

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
SOPER HILLS SECONDARY PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT,
PART OF LOTS 5-6, CONCESSIONS 1-2,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DARLINGTON, DURHAM COUNTY,
MUNICIPALITY OF CLARINGTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence P449 (Bhardwaj)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by SGL Planning & Design Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Soper Hills Secondary Plan and Environmental Assessment, part of Lots 5-6, Concessions 1-2, in the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. The study area is approximately 193 hectares in size and is located on the east side of Bowmanville.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 70% or 135 hectares of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future developments within the study area must be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Woodlots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities should be conducted, as outlined in Section 35 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin*.





PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy (R303), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0340-2019). All activities carried out during this assessment conform to the requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2014* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014) under section 3 of the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) and the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Act* (Municipal Engineers Association 2000).

All work for this Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011). All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Notification to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was initially granted by SGL Planning & Design Inc. on March 4, 2019. A formal subconsultant agreement was received on August 2, 2019.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the study area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the study area and includes the oral history of Curve Lake First Nation provided by Doug Williams, a former chief of the Curve Lake First Nation and a Pipe Carrier, Sweat Lodge Keeper and Associate Professor/Director of Studies for the Ph.D. Program of the Chanie Wenjack School of Indigenous Studies at Trent University. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

Historically, the study area is located within part of Lots 5-6, Concessions 1-2, in the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County. The study area currently comprises a rural landscape east of the Town of Bowmanville.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview



Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produced the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practiced (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practiced and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat and their Algonquian allies, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). Curve Lake First Nation relates that the Mississauga had paddled away to their northern winter hunting grounds to wait out the disease and warfare of the mid-seventeenth century, before returning to their ancestral homeland of southern Ontario, where they remain to this day (Migizi 2018:39–40, 117–122; Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). This history of the Ojibwa homeland and population movement, published in 1978 in the *Smithsonian Handbook of Northamerican Indians, Northeast Volume*, was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record. Rogers notes that this migration included those populations that were later known as the Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. He also noted linguistic differences between those groups split between Central Ojibwa-Odawa, spoken primarily by the Odawas of Manitoulin Island and Michigan and some Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and that part of southwestern Ontario lying west of a north-south line drawn through the base of the Bruce peninsula east of which is spoken the second major dialect, spoken by Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Mississauga. There is also sub-dialectical variation within each major dialect, and some groups and individuals whose speech is fundamentally of one type use certain forms characteristic of the other.

Ojibwa were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. While he probably met Odawa, Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901: 33:153). The locations of both Iroquoian and Algonquian groups at the time of first contact are well-documented. The Nipissing lived near Lake Nipissing, which was on the historic route between Quebec and the Wendat country; some wintered with the Wendat (Thwaites 1896-1901: 14:7; 18: 229; 21:239; 23:227; 33:153). Other Algonquian-speaking groups who wintered with the Wendat included the Algonquin led by Captain Yroquet in 1615-16 (Biggar 1971:3:94); the Tonttraronons (an Algonquin tribe), about fifteen cabins of which were wintering near the mission of Saint Jean Baptiste to the Arendaehronons in the Relation of 1640-41 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 21: 247); some Island Algonquins noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 26:301); and a village of the Atontraronnon Algonquins, who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee to live in safety near the village of Saint Jean Baptiste as noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901: 18:229, 231). Father Louys André was put in charge of the Mission of Saint Simon on the Lake of the Hurons (Thwaites 1896-1901: 55:133-155). At the end of the summer 1670, he began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault. These observations were further supported by the maps attributed to Brébeuf (1631/1651) and Bressani (1657). Bréhant de Galinée also created a map of his 1669-70 travels, which provides the location of populations, individual villages, missions and forts, and interesting landscape features and marks the location of the Mississagué and the Amikwa on the north



shore of Lake Huron, “the Saulteaux, or in Algonkin Wauüitiköungka Entaöuakk or Ojibways” at Sault Ste Marie (Coyne 1903:73).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabeg groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901: 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901: 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwe began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, it appears by force, the Haudenosaunee who had settled after 1650 along the north shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established to the south of their former homeland. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761).

The history of Anishinaabek movement from along the north shore of Lake Huron and their military actions against the Haudenosaunee is based almost entirely on Anishinaabek oral tradition provided by elders such as George Copway, or Kahgegagahbowh or Robert Paudash. George Copway was born among the Mississauga in 1818 and followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity. He became a Methodist missionary in Canada and the US, including to the Saugeen Mission for a period, and later a popular author and lecturer (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000).

According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibway, to regain the land abandoned by the Wendat and “drive the Iroquois wholly from the peninsula.” Copway describes more than 700 canoes meeting near Sault Ste Marie and splitting into three parties for a three-pronged attack via the Ottawa River, Lake Simcoe and along the Trent River, and the St. Clair River, and all of which had fierce engagements with the Haudenosaunee. While various editions of Copway’s book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville’s attack on Seneca villages



(Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins is like that of Copway's and relies on oral history. It came from Paudash's father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron near the river that gave them their name having been founded by a party of Shawnee (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee.

Francis Assikinack (1858:308–309) provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack (b. 1824) was an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island. He enrolled at Upper Canada College when he was 16 and after graduation, worked for the Indian Department as an interpreter, clerk, and teacher.

Doug Williams (Gidigaa Migizi) is a former chief of the Curve Lake First Nation and is a Pipe Carrier, Sweat Lodge Keeper and Associate Professor/Director of Studies for the Ph.D. Program of the Chanie Wenjack School of Indigenous Studies at Trent University. His oral histories were related to him by his grandparents, great uncle and their contemporaries and he relates that the Mississauga pushed the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario (Migizi 2018:42-44). A detailed history of the Michi Saagiig prepared by Gitiga Migizi was provided to ASI by Dr. Julie Kapyrka of Curve Lake First Nation (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015) for inclusion in this report:

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory



spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron, but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.”



There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So, we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). The word “Saulteux,” for example, was gradually substituted by “Chippewa” while the north shore of Lake Ontario groups became known as “Mississauga,” although some observers, like John Graves Simcoe, described them as a branch of the “Chippewa” and the two terms were often used as synonyms. The nineteenth-century Mississauga also called themselves “Ojibwa,” especially when addressing an English-speaking audience (Jones 1861:31).

According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the



bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The study area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations which includes Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2017). The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek. However, records of the acquisition were not clear as to the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984:37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2013).

