

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA):
Uxbridge Downtown Flood Reduction
Within Lots 30-31, Concession 6
Township of Uxbridge
Regional Municipality of Durham
Ontario**

Class EA

**Project #: 070-UX660-10
Licensee (#): Jessica Marr (P334)
PIF#: P334-155-2012**

Original Report

April 24th, 2012

Presented to:

SRM Associates
110 Scotia Court, Unit 41
Whitby, Ontario
L1N 8Y7
T: 905.686.6402
F: 905.432.7877

Prepared by:

Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite #1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 416.676.5810

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2010, the *Regional Municipality of Durham* and the *Township of Uxbridge* initiated a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study to evaluate design alternatives for the replacement of an approximately 200 metre-long culvert that conveys Uxbridge Brook underneath Brock Street, as well as evaluate opportunities for reducing the risk of flooding in the Uxbridge downtown business area. To facilitate this study, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *SRM Associates* to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) of the construction area for the replacement of the Uxbridge Brook culvert, located within Lots 30-31, Concession 6, in the Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.

The Stage 1 AA identified potential for the recovery of archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study area due to the presence of a secondary watercourse, the Uxbridge Brook, which would have been able to sustain food resources within 300 metres of its limits. In addition, a review of historic maps revealed that several pre-1900 structures were encompassed within the study area limits. A desktop review of field conditions through Google Street View confirmed the presence of features indicating extensive disturbance (i.e. removal of archaeological potential) within the footprints of several existing buildings, roadways and culvert installations within the study area.

As a result of these findings, the areas currently occupied by existing culverts, buildings and paved roadways are recommended to be exempted from further archaeological work. Paved areas falling outside of the footprint of the only known pre-1900 structure that first appeared on *Gould's Plan* are assessed to be of low archaeological potential and therefore also not recommended for further assessment. However, an area of high archaeological potential corresponding to the location of a c.1855 structure, where deep and extensive disturbance has not been confirmed, is recommended to undergo a Stage 2 AA employing trench excavation prior to any construction activities, in order to minimize impacts to archaeological resources that may still be present.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
Project Personnel	iii
Introduction.....	1
1.0 Project Context	
1.1 Development Context.....	1-2
1.2 Historical Context.....	2-3
1.3 Archaeological Context.....	3-6
1.4 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential.....	6-7
2.0 Analysis and Conclusions	7-8
2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances.....	7
2.2 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential	7-8
3.0 Recommendations.....	8
4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	8-9
5.0 Bibliography and Sources	10-11
Tables	
Table 1: <i>History of Occupation in Southern Ontario</i>	4
Table 2: <i>Heritage Properties within 300 metres of the Study Area</i>	5
Table 3: <i>Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential</i>	6-7
Appendices	
Appendix A: Maps.....	12-15
Appendix B: Images	16-18
Appendix C: Project Map	19
Appendix D: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	20

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334
Field Archaeologist Kim Slocki – MTCS licence P029
Report Preparation Jay Villapando
Report Review Kim Slocki – MTCS licence P029
Graphics Jay Villapando

INTRODUCTION

Stage 1 background research is conducted to evaluate the study area's potential to contain archaeological resources. Potential is assessed based on a combination of physical and historical features, as well as the proximity of previously identified archaeological sites. If potential is established anywhere within the study area limits, a Stage 2 assessment must be conducted to confirm the presence of archaeological resources. The *Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ("2011 S&G") published by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), summarizes those features which are used to assess archaeological potential, as well as the integrity of any such resources and the impact of proposed development/construction activities.

The MTCS's 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries, as having 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 in 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.

To establish the archaeological and historical significance of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of listed and designated heritage properties, and registered archaeological sites within close proximity to its limits. Furthermore, a review of the physiography of the overall area and its correlation to locating archaeological remains, as well as consultation of available historical documentation was performed. The results of this background research are presented in this report.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

In 2010, the *Township of Uxbridge* and the *Regional Municipality of Durham* initiated a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study to evaluate design alternatives for the replacement of a culvert, measuring approximately 200 metres, that conveys Uxbridge Brook underneath Brock Street, as well as evaluate opportunities for reducing the risk of flooding in the Uxbridge downtown business area (Regional Municipality of Durham, 2011). To facilitate this study, which is classified as a Schedule 'C' undertaking in accordance with the Municipal Engineers Association Class Environmental Assessment document of 2007, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *SRM Associates* to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) of an area along Uxbridge Brook from approximately 100 m north of Brock Street, southerly to Centennial Drive (*see Appendix C*). The study area is located within parts of Lots 30-31, Concession 6 in the Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map I*).

This Stage 1 AA was conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Jessica Marr, under archaeological consulting licence P334, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) and under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* (1990). Permission to investigate the study area and was provided by *SRM Associates* on January 24th, 2012.

1.2 Historical Context

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several historic maps and documents were reviewed. The study area encompasses the eastern portions of Lots 30-31, Concession 6, and part of the road allowance between Lots 30 and 31 (now known as Brock Street), all in the historical Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario.

The Township of Uxbridge was surveyed in the winter of 1804-1805 by Samuel Wilmot. Elijah Collins became the township's first European settler in 1805, clearing the land for a farm in Lot 21, Concession 5 (Hvidsten, 2010, p. 11). Lot 30, Concession 6 was patented to one Dr. Beswick in 1806 (Higgins, 1887, p. 67), who began to build a sawmill on the property (Hvidsten, 2010, p. 13). By 1807 he had sold it to Joseph Collins who also leased Lot 31, Concession 6 (Higgins, 1887, pp. 67-68). Joseph Collins finished building the sawmill in 1808, and with the help of Stephen Hilbourn, finished the grist mill in 1809 – the only such facility within a 20-mile radius (Higgins, 1887, p. 68; Hvidsten, 2010, p. 13). He died in an accident in the sawmill in December 1815, leaving behind a wife and three young children (Higgins, 1887, p. 69; Hvidsten, 2010, p. 13). Since the property cannot be disposed of until the heir, his oldest son John, reached the age of majority, it was rented to various tenants who ran the mills (Hvidsten, 2010, p. 13). Rufus Bardwell bought the property in 1834, and his cousin Joel Bardwell also purchased Lot 31 (Higgins, 1887, pp. 78-79).

