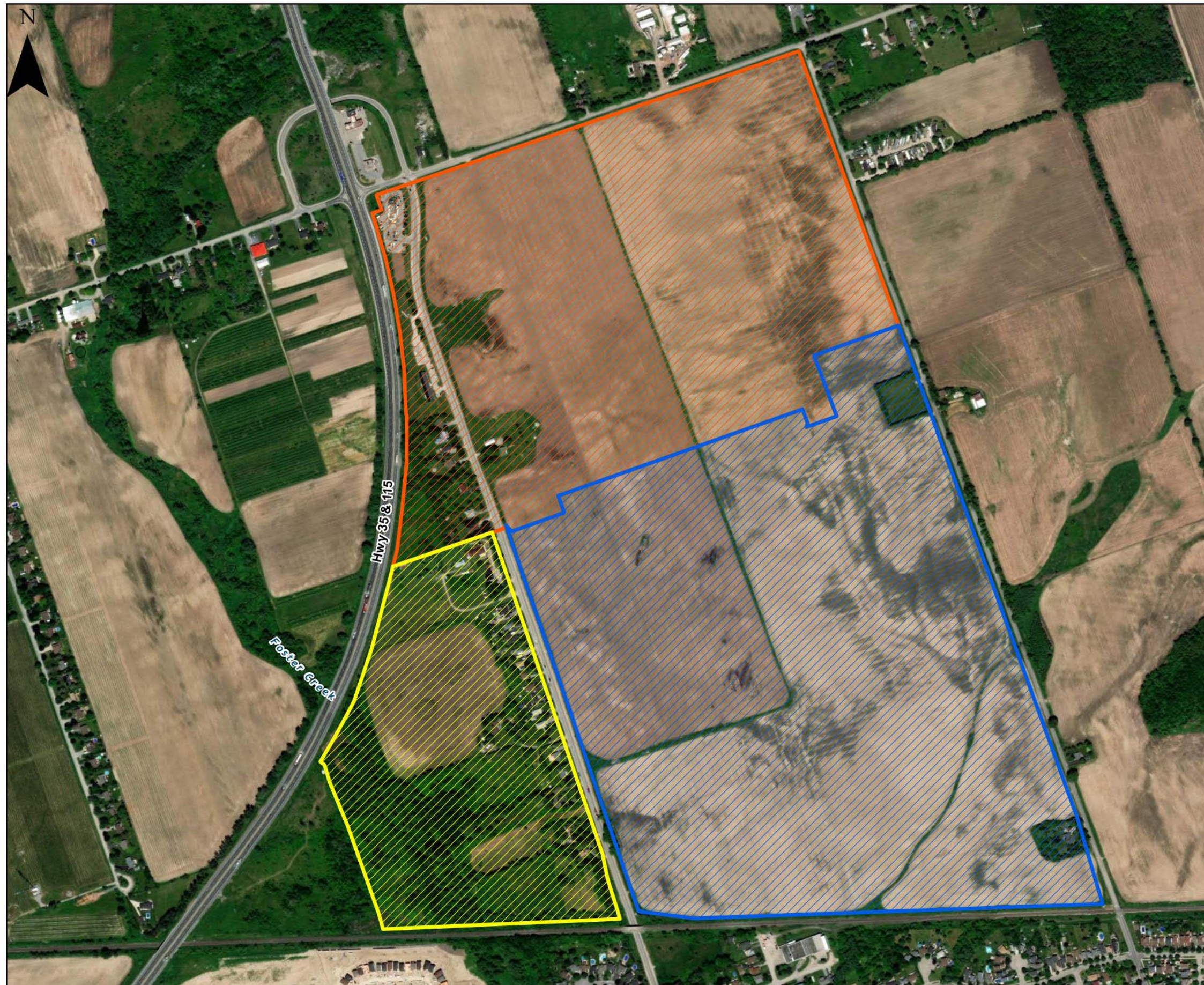
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**AECOM** Figure 1

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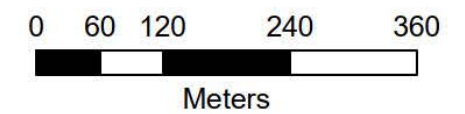
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**Legend**