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement

Darlington Township was settled by the British in 1787. Parts of Darlington were subsequently surveyed by Augustus Jones in 1791-92, and additional survey work was carried out by William Hambly around July 1793. The first map of the township appears to have been produced by Hambly sometime in the late eighteenth century, followed by D.W. Smith’s map of the township shortly thereafter. A patent plan for Darlington was drawn up by the Surveyor General’s department in September 1811. Other subsequent plans were prepared, possibly by Samuel Wilmot, in 1817 and 1823. A general plan of the township was prepared by Thomas Parke in August 1843. It should be noted that these plans mainly show the underlying Township grid, with the Crown and Clergy Reserves clearly indicated, as well as the names of



the various lot holders. They generally do not display features such as the location of houses, public buildings (churches, schools, meeting houses), or burial grounds (Belden 1878:i; Winearls 1991:485).

Darlington originally comprised part of Durham County in the Home District, though legislation passed in 1798, reorganized it into the Newcastle District. This reorganization stipulated that when the counties of Durham and Northumberland reached a population of 1,000 within six organized townships, that they would then be separated and would form the Newcastle District of Upper Canada. This act came into effect in June 1802, at which time a new gaol and court house were built for the new district. New townships were added to the district in 1834, while other parts were separated in order to form the Colborne District in 1838. The Newcastle District was abolished in May 1849, and succeeded by the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. In 1974, it became part of the Town of Newcastle, and in 1993, it formed part of the Municipality of Clarington (Armstrong 1985:184; Rayburn 1997:88).

Darlington is thought to have been named in July 1792, after a town having the same name in Durham County, England (Smith 1799:71–72; Gardiner 1899:194; Rayburn 1997:101). After the 1792 survey, Darlington Township was granted to Andrew Pierce who had proposed bringing sponsored settlers to the province (Mika and Mika 1977:521). After this scheme failed, Roger Conant made an application for land but was denied the Crown patent. Nevertheless, Conant along with other Loyalists settled in Darlington, mainly in the Broken Front and First Concessions. The population was slow to grow, and by 1829, there were only 118 persons in Darlington, and only one family was located north of Danforth Road (Leetooze 1994:7, 9–10). As roads improved and commercial centers such as Oshawa became established, the rear concessions also became agricultural settlements.

In 1846, Darlington was described as “an old, well-settled township, containing good farms, many of which are rented out, the average rent being about \$2 per acre.” The rateable property in the township then amounted to £51,124. The soil was noted as being of “good average quality,” rolling, watered by numerous streams and timbered in hardwood. 19,364 acres were then under cultivation, or about 35% of the land which had been granted. Crown lands remained for sale at the rate of eight shillings per acre. At that time, Darlington contained a population of approximately 3,500. The population was primarily a mixture of the descendants of Loyalist, Canadian and American families, as well as English, Irish and Scottish settlers. There were six grist mills, nine saw mills and one distillery in the township in the 1840s (Smith 1846:42–43). By 1851, the township population of the township had reached 8,005 (Leetooze 1994:10-11).

1.2.3 Review of Historical Mapping

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential archaeological resources in the study area (Figures 2-4) ². It should be noted that not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they

² Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

Historical mapping shows the study area as a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century, the layout of which was structured by the major concession roads (Lambs Road, Concession Street East, Providence Road and King Street East) surveyed prior to extensive settlement. The mapping further records the names of landowners and/or occupants, as well as the location and arrangement of homesteads and additional historical features.

The 1861 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham* (Tremaine 1861) and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Durham* (Belden 1878) illustrate property owner information as well as buildings, all of which are farms (Figures 2-3). Table 1 provides a summary of the names of all land owners and/or occupants and associated historical features within the study area.

Table 1: Nineteenth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features within the Study Area

1861 Tremaine Map				1878 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
1	5	Hon. John Simpson Matthew Jones	Homestead Homestead	John Simpson John M. Jones John Sando Jr.	Homestead
1	6	Hiram Borland		John Rowe	Homestead, Spring
2	5	Francis Hatch Dr. Charles Bird	Homestead Homestead	John Hoar Sr. Charles Bird	Homestead Homestead
2	6	E & G Lorriman William Lorriman	2 Homesteads Homestead	John Summers William J. Lorriman	Homestead Homestead

It is also important to make note of settlement features adjacent to the study area, given the degree of error on historical map sources. These features and associated property owners are described in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Nineteenth-Century Historical Features adjacent to Study Area

1861 Tremaine Map				1878 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
1	4	George Shaw	Homestead	G.S. Shaw J. Bussell	Homestead Homestead
1	7			R. Turner	Homestead, Spring
2	4			John Sando Jr.	Homestead

A factor in evaluating the potential for the presence of historical features pre-dating the homesteads illustrated on the 1861 and 1878 mapping above is the likely construction of one-storey log or frame homes during the first half of the nineteenth century. Log houses were associated with earlier settlers as it reflected the use of a material which was the by-product of the forest clearing process. The original log house was then often replaced with an improved frame, brick or stone structure, which was frequently built close to the location of the original log house (MacDonald 1997). Therefore, there is the added potential of recovering discrete early nineteenth century log cabins within the study area.



Figure 4 illustrates the study area on the 1930 *Oshawa Topographic Sheet* (Department of National Defence 1930). Land features such as waterways, woodlots and elevation are illustrated, in addition to the early twentieth century road network and structure locations. The study area is predominately indicated as cleared for agriculture, with the exception of small wooded locales, which in many instances appear to follow the banks of Soper Creek. The study area contains approximately twelve buildings, seven of which were likely residential buildings while five were likely associated barns or outbuildings. Lambs Road, Concession Street East, Providence Road, and King Street East are all depicted along with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was constructed through Lots 5 and 6 in Concession 2. A short rail spur extends from the Canadian Pacific Railway parallel to Lambs Road. Soper Creek is also depicted.

1.2.4 Review of Modern Topographic Mapping

In order to understand more recent development within the study area, the modern 1994 *Oshawa Topographic Sheet* was also reviewed (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994). This map indicates that the study area has remained rural throughout the twentieth century with little development occurring (Figure 5). The study area is dotted with various structures along all of the roadways and the highest concentration of buildings is along King Street East. The roads and Soper Creek are as depicted on the earlier mapping with the exception of Providence Road, which now terminates at Concession Street East.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the study area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (M.T.C.S.), published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D) which is maintained by the M.T.C.S. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located primarily within the AIGp Borden block. The northwest corner of the study area falls within the AIGq Borden block.