In the spring of 1835 Abraham Anderson bought the eastern portion of Lot 30. He repaired the gristmill and built a new sawmill on the property (Higgins, 1887, p. 85), and then sold his interest to William Hamilton, who also owned the eastern half of Lot 31 and the entire Lot 32 (Hvidsten, 2010, p. 17). Hamilton then sold his village properties to Joseph Gould in 1854, one of the most prominent members of the community, who was a member of the Ontario County Council and also became the county's first warden and member of provincial parliament (Hvidsten, 2011, p. 17). In 1855 Joseph Gould had the western portion of the village surveyed, and a plan dividing the land into village lots was lithographed (Hvidsten, 2011, p. 20). A review of this plan (*see Map 2*) revealed that the site originally chosen by Dr. Christopher Beswick in 1806 (at the very beginning of Euro-Canadian settlement in Uxbridge), was still occupied by a mill, and a portion of this structure falls within the study area. Several other buildings were also shown to have existed in immediate proximity to the study area around this time.

Further review of the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (*see Map 3*) revealed that the mill still existed in the southern end of the study area at this time, albeit reduced in size. Although no other structures were explicitly depicted to lie within the study area in the 1877 map, the town lots in and around the study area would have probably had buildings and occupants, since the vicinity is in an advantageous position within the urban core of Uxbridge. In fact, a photo taken circa 1890 (*see Image 1*) shows that structures did exist along the south side of Brock Street between Toronto and Bascom Streets.

In addition to the study area's documented proximity to Euro-Canadian historic structures, it lies immediately adjacent to Brock Street, one of the sideroads that were originally laid out in the survey of Uxbridge township to facilitate access to lands opened for settlement. Because transportation routes such as early settlement roads and trails (buffered by zones of 100 metres either side) also contain potential for heritage features adjacent to their rights-of-way, high potential for the location of Euro-Canadian historic archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the study area close to all these documented historic features can be established (*see Section 1.4 and Table 3*).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Physical Features

The study area is situated within the southern edge of the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region, stretching from Simcoe County in the west to Hastings County in the east, measures around 4,500 sq. km. It is characterized as a rolling plain containing around 3,000 drumlins composed of highly calcareous till, in addition to drumlinoid hills and surface flutings, that generally lie on a southwest-northeast axis – an indication of direction of glacial movement as the ice sheet retreated 10,000 years ago at the end of the Wisconsinian period. The region is mostly underlain by Lindsay and Verulam limestone bedrock which slopes slightly toward the southwest. Eskers – gravel ridges of poor soils – are also found throughout the Peterborough Drumlin Field. In the west, along the southern border of the region with the Oak Ridges Moraine (where the study area is situated) the till is more sandy. Many drumlins near the Moraine are shallowly covered by nearly stone-free silt and fine sand, with an average depth of less than a metre (Chapman & Putnam, 1984: pp. 169-172).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. In Southern Ontario, the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* considers undisturbed lands in proximity to a water source to be of elevated archaeological potential. Secondary hydrological features such as swamps, marshes and creeks would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area, and consequently support high potential for locating archaeological resources within 300 metres of its limits. Since the Uxbridge Brook is situated along the entire length of the study area, there is high archaeological potential within the study area limits (*see Section 1.4 and Table 3*).

1.3.2 Current Land Condition and Uses

The study area is comprised of a segment of Uxbridge Brook and surrounding lands from approximately 100 metres north of Brock Street, to where Centennial Drive crosses the brook in the south, all within the urban core of the community of Uxbridge (*see Appendix C*). The topography within the study area is fairly level. The native soil surrounding Uxbridge Brook is classified as “Bottom Land” – variably drained soil of recent alluvial origin – by the Ontario Soil Survey (Agriculture Canada, 1956). Uxbridge Brook is conveyed under Brock Street through a culvert, allowing paved parking lots and commercial structures to be built on top of the watercourse (*see Appendix B – Images 4-6*).

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites & Previous Archaeological Assessments

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (MTCS) were consulted. Every archaeological site is registered according to the Borden System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts. The study area is located within Borden block BaGs.

According to the MTCS, no sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area. In addition, the MTCS records no documentation for other archaeological fieldwork previously conducted within and directly adjacent (within 50 metres) to the study area. It must be noted, however, that the paucity of archaeological sites in proximity to the study area is not reflective of the scale of previous inhabitation, but more likely a lack of detailed archaeological surveys within the immediate area. Despite the lack of available data on archaeological resources in proximity to the study area, it is still useful to provide the cultural history of occupation in southern Ontario, which is provided in *Table 1* below. This data offers a glimpse of what may be encountered if a Stage 2 AA is recommended.

Table 1: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek, Brewerton	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	2500-500 BC	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner Notched	400 BC-AD 800	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 - present	European immigrant settlements

1.3.4 Heritage Properties and Known Historic Sites

Consultation of the records for listed and designated heritage properties within the *Ontario Heritage Properties Database* (MTCS, 2005) confirmed although no designated heritage properties are encompassed within the study area, there are five properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in close proximity (i.e., within 300 metres) to the study area. The Township of Uxbridge has also installed “Heritage Pride” Plaques on several historic buildings in the downtown core, in recognition of their cultural heritage value (*see Table 2 below*).