-  North Village Secondary Plan Area
-  Approved Area
-  Context Area



**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Study Area

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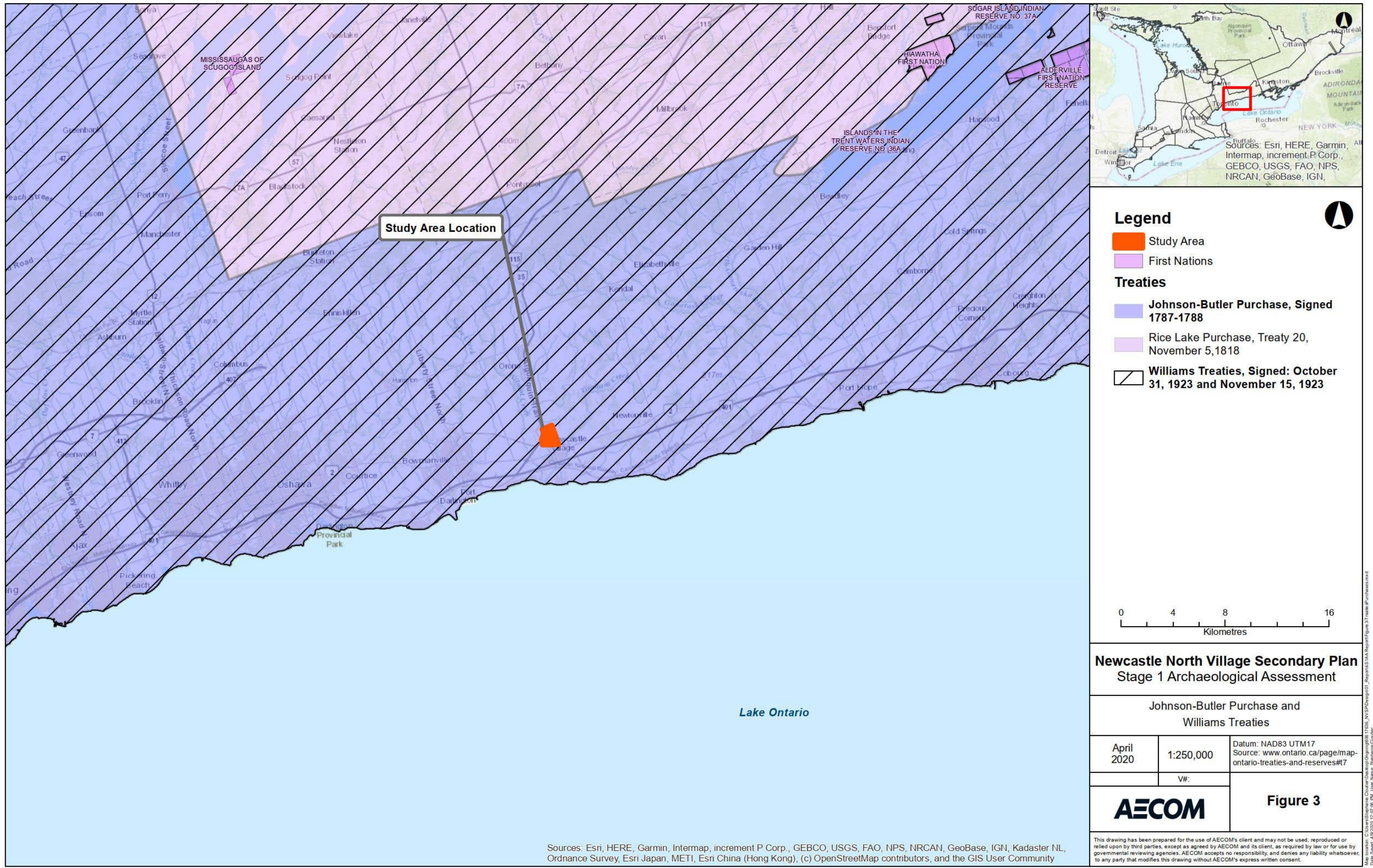
**Figure 2**

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: Study Area in Detail





**Legend**

- Study Area
- First Nations

**Treaties**

- Johnson-Butler Purchase, Signed 1787-1788
- Rice Lake Purchase, Treaty 20, November 5, 1818
- Williams Treaties, Signed: October 31, 1923 and November 15, 1923

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**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Johnson-Butler Purchase and  
Williams Treaties