Based on a search of the O.A.S.D, seven archaeological sites have been registered within one km of the study area (MTCS 2019). All of the registered sites have been summarized in Table 3 below. The nearest registered site, AIGp-74, is approximately 200 metres west of the study area.



Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGq-8	Pickering	Woodland, Late	Unknown	A. Roberts 1978
AlGq-9	Tabb	Undertermined Pre-contact	Unknown	A. Roberts 1978
AlGq-33	Purdy 1	Undertermined Pre-contact	Findspot	A. Roberts 1978
AlGq-52	--	Undertermined Pre-contact	Findspot	A. Roberts 1979
AlGq-55	Soper Creek	Undertermined Pre-contact	Findspot	G. Dibb 1990
AlGq-56	Darch Farmstead	Euro-Canadian	Military	G. Dibb 1990
AlGp-74	Camp 30 H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeworks 2015

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The background research determined that no archaeological assessments have been conducted within the study area. However, one archaeological assessment is known to have been conducted within 50 metres the study area.

In 2011, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Camp 30 subdivision development (Archeoworks Inc. 2015). During the course of the assessment, two historic Euro-Canadian scatters, identified as the Camp 30 H1 site (AlGp 74)³ and Camp 30 H2 site, were encountered. The Camp 30 H1 site dates from the early to mid-nineteenth century, and Camp 30 H2 site dates to the twentieth century. Given the early date of the artifact assemblage of the Camp 30 H1 site, the site represented a significant archaeological resource and a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was recommended. No further work was recommended at the Camp 30 H2 site given the the relatively high percentage of post-1900 material. This report has been entered into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

1.3.3 Physiography

The study area is located in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat, and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196).

Surficial geology information for the study area is presented in Figure 6. The study area comprises fine-textured glaciolacustrine-derived silt (Ontario Geological Survey 2010).

³ The MTCS site data plots AlGp-74 within the Soper Hills study area. However, after reviewing the archaeological assessment report, it was determined the site is located west of the study area within Lot 7, Concession 2.



Soil drainage for the study area is presented in Figure 7. Soils within the study area are primarily well drained Newcastle clay loam and Bondhead loam; a very small pocket of imperfectly drained Smithfield clay loam soil is located toward the southwest corner of the study area (Webber et al. 1946).

The study area is situated within the Bowmanville/Soper Creek watershed and Soper Creek flows diagonally through Lots 5 and 6, Concession 1. The watershed is 170 km² and originates on the Oak Ridges Moraine, flowing southward to Lake Ontario. Bowmanville Creek and its tributaries drain the western side of this watershed while the Soper Creek and its tributaries, drain the eastern half. The watershed consists of large areas of rural land cover, the exception being in the built up area of the Town of Bowmanville which exhibits a variety of urban land uses. (Central Lake Ontario Conservation 2011).

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 193 ha in size (Figures 8-9). The study area is located east of Lambs Road between the Canadian Pacific rail line to the north and King Street East to the south. A forested tributary of the Soper Creek is located along the southern and eastern extent of the study area. The study area is largely rural in terms of current land use and is dominated by existing and former agricultural fields.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per the S & G, Section 1.2. The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the study area and this data is presented below. Archaeological potential mapping is presented in Figures 10-12.

2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013) stipulates that undisturbed lands within 250 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. As mentioned above, the Soper Creek flows through the study area.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and 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. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these characteristics are known to be located within the study area.



The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013) also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered Indigenous archaeological sites, if not completely excavated.

Indigenous archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 44% or 84 ha of the land mass (Figure 10), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Indigenous archaeological site potential identified in the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013). All known water sources have been applied a 250 metre buffer, as have any known Indigenous archaeological sites.

2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The *S & G's* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential. As mentioned above in Section 1.2.3, a number of settlement features have been identified on the reviewed historical mapping (see Table 2). In addition, five properties are currently recognized as heritage properties by the Municipality of Clarington⁴. These properties are summarized below in Table 4.

Table 4: Designated or Listed Properties within the Study Area

Location	Recognition	Description/Comments
2885 King Street East	Heritage Merit	A one-and-a-half storey brick residential building with a gable roof with dormers. The property has a large wooden barn with a gambrel roof. While the residence on the property is likely not the Allin's family's original farmhouse, the barn is likely the original barn for the property.
2895 King Street East	Primary Property	A one-storey post-World War II bungalow with red brick and stone façade and flat-headed windows with pre-cast concrete sills.

⁴ Heritage properties have been registered on the Municipality of Clarington's Heritage Inventory. The inventory includes both designated and non-designated properties. The inventory includes four classes of properties. Designated properties are properties that have been designated by by-law under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for their cultural heritage value. Municipal Register are properties that have been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and which also includes properties that are not designated but have been recognized by municipal Council as having cultural heritage value. Primary properties are those that were the best examples of a particular style of architecture. Secondary properties are those that were constructed with a vernacular interpretation of a particular style of architecture. Heritage merit buildings are those that retain the majority of their original architectural features but are not the best or second best example of that architectural style in Clarington.



2935 King Street East	Primary Property	A two-storey brick residential building with a hipped roof, flat arch windows, front porch and balcony.
2949 King Street East	Primary Property	A two-storey brick residential building with a pyramid roof, flat headed and rounded-arch windows, flat arch windows and front and side porches.
2020 Lambs Road	Designated (Part IV) and National Historic Site	The Bowmanville POW Camp (also known as Camp 30) is a complex of buildings originally used for a Boys Training School. In 1941, it was converted to a prisoner of war camp which housed German soldiers. According to historical mapping, a portion of the Bowmanville POW Camp (also known as Camp 30) was located within Lot 6, Concession 2. One building (CHR4) remains in Lot 6 that may be historically linked to the Camp.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. As mentioned above, a number of early settlement roads are within and adjacent to the study area.

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013) also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered historical sites, if not completely excavated.

Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 43% or 82 ha of the land mass (Figure 11), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Euro-Canadian archaeological site potential identified in the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013). All early roads identified on historical mapping have been applied a 100 metre buffer on either side. The locations of all mapped 1860 and 1877 historical structures have also been applied a 100 metre buffer. No cemeteries or family burial grounds are known to be located within the study area.

2.3 Composite Archaeological Potential

Combining the Indigenous and Euro-Canadian potential layers results in approximately 70% or 135 ha of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential (Figure 12).

Aside from areas of localized disturbance surrounding existing buildings, there are no apparent factors related to integrity that negate potential within these generally defined zones.