Table 2: Heritage Properties within 300 metres of the Study Area

Name	Date	Description
38 Church St.	c. 1870	Restored one and a half-storey frame house containing fine details resulting in a delicate appearance. Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
7 Dominion St.	1888	House that was probably built by Andrew Patterson, who also erected a tannery (standing from 1876-1912) just north of this house. Owned by several other prominent Uxbridge residents after 1918. Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
37 First Avenue	1885	Yellow brick, one and a half-storey, L-shaped house first owned by mason George A. Long and wife Mary. Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
41 First Avenue	1860	House likely built by Edward Wheeler using lumber from his own mill. Moved to current site in 1871-1872 and reflects several architectural styles from different periods. Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
37 Main St. North (Hobby Horse Arms)	1868	Formerly known as Commercial Hotel, the structure was moved to its present location on Main Street from the corner of Brock Street East and First Avenue to avoid demolition. Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
16 Main St. South (Uxbridge Music Hall)	1901	Built over the old “Ontario Hall” which was destroyed by fire, this historic public hall continues to be a venue for many cultural activities in the community. Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
23 Main St. South	1874 (rebuilt)	Victorian Gothic-style house with some Georgian elements, rebuilt in 1874 after a fire destroyed the house that J.P. Plank, one of the earliest settlers in Uxbridge, built. Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
38 Main St. South (Dr. Bascom-Dr. Mellow House)	1863	House of several and typical architectural styles with a well-documented history, especially of its use as a physician’s residence. Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
70 Main St. South	c. 1872	House that has undergone many alterations, originally owned by Alonzo D. Williams, the first clerk of the Town of Uxbridge, and Mary Williams (nee Bascom). Heritage Pride Plaque. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
9 Toronto St. South (Uxbridge Public Library)	1887	High Victorian Gothic-style building commissioned by Joseph Gould and designed by John T. Stokes of Sharon. Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1981. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)
Uxbridge Railway Station	1904	A railway station on the former Toronto & Nipissing Railway line with a uniquely Victorian “witch’s hat” roof style, built to replace an earlier station building. Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1999. (Heritage Uxbridge, 2010)

Since these Euro-Canadian sites of historic and cultural heritage significance pre-date 1900 (or built post-1900 to replace a known 19th-century structure) are located within 300 metres of the study area limits, they contribute to the potential to recover archaeological remains within the study area (*see discussion in Section 2.0 and Table 3*).

1.4 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from background research documented in the preceding sections, high potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the study area limits can be established. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in *Table 3*.

Table 3: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or near the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary watercourse within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, large creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary watercourse within 300 metres of the study area (springs, marshes, swamps, streams)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of sandy soil in clay or rocky area		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/ berry extraction areas, etc)			X	If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X (parts only)			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A desktop review of current field conditions was carried out using the Google Street View feature of the Google Earth application on January 10th, 2012.

2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

Areas identified as having been subjected to deep and extensive disturbance include the footprints of existing structures (30-34 Brock Street West), the existing paved roadway (Brock Street), and the limits of the existing culvert installations (*see Appendix A – Map 4; Appendix B – Images 4-6*).

Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 S&G counts building footprints to be among extensive and deep land alterations that can cause severe damage to the integrity of archaeological resources, thus removing archaeological potential. It is known that the structure at #34 Brock Street West post-dates 1972, since it was built on top of the Uxbridge Brook culvert on the south side of Brock Street. A photograph of construction activities around that culvert dating from c.1972 (*see Image 3*) suggests that any prior structure in the area of #34 Brock Street West would have been demolished, to facilitate construction. The photograph also shows that the adjacent #30-32 Brock Street West was already standing, and it appears to have deep basement foundations; this suggests that the potential to encounter intact and undisturbed pre-1900 archaeological deposits within its footprints had already been removed.

The existing paved roadway (Brock Street) that bisects the study area is also determined to have been subjected to extensive and deep disturbance. The construction and paving of this roadway, as well as the installation of utilities that usually run alongside or underneath the pavement, would have caused extensive and deep disturbance to any archaeological resources that could have been present, thus resulting in the removal of archaeological potential.

A consultation of available archival photographs recording construction activities during the installation of the Uxbridge Brook culverts immediately north (*see Image 2*) and south (*see Image 3*) of Brock Street suggests that deep and extensive disturbance had already occurred. Therefore, the current limits of the culvert installations contain no archaeological potential.

2.2 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

A review of historic maps of this part of downtown Uxbridge has indicated that the footprint of an important 19th century structure that is likely tied to the very beginnings of settlement in Uxbridge is partially encompassed within the study area. Within an urban context, deeply buried archaeological resources can remain sealed and, thus, entirely preserved, where extensive excavation activities have not occurred (ie: no basements, asphalt paving with thin layer of granular fill only). Since there is no conclusive evidence of deep and extensive ground disturbance and the complete removal of archaeological potential within the remainder of the footprint of the structure first depicted in the 1855 map, this area is therefore recommended to undergo Stage 2 AA. As there is no conclusive evidence for the location of any additional, former 19th century structures within the remainder of the paved areas of the study area, Stage 2 AA is not recommended in any other location.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the construction area for the replacement of the Uxbridge Brook culvert under Brock Street as part of the Uxbridge Downtown Flood Reduction project has indicated that, based on historical documentation and the visual documentation of current features, there is potential for the recovery of deeply-buried historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within one section of the study area. In light of these results, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The areas described in *Section 2.1* and marked in *Map 4* of this report are considered to have had their archaeological potential removed due to extensive disturbance. Therefore, no further assessment is recommended for these areas.
2. The footprint of the structure first identified in *Gould's Plan* (1855) should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, under the field supervision and monitoring of a licensed archaeologist, prior to any construction activities, in order to minimize impacts to heritage resources. This area should be surveyed employing deep, sub-surface excavation with a backhoe or equivalent heavy machinery in order to verify the presence of, and to assess, deeply buried archaeological resources. The trench should be excavated in order to obtain sections and clear profiles. The suggested trench location is indicated in *Map 5*. Should significant archaeological resources be encountered, additional background research or fieldwork may be required by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*.
3. Other paved areas lying outside the area of high archaeological potential are considered to have low archaeological potential, with no documented pre-1900 structures known to have existed within their limits. Therefore no further assessment is recommended for these areas.