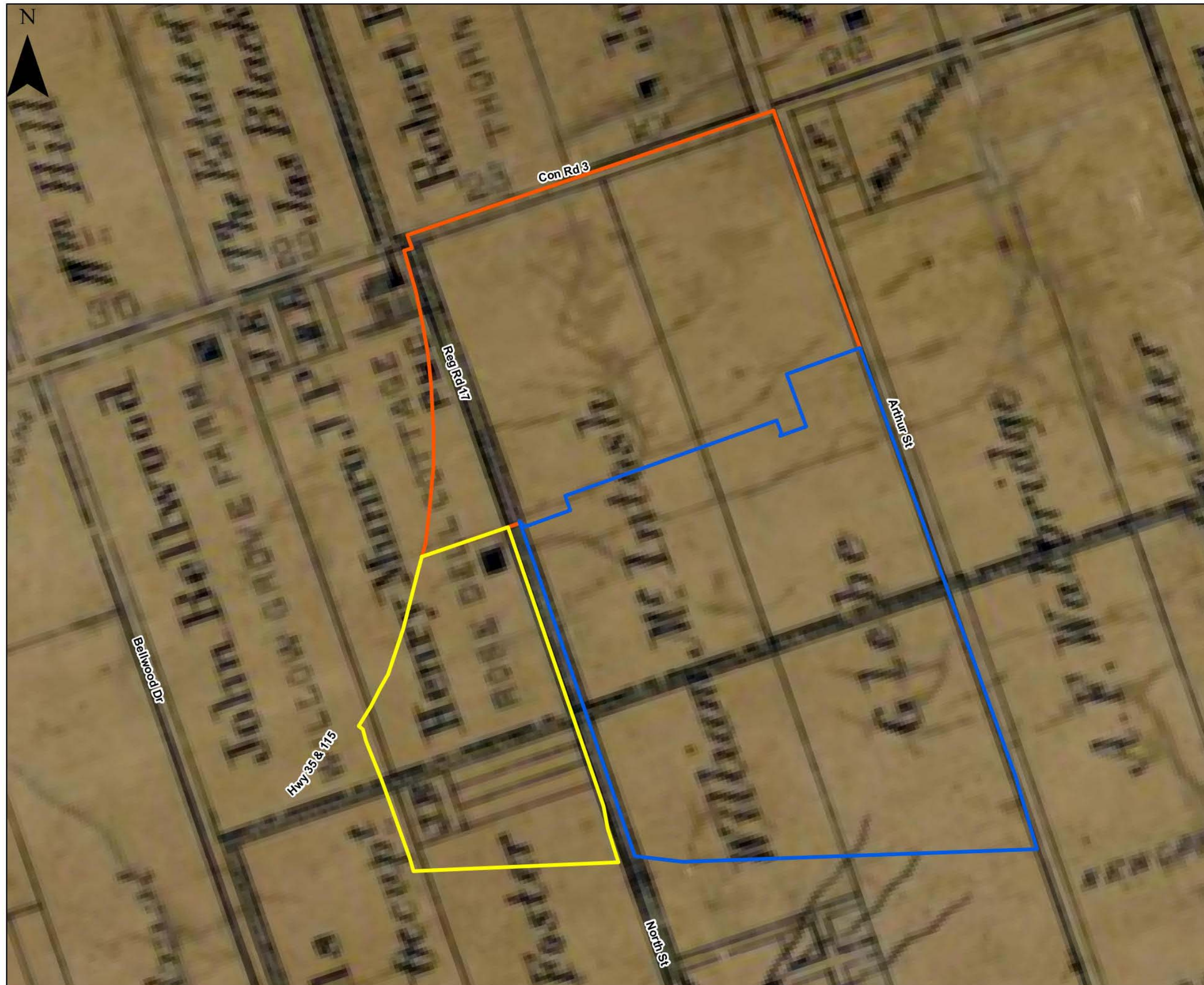
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<b>AECOM</b>	<b>Figure 3</b>
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Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

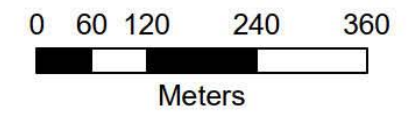
Figure 1: Location of the Study Area within relation to the Treaties and Purchases (Morris 1943)





**Legend**

- North Village Secondary Plan Area
- Approved Area
- Context Area



**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Study Area in relation to the 1861 Tremaine Map  
of Durham County

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**Figure 4**

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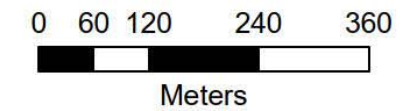
Figure 2: The Study Area in Relation to the 1861 Tremaine Map





**Legend**

- North Village Secondary Plan Area
- Approved Area
- Context Area



**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Study Area in relation to the 1878 County Atlas  
of Durham County