2.4 Summary



ASI was contracted by SGL Planning & Design Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Soper Hills Secondary Plan and Environmental Assessment, part of Lots 5-6, Concessions 1-2, in the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. The study area is approximately 193 ha in size and is located on the east side of Bowmanville.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 70% or 135 ha of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future developments within the study area must be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Woodlots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities should be conducted, as outlined in Section 35 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture should be immediately notified.



The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- 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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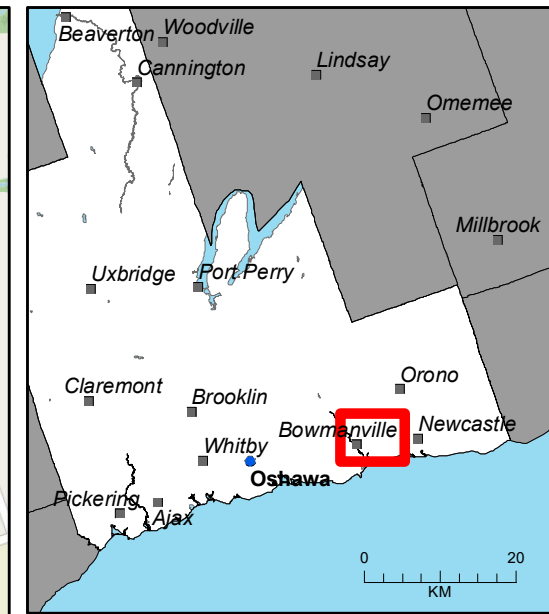
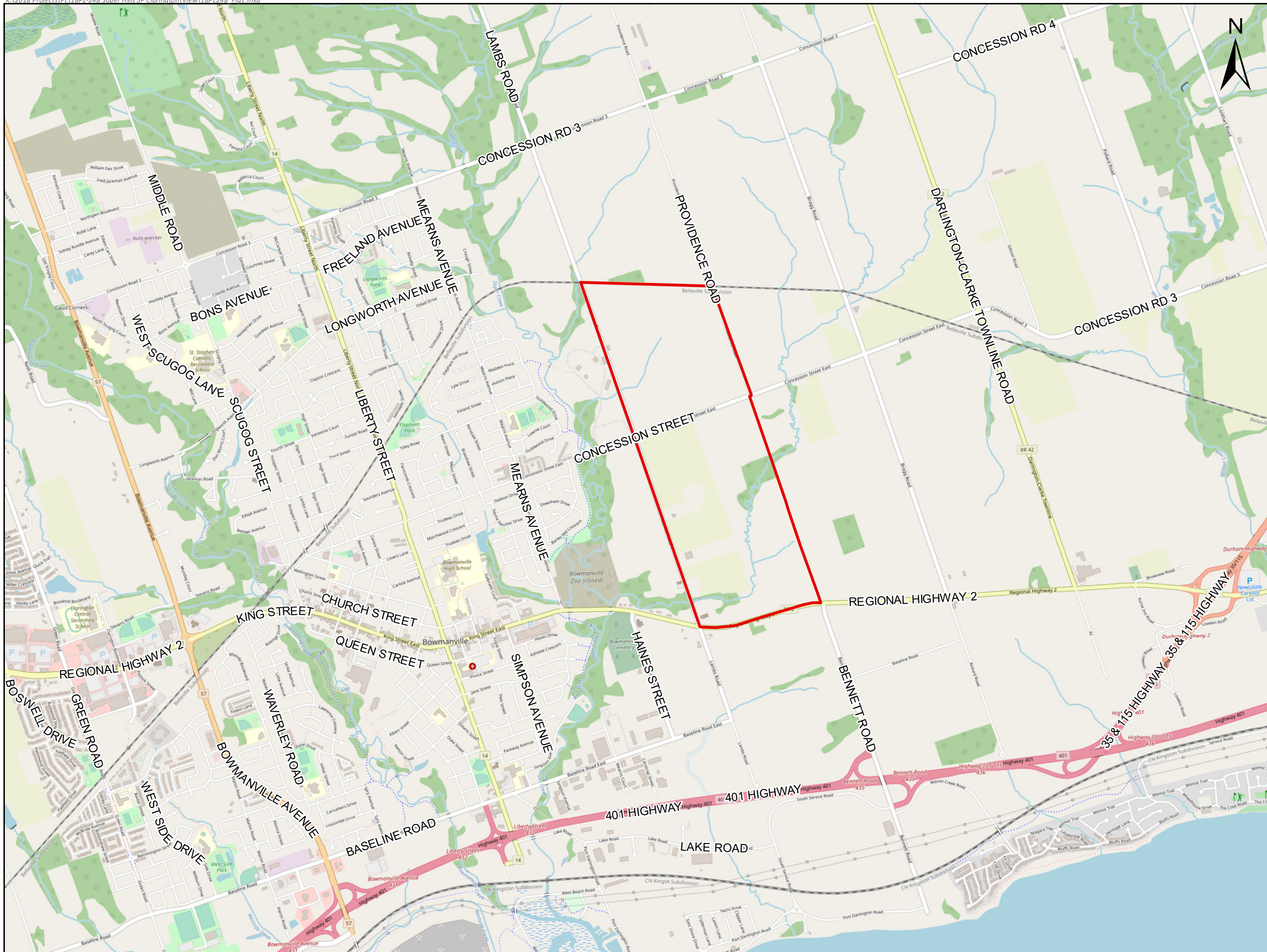
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6.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





LEGEND
 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Ortho: ESRI
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18EA-248
 DATE: 7/31/2019
 DRAWN BY: RL
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Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Soper Hills Secondary Plan Area