The above recommendations are subject to MTCS approval. No excavation activities shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS (Heritage Operations Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the MTCS as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *Ministry of Tourism, 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.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site,

until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Agriculture Canada

1979 *Soils of Ontario County (Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham) – South Half, Ontario. Soil Survey Report No. 23.* Ottawa: Land Resource Research Institute, Department of Agriculture.

Chapman, L. J. and Putnam, D. F.

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario. 3rd ed. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

1988 *National Topographic Survey of Canada, Series A 751, Map 31 D/3. 5th ed.* Ottawa.

Heritage Uxbridge

2010 *Uxbridge Cultural Heritage Walking Tour.* Retrieved from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/40632021/Heritage-Uxbridge-Walking-Tour>, January 10, 2012.

Higgins, W. H.

1887 *The Life and Times of Joseph Gould.* Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson. Retrieved from <http://books.google.ca/books?id=i5YOAAAAYAAJ>, January 10, 2011.

Hvidsten, J. P.

2010 *Uxbridge – The First 100 Years.* Port Perry: Observer Publishing.

J. H. Beers & Co.

1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ontario.* Toronto. Retrieved from <http://www.scugogheritage.com/heritagemaps/Uxbridge1877.htm>, January 10, 2012.

Google

2009 *Google Street View images.* Retrieved from Google Earth application, January 10, 2012.

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

2005 *Ontario Heritage Properties Database.* Retrieved from <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/>, January 13, 2012.

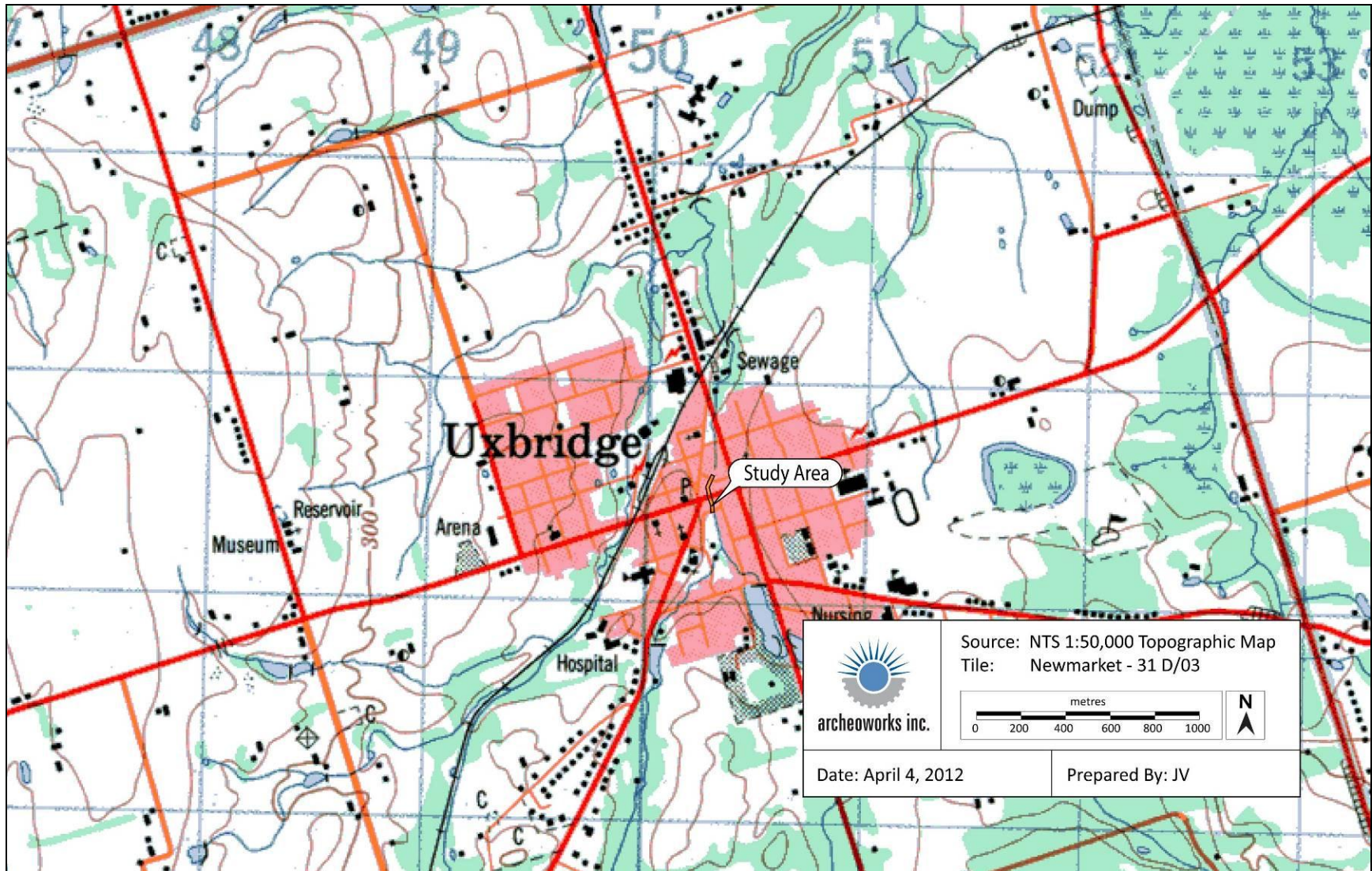
2011 *Criteria for Determining Archaeological Potential: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist.* Toronto.