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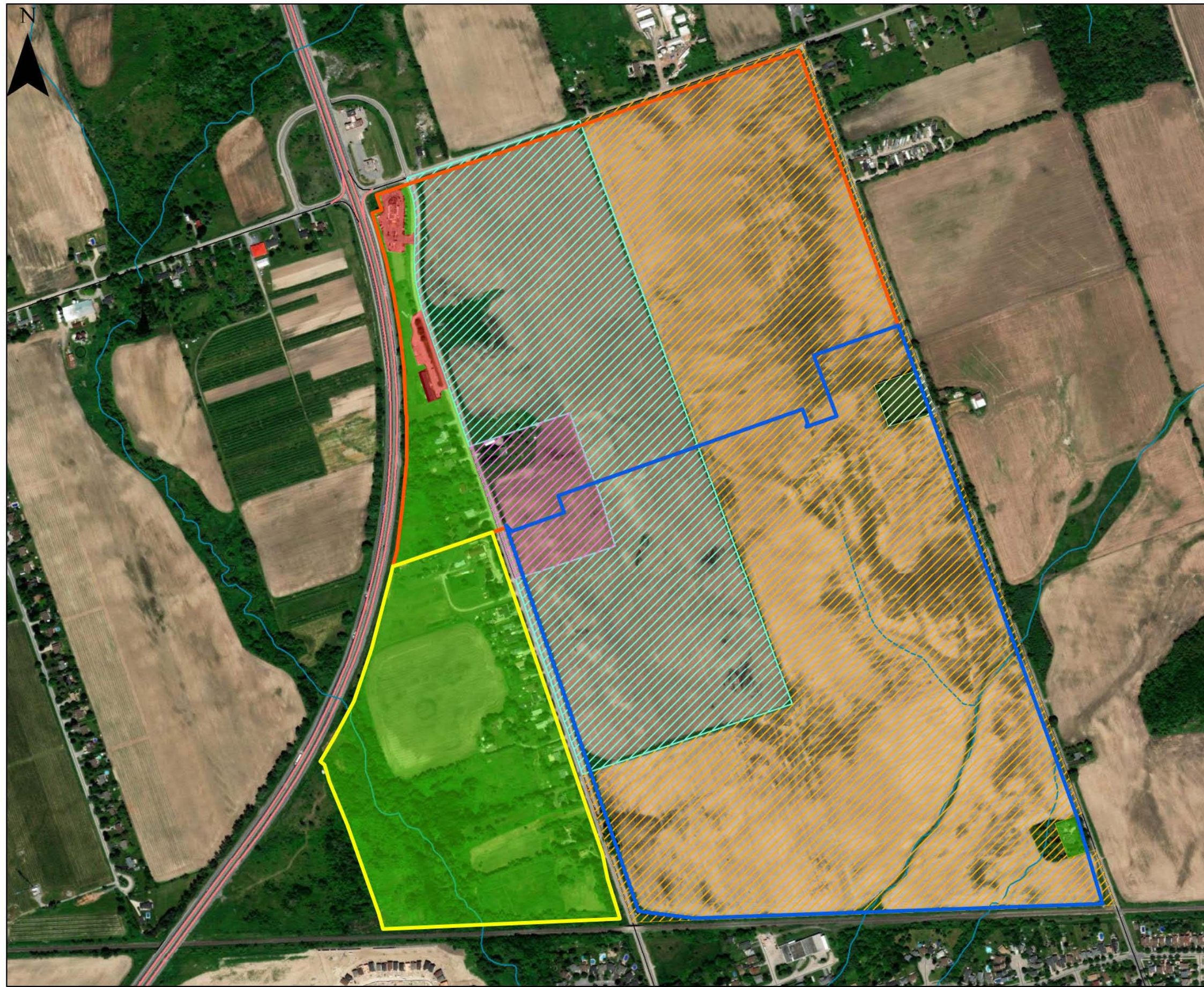
**Figure 5**

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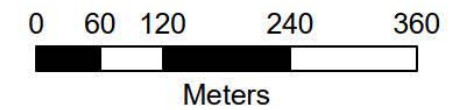
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Figure 3: The Study Area in Relation to the 1878 Historical Atlas Map





- Legend**
- North Village Secondary Plan Area
  - Approved
  - Context
- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results**
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required Prior to Any Ground Disturbance
  - Disturbed - No Further Work Required
- Previous Assessments**
- Archaeological Services Inc. (2008): Stage 1-3 AA complete, No Further Work Required
  - Stantec (2019): Stage 1 AA complete, No Further Work Required
  - This Land Archaeology Inc. (2008, 2015): Stage 1-4 AA Complete, No Further Work Required
  - This Land Archaeology Inc. (2018, 2020): Stage 1-4 Complete



**Newcastle North Village Secondary Plan  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results and  
Previous Assessments

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**AECOM**

**Figure 6**

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Figure 4: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and Recommendations