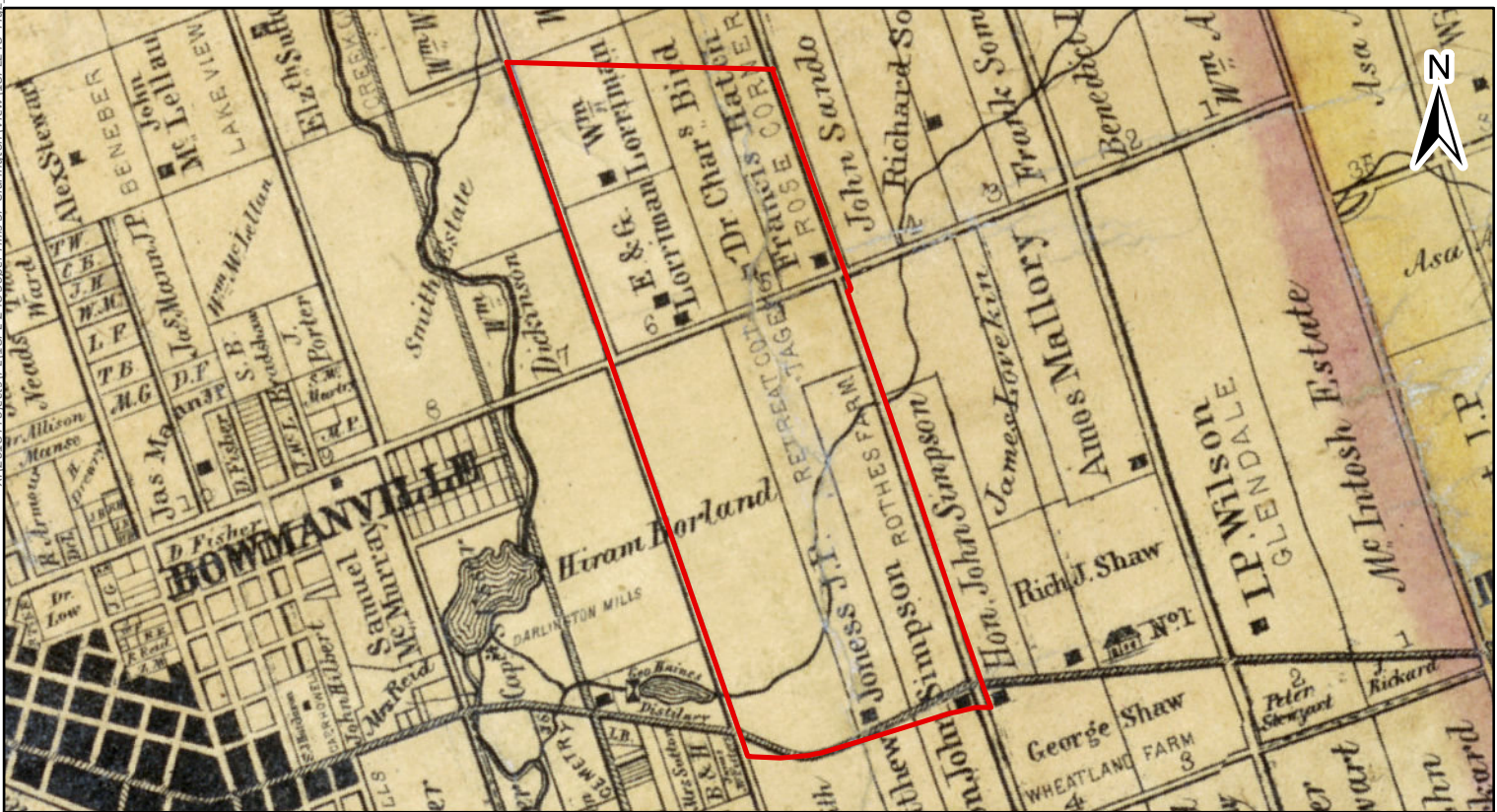





Figure 2: Study Area located on the 1861 Tremain Map of the County of Durham



Figure 3: Study Area located on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Durham

 <p>ASI</p>	 STUDY AREA	Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 25,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 <p>0 500 Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 08-Aug-19 FILE: 18PL248_Fig2_3</p>
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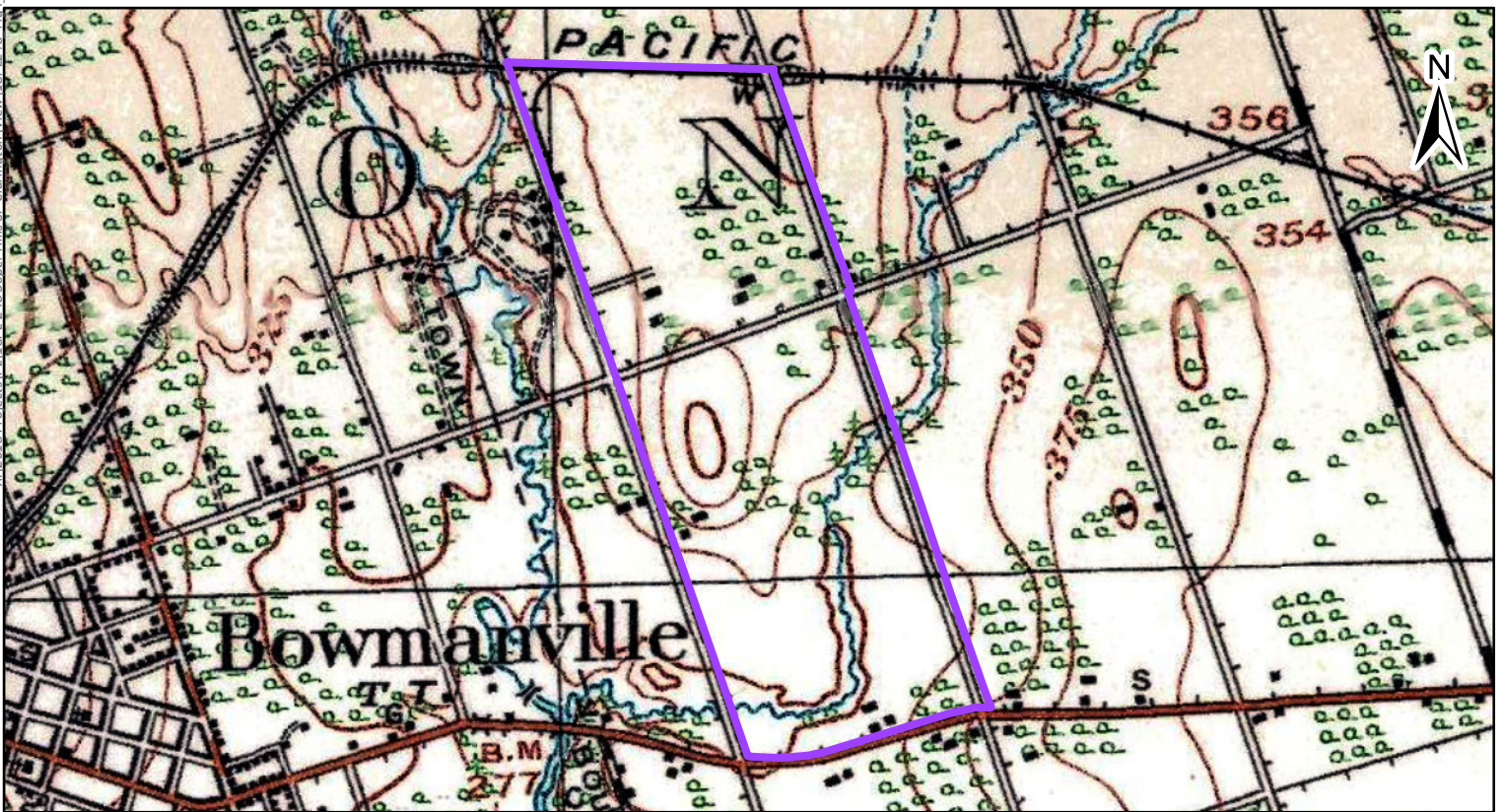