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists.* Toronto.

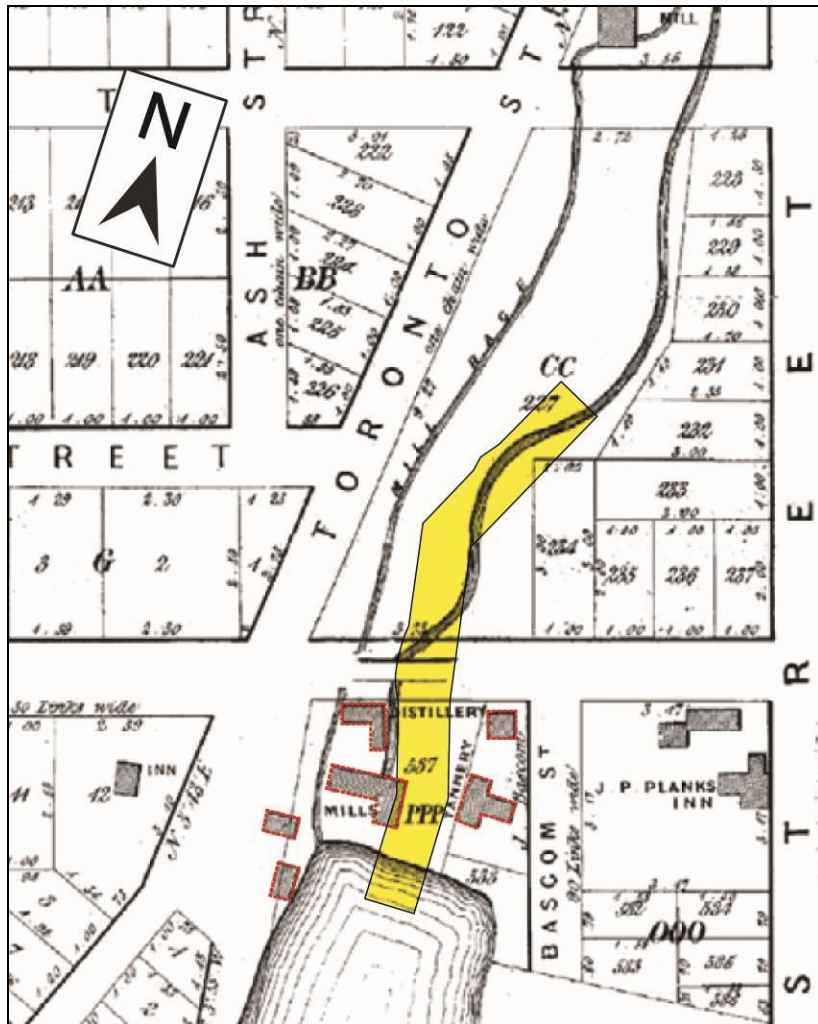
Regional Municipality of Durham

2011 ***Uxbridge Downtown Flood Reduction.*** Retrieved from
<http://www.durham.ca/apps/works/cdeap/projectdetails.aspx?project=562>,
January 10, 2012.