Figure 4: Study Area located on the 1930 Oshawa topographic Sheet

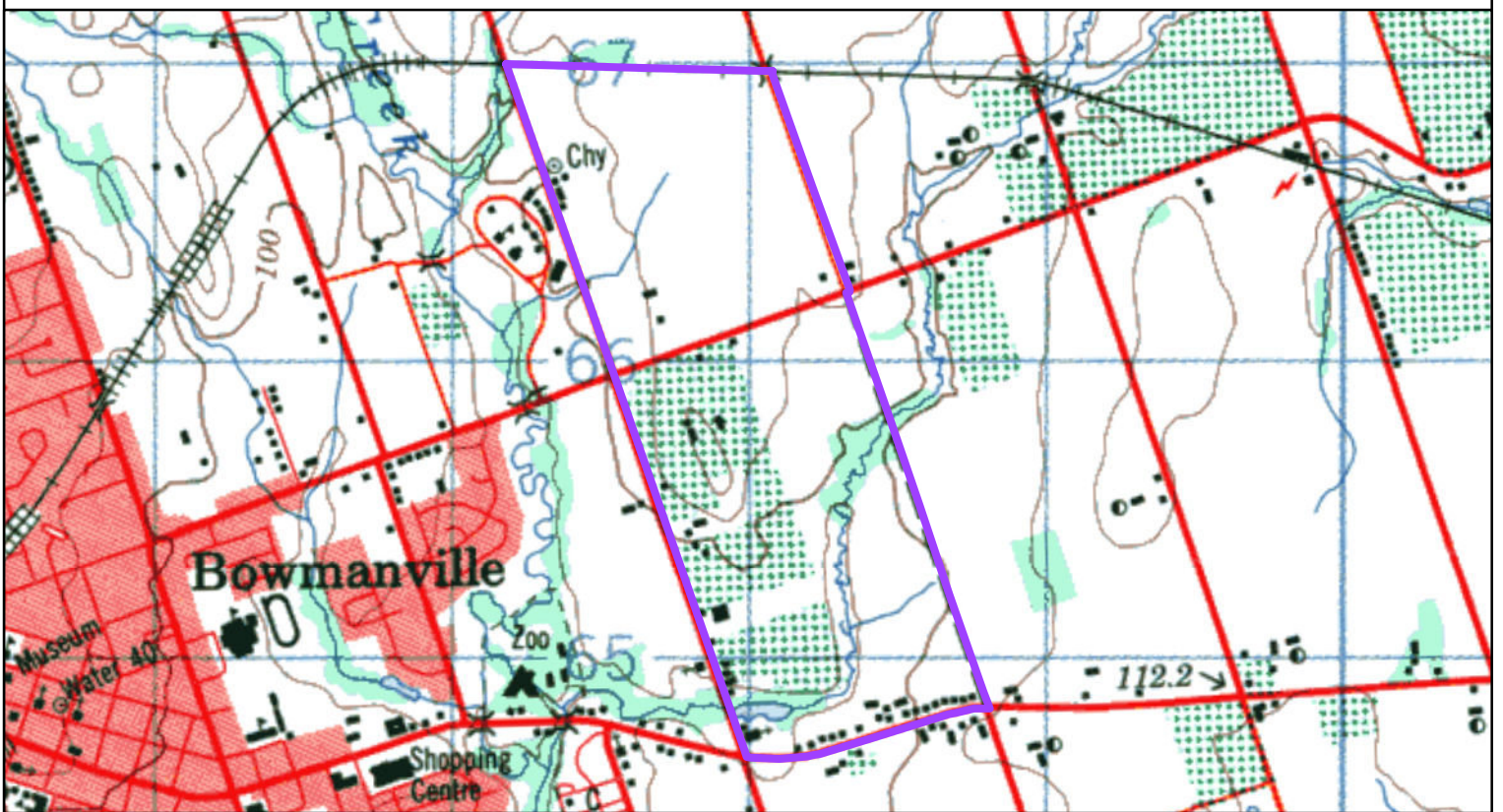





Figure 5: Study Area located on the 1994 Oshawa NTS Sheet

 <p>ASI</p>	 <p>STUDY AREA</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 25,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p>	<p>0 500  Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 08-Aug-19 FILE: 18PL248_Fig4_5</p>
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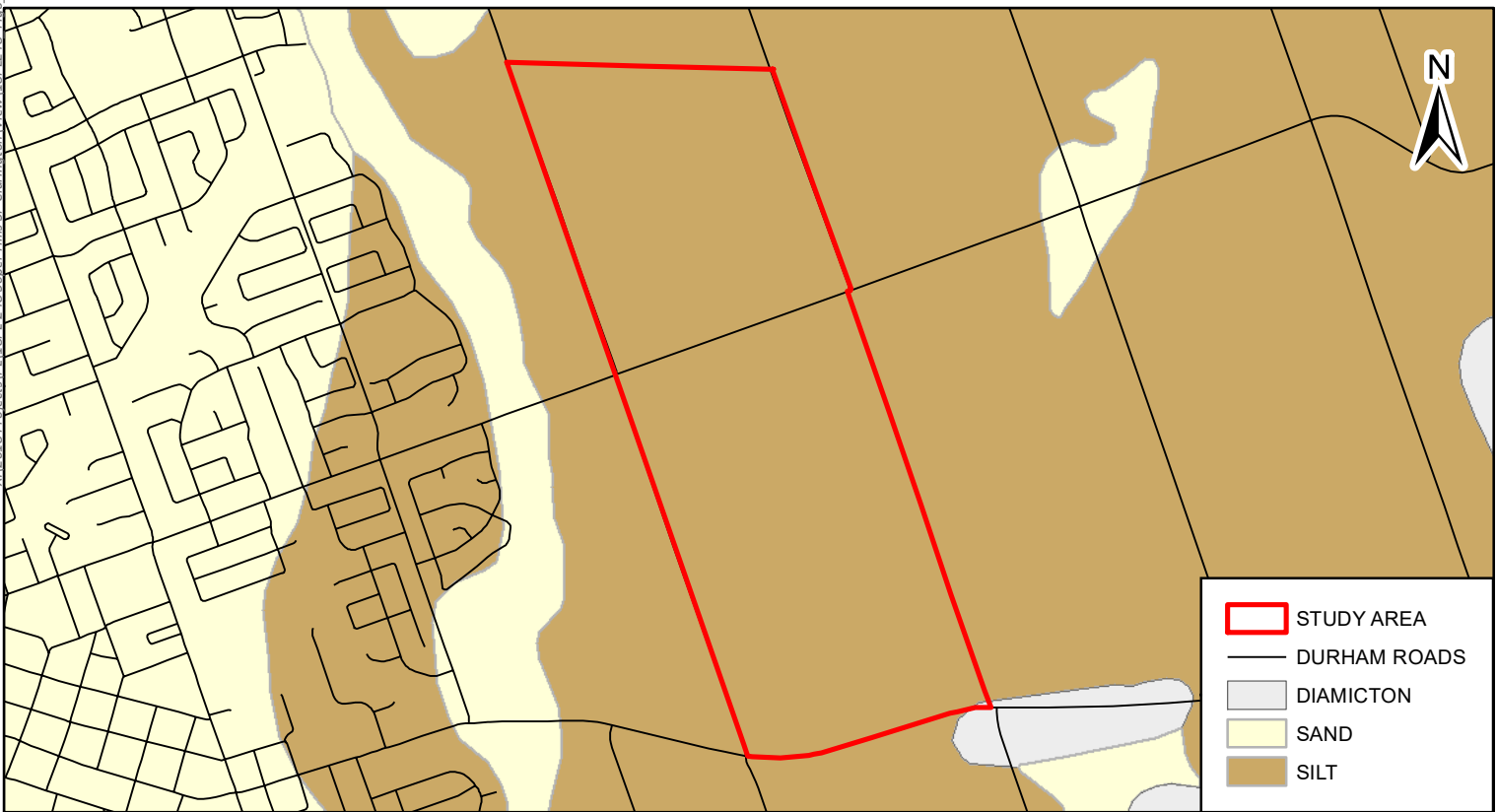


Figure 6: Surficial Geology of the Study Area

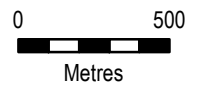


Figure 7: Soil Drainage of the Study Area



Sources:

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Page Size: 8.5 x 11



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DATE: 08-Aug-19 FILE: 18PL248_Fig6_7







 ASI	 STUDY AREA  DURHAM ROADS	Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:6,500 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	<div style="text-align: center;">  0 150 Metres </div>
		ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248 DATE: 08-Aug-19	DRAWN BY: BW FILE: 18PL248_Fig8

Figure 8: Existing Conditions of the Study Area (North)







	 STUDY AREA  DURHAM ROADS	Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:6,500 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 0 150 Metres
		ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248 DATE: 08-Aug-19	DRAWN BY: BW FILE: 18PL248_Fig8

Figure 9: Existing Conditions of the Study Area (South)



STUDY AREA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - PRE-CONTACT (84.42 HA)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe,
GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,
AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:12,500
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248
DATE: 8/28/2019

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FILE: 18PL248_Fig10

Figure 10: Soper Hills Secondary Plan Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