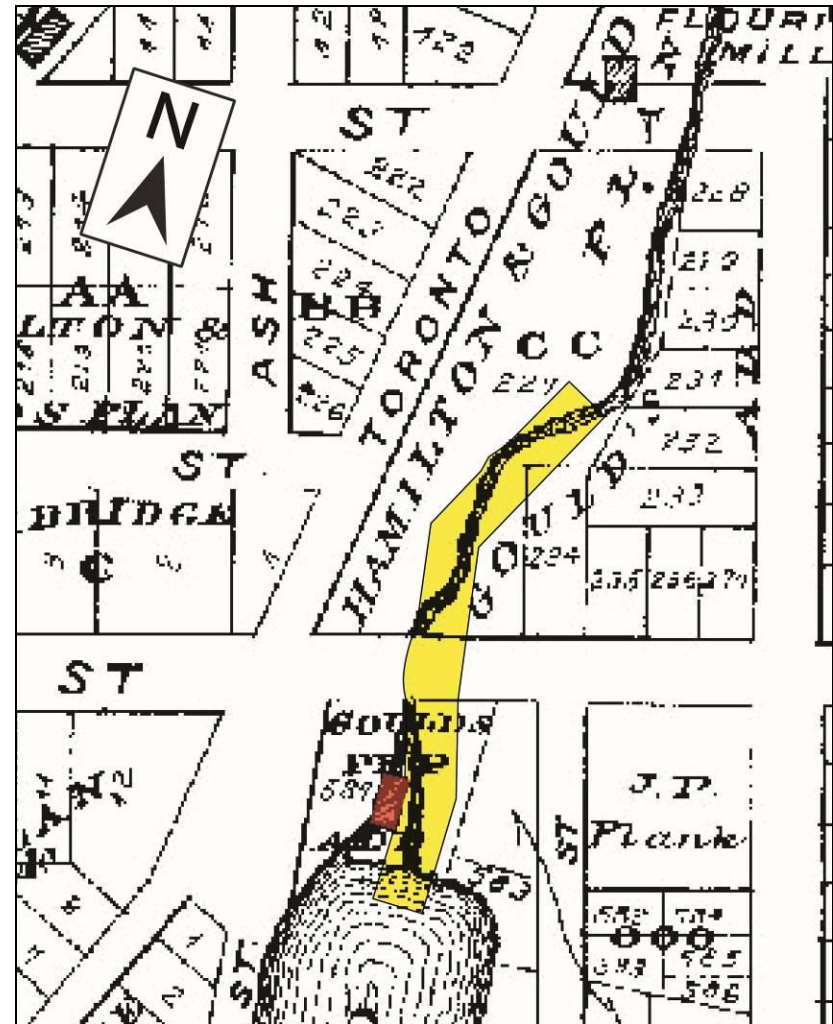
APPENDIX A: MAPS



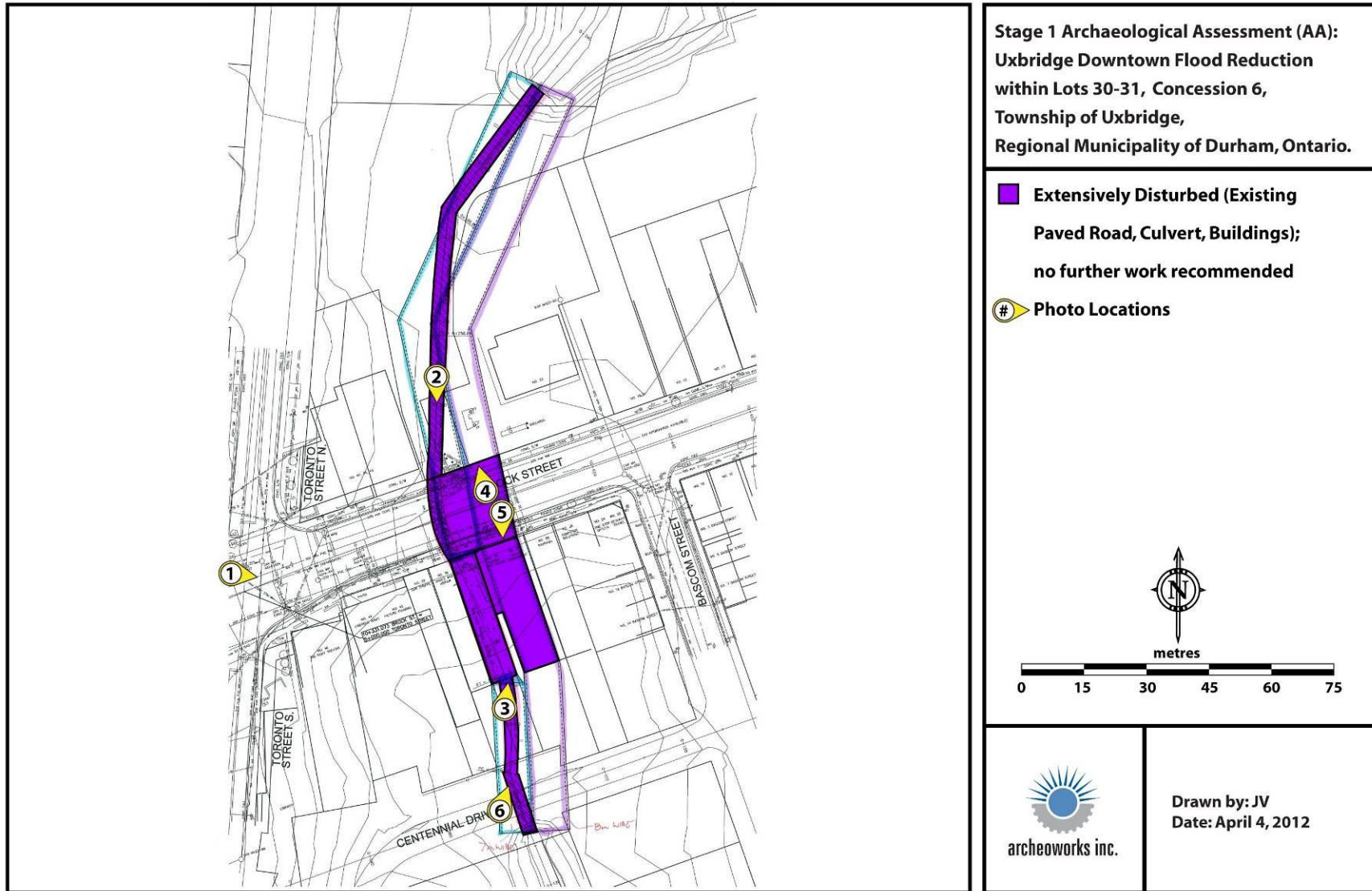
Map 1: National Topographical System Map (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1988) identifying the study area limits.



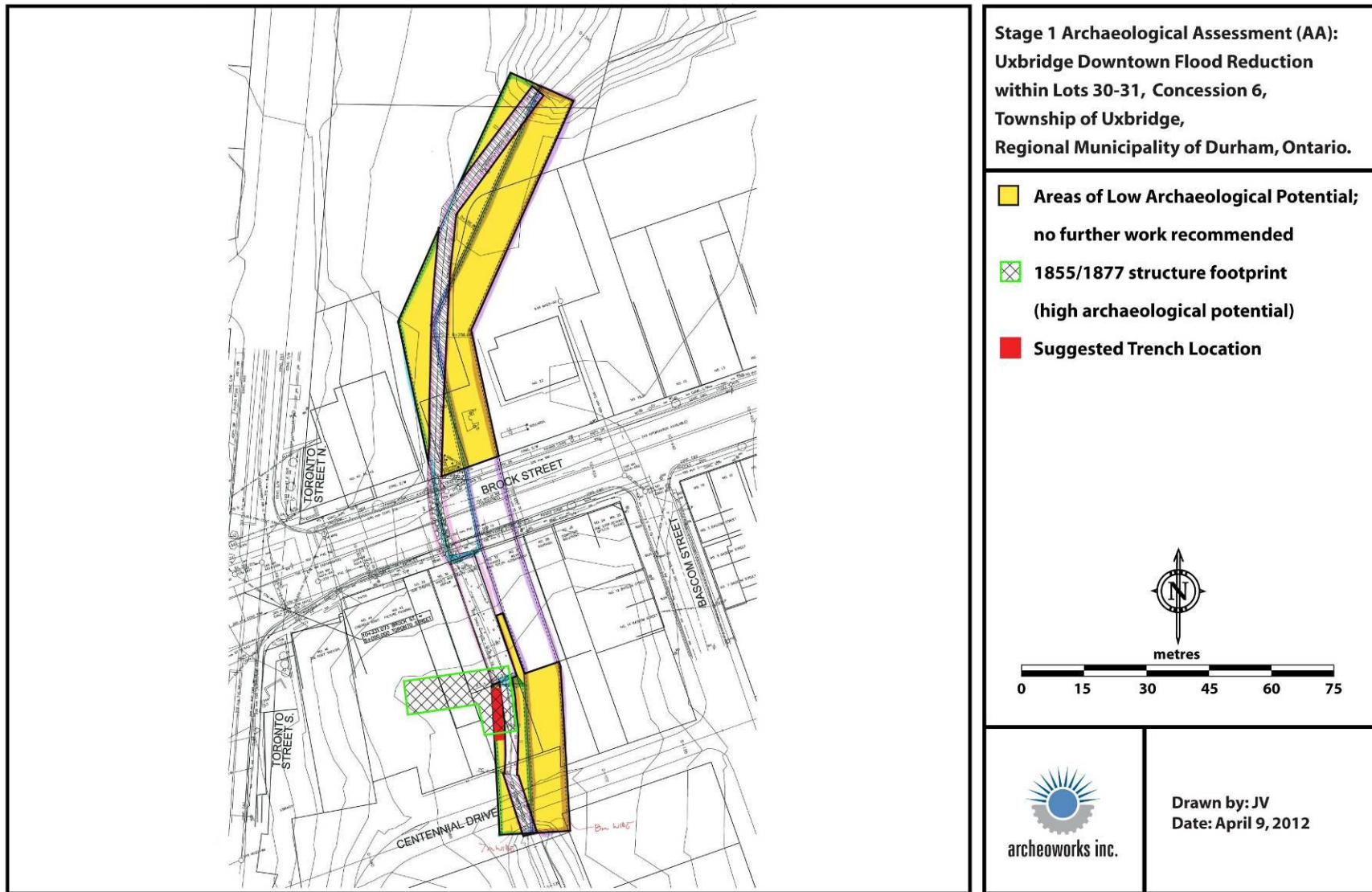
Map 2: Study area within Joseph Gould's 1855 Plan of the Village of Uxbridge (Hvidsten, 2010). Structures within and adjacent to study area highlighted in red.



Map 3: Study area within the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario (J. H. Beers & Co., 1877). Structures within and adjacent to study area highlighted in red.



Map 4: Stage 1 AA map of extensively disturbed areas not recommended for further assessment, with photo locations marked.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA map showing areas of low archaeological potential (not recommended for further assessment), and the location of historic structure documented in historic maps. Suggested trench location is marked in red.

APPENDIX B: IMAGES



Image 1: View of southeast corner of Toronto and Brock Streets, circa 1890, showing 19th century structures. (Hvidsten, 2010).

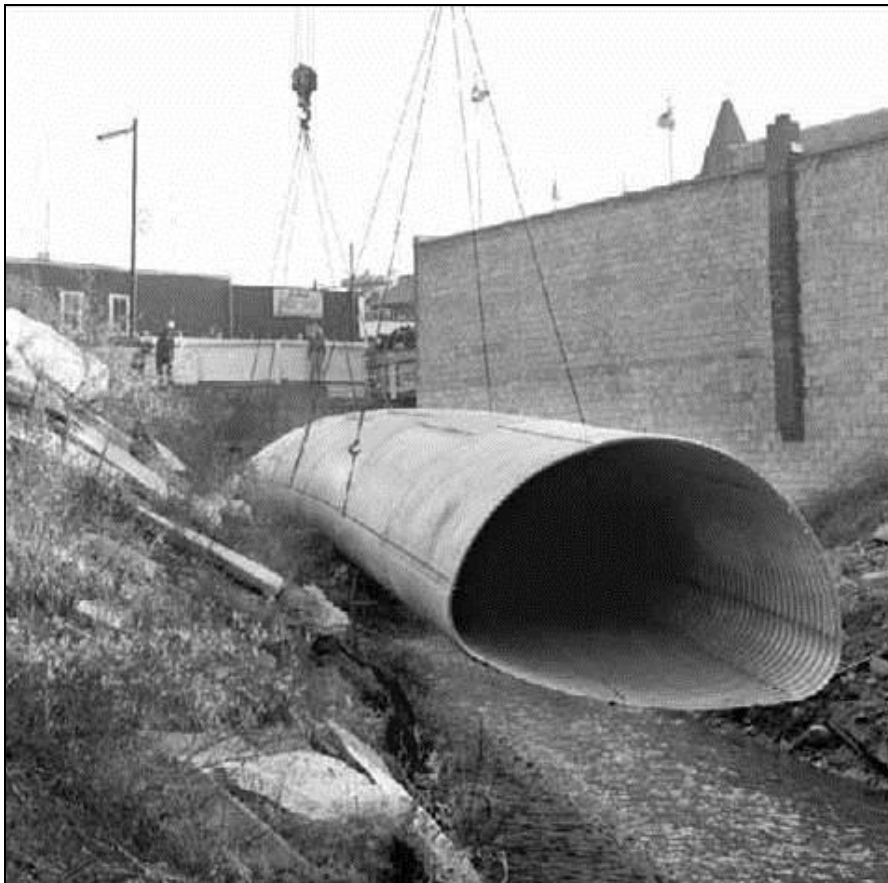


Image 2: Looking south at installation of culvert immediately north of Brock Street, summer of 1967. (Hvidsten, 2010)