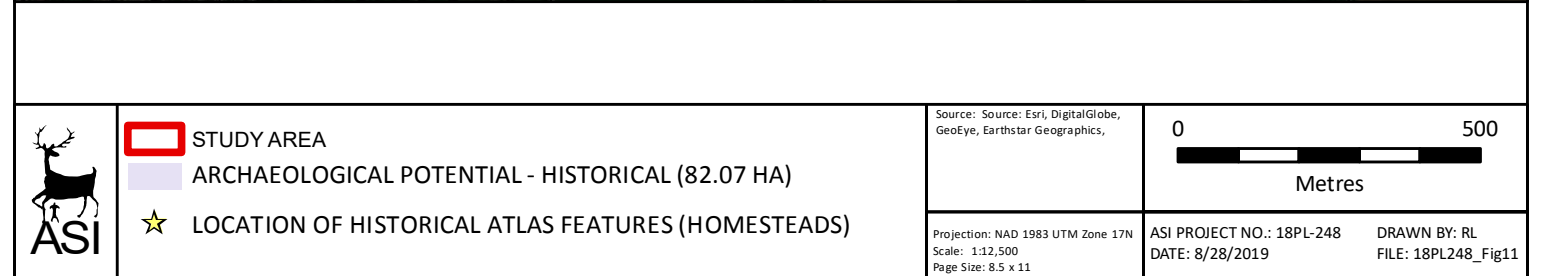
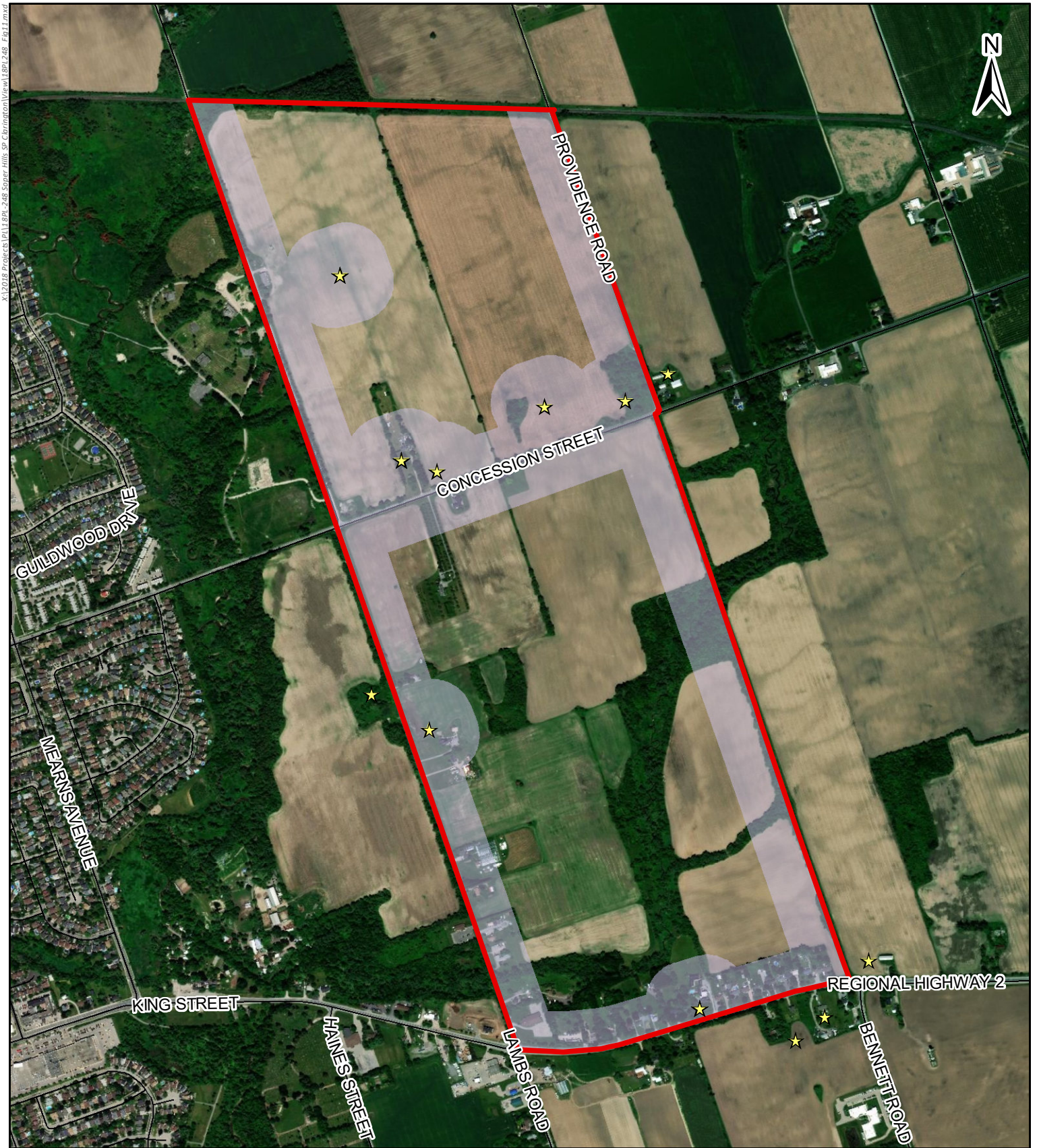
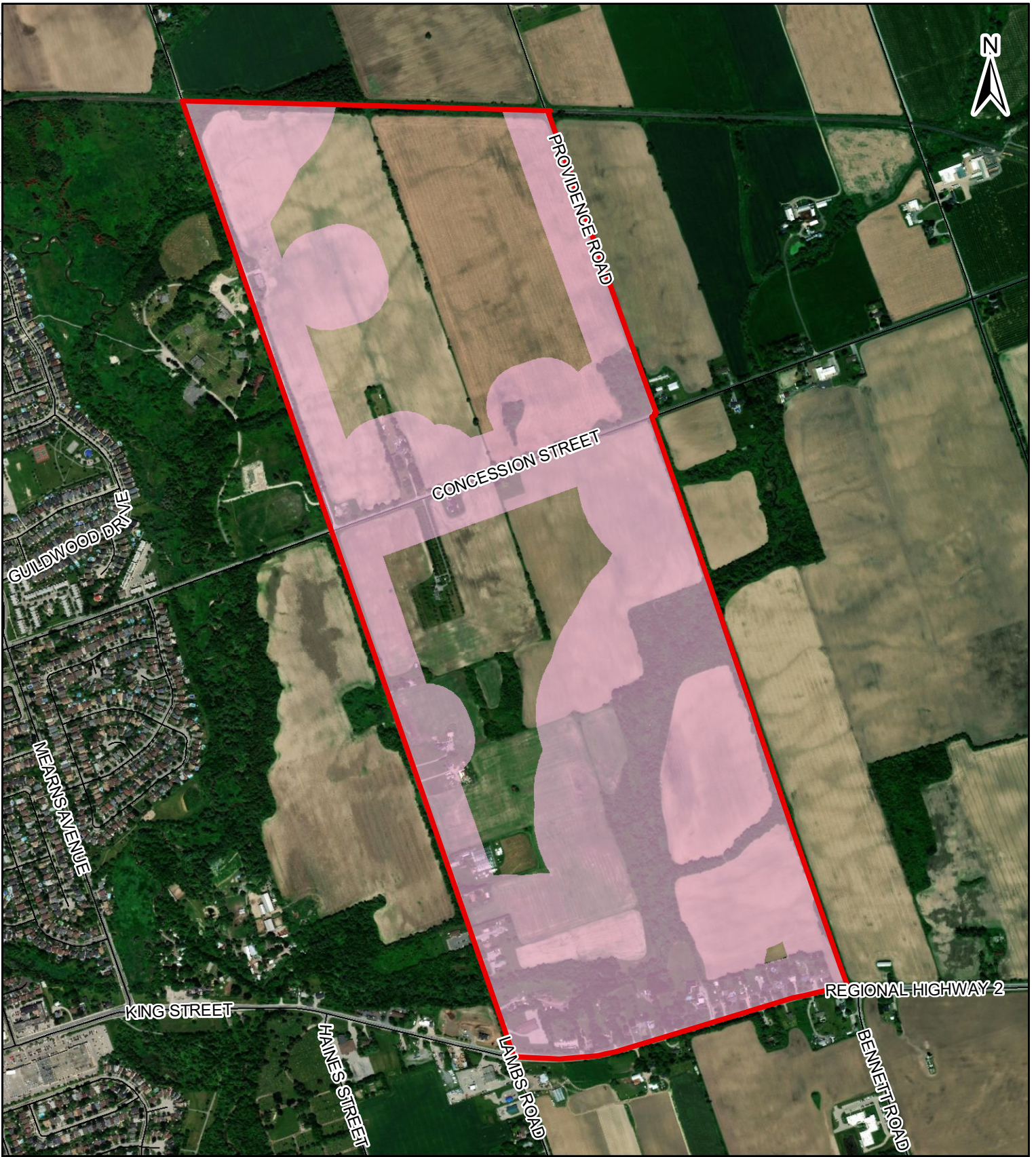


Figure 11: Soper Hills Secondary Plan Historical Archaeological Potential







	 STUDY AREA  ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (134.53 HA)	Source: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; ASI	0 500  Metres
	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:12,500 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-248 DATE: 8/28/2019	DRAWN BY: RL FILE: 18PL248_Fig12

Figure 12: Soper Hills Secondary Plan Composite Archaeological Potential