Image 3: Looking north at construction activities during installation of culvert immediately south of Brock Street, November 1972. The building to the right still exists today (see **Image 6**) (Courtesy of Uxbridge Public Library)



Image 4: Looking northwest along Brock Street at existing paved area to be impacted by culvert replacement. (Google, 2009)

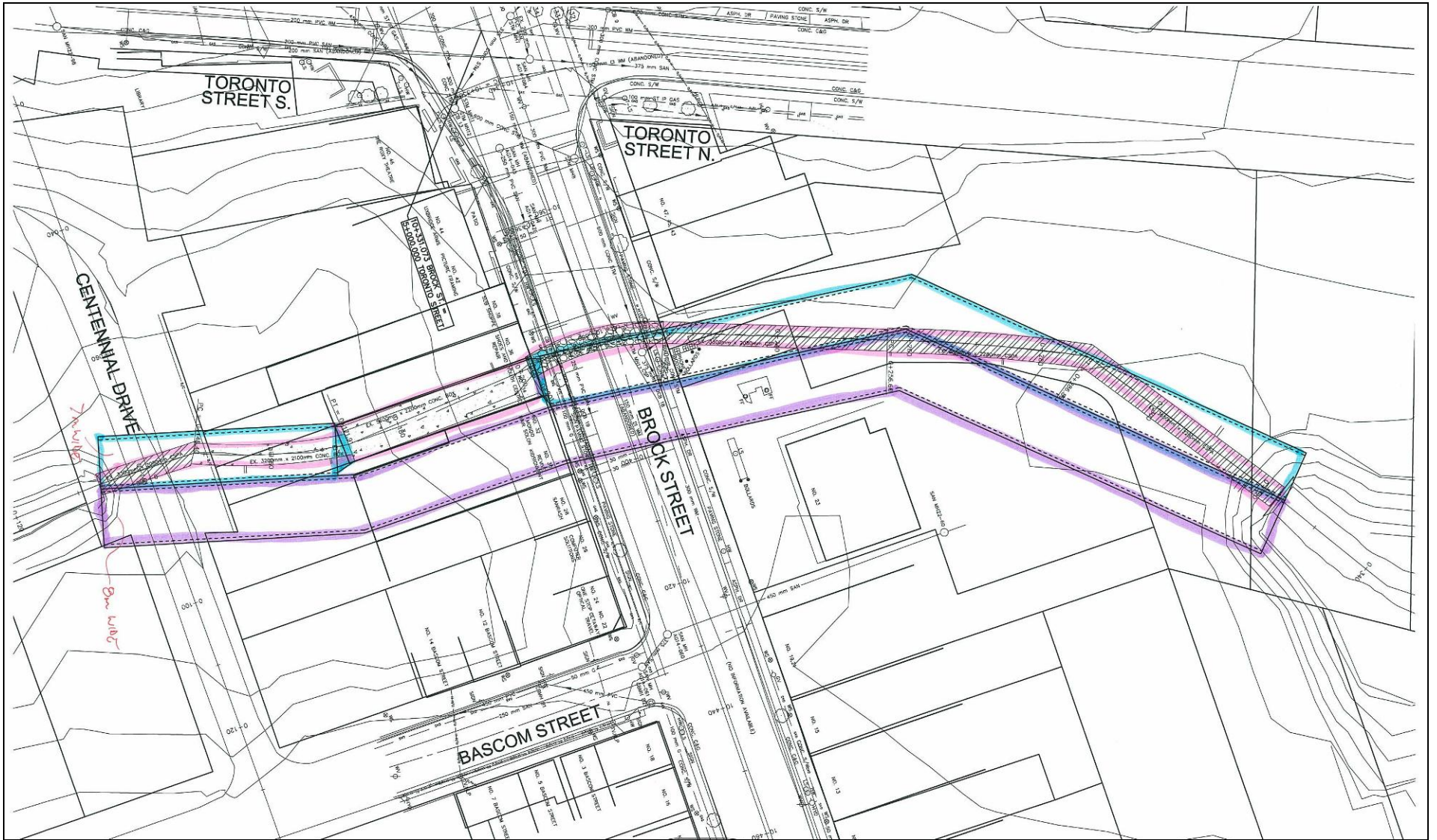


Image 5: Looking south along Brock Street at existing buildings to be impacted by culvert replacement. (Google, 2009)



Image 6: Looking northeast along Centennial Drive at existing paved areas and buildings. The building at centre (behind the red, blue and black vehicles) marked the eastern limit of construction activities in 1972 (see Image 3). (Google, 2009)

APPENDIX C: PROJECT PLAN



Stage 1 AA: Uxbridge Downtown Flood Reduction within Lots 30-31, Concession 6, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Class EA

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:			
Project Number:		070-UX660-10	
Licensee:		Jessica Marr	
MTCS PIF:		P334-155-2012	
Document/ Material		Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers