

**YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**

1264 Bathurst Street, Peterborough, Ontario K9H 6X8

Telephone (705)-742-7301, Fax (705) 740-9095

Email [ynas@cogeco.net](mailto:ynas@cogeco.net)

Website: [ynas.ca](http://ynas.ca)

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
DEVELOPMENT OF 4034 CENTRE ROAD IN PART LOT 10, CONCESSION 9,  
DOURO-DUMMER TOWNSHIP PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, ONTARIO**

Prepared By:

**York North Archaeological Services, Inc.**

Prepared under MHSTCI Issued License NO: P156

PIF Number: P156-0323-2021

Prepared by: Patricia Dibb and Tiffany McLellan (R494)

Licensee: Patricia Dibb (P156)

Report Type: ORIGINAL  
Planning

August 18, 2021

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale and results of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for 4034 Centre Road, Part Lot 10, Concession 9, Township of Douro-Dummer, Peterborough County, Ontario (Figures 1 - 10; Plates 1-14).

On July 9, 2021, David and Kathryn Paterson retained York North Archaeological Services Inc. (YNAS) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for a rezoning on their property (Figure 3). The Project Information Form (PIF) number was requested on July 12, 2021 and PIF number P156-0323-2021 was received from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) the following day, which was issued to Patricia Dibb (P156) of YNAS. The Stage 1 fieldwork was conducted on July 19, 2021. First Nation Engagement was commenced on July 9, 2021. All Williams Treaty First Nation communities were approached. Curve Lake First Nation and Alderville First Nation reached out to YNAS and expressed an interest in being sent copies of the final report. All Williams Treaty First Nation communities will be sent a PDF of this report for review and comment.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property was undertaken according to the requirements of the *Planning Act* and the MHSTCI 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is intended to provide a detailed site-specific assessment of the archaeological potential for the Study Area. In order to determine the archaeological potential of the property, background research was done on the development context, archaeological context, historic context and research on the geology, topography, drainage, soils and vegetation data and land use history. The Stage 1 site visit was done on July 19, 2021, when 100% of the property was assessed. The property was photo-documented, showing extensive soil disturbance, that has occurred from 2014 under the former owner and 2020 under the current owners. A road has been put in, topsoil removed and replaced with sandy gravel mix. Trees were taken out, culverts were excavated, soil was introduced to raise the level of the septic bed and the house. A large back dirt pile was moved from part of the property to another. The archaeological integrity of the parcel has been significantly impacted. No construction is allowed within the current soil profile due to shallow ground water. More fill will be required in order to raise the fill to accommodate the septic bed and the house. The work on site was done prior to any notification citing Archaeological Concerns.

Further assessment of the Study Area is not required or warranted. The potential for archaeological material was high, due to the proximity of the Otonabee River, however that potential was removed due to the level of disturbance and fill encountered on the property and the wet conditions.

This report is filed with the MHSTCI in compliance with Section 65(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The ministry reviews reports to ensure with the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the license, and the archaeological resources, if present, have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the Ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the Heritage of Ontario. It is

recommended that development not proceed before receiving confirmation that MHSTCI and any other Government agency have reviewed and accepted the report. Should previously unknown or un-assessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during site preparation, they may represent a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resource(s) must cease further work and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police and/or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Government Services.

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

<b>Field Director:</b>	Patricia Dibb (P156)
<b>Field Director:</b>	Patricia Dibb (P156)
<b>Report Preparation:</b>	Patricia Dibb (P156), Tiffany McLellan (R494)
<b>Field Crew:</b>	Dixie Shilling, Tiffany McLellan
<b>Photography:</b>	Patricia Dibb (P156)
<b>Figure Preparation:</b>	Patricia Dibb (P156)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

York North Archaeological Services Inc. would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the preparation of this report:

Proponent: David and Kathryn Paterson

Approval Authority: Douro-Dummer Planning department

With the involvement of: Curve Lake First Nation, Dr. Julie Kapyrka Lands and Resources Consultation, (Report to be sent to all Williams Treaty First Nations). First Nation Liaison Dixie Shilling from Curve Lake First Nation

Drain Brothers Excavating Limited: Their involvement in 2014 with former owners

M. J. Davenport & Associates: Figure 3 and background on earlier involvement with former owners

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF PLATES .....	iv
LIST OF TABLES .....	v
1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	1
1.1 Development context .....	1
1.2 Historical Context .....	1
1.2.1 Pre-Historic Context .....	1
1.2.2 YNAS Historic Context.....	4
1.3 Archaeological Context .....	6
1.4 Environmental Context .....	7
1.4.1 Geology .....	7
1.4.2 Topography .....	8
1.4.3 Drainage .....	8
1.4.4 Soils .....	9
1.4.5 Vegetation .....	9
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL .....	9
2.1 Archaeological Potential Analysis .....	9
2.2 Evaluating Archaeological Potential .....	9
2.3 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Within the Study Area .....	10
2.4 Determining If Archaeological Potential Has Been Removed .....	13
2.5 Features That Indicate Archaeological Potential has been removed Within the Study Area .....	14
3.0 STAGE 1 METHODOLOGY .....	15
3.1 Stage 1 Methodology.....	15
4.0 STAGE 1 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS .....	16
5.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	16
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION .....	17
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES .....	17
8.0 FIGURES .....	20
9.0 PLATES .....	27
10.0 RECORD OF FINDS .....	33
11.0 DOCUMENTS GENERATED.....	34
12.0 FIRST NATION ENGAGEMENT (SEE SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT)	
Under separate cover.....	
12.1 First Nation Engagement.....	1
12.2 Drain Brother’s Excavating Limited.....	5
12.3 Douro-Dummer Township search of old file requirements regarding Septic Bed.....	6
12.4 David and Kathryn Paterson explain their work on site.....	7
12.5 M.J. Davenport & Associates work for the former owners in 2011-2012...7	

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1 Location of the Study Area in Relation to Southern Ontario (Brock University 21).....20

Figure 2 Location of the Study Area in Relation to the Otonabee River and South of Lakefield (NTS 31D8, 1:50,000 Produced by the Canada Centre for Mapping Department of Energy, Mines and Resources).....21

Figure 3 Survey Plan Map for 4034 Centre Road (M. J. Davenport & Ass. Limited).....22

Figure 4 Location of Study Area on a Historic Map of Douro Township (Peterborough Historical Atlas 1825 – 1875, Douro Township).....23

Figure 5 Physiography Map of the Study Area and Surrounding Area (Marich, A. S. 2016. Quaternary Geology of Lindsay and Peterborough areas, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File 6321, 59P.) .....24

Figure 6 Topographic Map, Area (Marich, A. S. 2016. Quaternary Geology of Lindsay and Peterborough areas, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File 6321, p59), 59P.)Esri).....25

Figure 7 Air Photograph showing disturbed areas in 2021 relative to current property conditions in 2020.....26

Figure 8 Soils Map of the Study Area (Soils of Peterborough County, South Sheet Report #45).....27

Figure 9 Potential Map of Study Area showing areas assessed and disturbed (M. J. Davenport & Ass. Limited) .....28

Figure 10 Plate Map showing the locations and directions of plates found within this report (M. J. Davenport & Associates Limited) .....29

**LIST OF PLATES**

Plate 1 View toward the west from the southeast corner of the property, (note the play- house does not form part of the property)..... 29

Plate 2 View toward the northeast taken from the southwest corner, note the Back-dirt pile which has been moved from the east edge to the southern portion of the property ..... 30

Plate 3	View toward the Otonabee River taken from the south side of the pile of boulders found on site.....	30
Plate 4	View along the western edge of the property looking northwest .....	31
Plate 5	View along the western edge of the property looking to the northwest Corner .....	31
Plate 6	View from the lowest step of the dock looking east toward the shipping Container, note the shoreline is more than 2m from the water level .....	32
Plate 7	View toward the houses in the distance and the road, taken from the northwest corner.....	32
Plate 8	View Close up of the fill in front of the shipping container .....	33
Plate 9	View along the norther edge of the property along the ditch to the right of the YNAS crewmember, the road to the right of the ditch has been infilled to raise it above the poorly drained soil in that area of the property .....	33
Plate 10	View from the north side of the bolder pile toward the road and the southern buildings.....	34
Plate 11	Typical soil make-up, note the heavy gravel content .....	34
Plate 12	View up the road to County Road 32 facing east .....	35
Plate 13	View from the south side of the back dirt pile, note the standing water...	35
Plate 14	View west along the western edge of the Study Area, note the standing water.....	36

#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Shows the time periods and cultural affiliations, commonly found tool types, date range and settlement or cultural advancements in settlement in southern Ontario.....	6
---------	--	---

## **1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Development Context**

This report presents the results of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment located at 4034 Centre Road Part Lot 10, Concession 9, in the Township of Douro-Dummer Peterborough County, Ontario (Figures 1-10; Plates 1-14). The current Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by an application for a rezoning application, in accordance with Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property was undertaken according to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act and the MHSTCI 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out at the request of the Proponent. The contract was awarded to York North Archaeological Services Inc. (YNAS) on July 9, 2021. The Project Information Form (PIF) was requested on July 12, 2021 and the PIF number was received from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) the following day on July 13, 2021.

As per MHSTCI requirements, the landowner granted permission for access to the property. In addition, any documentation related to the archaeological assessment of the property (ie field notes, maps, photographs, etc.) will be curated by YNAS until such 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 land owner, the MHSTCI, and any other legitimate interest group(s).

The assessment methodology was conducted per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The contents of this report are copyright 2021 by York North Archaeological Services Inc., and David and Kathryn Paterson and are not to be distributed, copied, or cited without permission.

### **1.2 Historical Context**

#### **1.2.1 Prehistoric Context**

This First Nation Prehistoric/Historic Context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

#### **Michi Saagiig Historical/Background context:**

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 800-1000 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, and 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, Neutral, and Tobacco 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.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

### **1.2.2 YNAS Historic Context**

The Trent-Severn waterway system was used for many thousands of years by Indigenous communities in the area. When Samuel de Champlain was exploring the lands, he befriended the Huron-Wendat and Mississauga populations of this area. In 1615, Champlain sided with the Huron-Wendat and lead a group to confront the Iroquois at Lake Ontario. Unsuccessful in their plight, they retreated back to this area. Wounded in that battle, Samuel de Champlain stayed for over a month in the vicinity of Bridgenorth (Theberge 1982), travelling along the rivers and lakes of the area.

No major European interactions occurred in the Smith/now Selwyn Township area from that time until 1818. In that year, Treaty 20 was signed, Smith Township was surveyed, and the Milburn Colonists arrived from the British Isles.

The study area was ceded to the Crown by-way-of Treaty No: 20, which was negotiated between William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Mississauga/Ojibway, at Port Hope, on November 5, 1818. This treaty resulted in the cession of more than 1,951,000 acres of land located to the east of Lake Simcoe, south of Haliburton and west of the Trent River. The purchase price consisted of an annuity of £740 in trade goods “at the Montreal Price” (Johnson 1973:26). This annuity was to be made by giving every man, woman and child £2 (around \$10) in goods every year. Treaty No: 20 was negotiated with six Mississauga/Ojibwas chiefs: Buckquaquet (Chief of the Eagle Tribe), Pishikinse (Chief of the Rein Deer Tribe), Pohtosh (Chief of the Crane Tribe), Cahagahishinse (Chief of the Pike Tribe), Cohagagwin (Chief of the Snake Tribe) and Pininse (Chief of the White Oak Tribe) who resided in small family groups within the above areas (ITAS No: 20:48-49). By about 1830 there were a sufficient number of families residing in Peterborough, Victoria and the eastern part of Ontario Counties to justify the creation of permanent settlements in two locations: Curve (Mud) Lake in Smith and Hiawatha in Otonabee Townships. Each of the above settlements consisted of about 12-15 families.

The first settlers to reach the Douro Township were Thomas Stewart and Robert Reid from Ireland. They were each granted 1200 acres for their families in 1822. Stewart and his wife had three children under the age of 5. Reid and his wife had nine children. They felled trees and built homes before this area was surveyed (Cole 1975).

Life in the bush was extremely difficult. Just before isolation overtook them, they were joined by over 2000 immigrants from Ireland, led by Peter Robinson in 1825. The majority of pioneers took land either in the central parts or the southern edges of Douro, where the farming was much better (Cole 1975).

Mills were erected along the shores of the Otonabee River. One was south of the Study Area at Nassau Mills, another just to the north named /Sawyer's Mill, and yet another more prominent one at Nelson's Falls (now Lakefield) (Delledonne 1999).

A road was roughly cut through the bush from Nassau Mills to Lakefield in 1831. The following year, it still took an ox cart longer than a day to get through the 10 kms as there were stumps and debris hindering a smooth ride (Delledonne 1999). By 1868 a steady railway ran the same route, which connected Lakefield to the outside world.

### ***Land title search on Lot 10 Concession 9 Douro Township***

The Canada Company was granted the patent to Lot 10 Concession 9 by the Crown in 1831(onland.ca). The Canada Company was an organization that helped immigrants settle the land and allocated lots. From 1833 to 1868 the land changed hands back and forth between John Carnegie and James Carnegie Jr numerous times (Figure 4). In 1868, the Port Hope L.B. Railway was allowed a line of railway in the eastern section. William Yates took up the westerly part from John Carnegie et ux in 1869. Michael Leahy is listed on the deed in 1877 for the East ½ except the railway. In 1882 John Leahy (from Michael Leahy) sold land to Bartholomew Leahy (west ½) and in 1883 Margaret Girvin bought the east ½. Both Bartholomew Leahy and Margaret Girvin had parts of their lands expropriated by Her Majesty the Queen Victoria – likely due in part to the Trent-Severn Waterway damming (Angus, 1998).

In 1928, the Girvins sold the East ½ to Robert S. Bolton. By 1947 it was owned in part by Charles and Correl Bolton. Gerald and Elaine Bolton were granted land in 1963. Two years later, in 1965, Terry and Ruth Hunter (also of the Bolton family) were also granted land deeds. When Bartholomew Leahy passed away in 1966, Charles and Correl Bolton took up the deed for the western portion. In that same year, Carl Bolton was granted land. Beverly Bolton was granted parts 1 and 2; and Allan and Beverly Bolton in 1982. In 1983, the Crown allocated a designation of a proposed highway as the King's Highway by Order in Council from part of the canal reserve.

The Bolton family was one of the earliest settlers to this area. In 2013, the Township designated this section of River Road as "Bolton Corners" (McCormick 2013). The Bolton family lived in this area and farmed the land along with the other settlers in the 1830s and 1840s (Figure 4). They lived a short distance to the south of the Study Area. Mr. Bolton still lives next door to the subject property and was a source of information in describing the land and the wet areas. Cole 1975 also has a James Bolton residing in Lot 8 Concession 10 of Douro. This would reference the Bolton family's earliest arrival in Douro (Cole 1975).

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

A search of the *MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database* has revealed that there are no known archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the Study Area.

A search of the Ministry website failed to identify any Archaeological assessments within 50m of the current study area.

Table 1 below provides an overview of the time periods and cultural characteristics relating to settlement in Southern Ontario. Not all periods/groups are represented in the general location of the Study Area. An absence of archaeological sites in the vicinity should not be taken to suggest that there are no sites, but rather reflects the absence of a systematic survey of the general area. Future development-driven archaeological assessments will likely add to the record.

PERIOD	SUB-PERIOD	TOOLS	GROUP	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
PALAEO	EARLY	FLUTED POINTS	GAINEY	11,000-10,700BP	SOME BIG GAME & HERD ANIMALS SUCH AS CARIBOU, ARCTIC FOX AND PTARMIGAN.
			CROWFIELD	10,700-10,400BP	
			HOLCOMBE	10,400-10,000BP	
	LATE		MADINA	10,400-9,500 BP	
			HI-LO	10,500-9,500 BP	
			PLAINVILLE	10,000-9,500 BP	
ARCHAIC	EARLY & MID	BIFRICATE BASE & SERRATED	KIRK	10,000-8,000 BP	SMALL NOMADIC HUNTING GROUPS SOME GATHERING, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS, GROUND STONE TOOLS.
			THEBES	10,000-8,000 BP	
			STANLEY / NEVILLE	8,000-7,000 BP	
			LAURENTIAN BREWERTON	8,000-4,000 BP	
	LATE	BROAD-POINT	LAMOKA	4,500-3,700 BP	
			GENESEE	3,900-3,400 BP	
			CRAWFORD KNOLL	3,500-2,500 BP	
WOODLAND	EARLY	ADENA, MEADOW-WOOD, KRAMER	GLACIAL KAME	2,100 BP	ELABORATE BURIALS WITH RED OCHRE, CERAMICS.
			MEADOWOOD	3,000-2,400 BP	
			RED OCHRE	3,000-2,500 BP	
	MID	SAUGEEN, SNYDERS,	POINT PENINSULA	2,400-1,500 BP	LONG DISTANCE TRADE, EARLY
			PRINCESS	1,500-1,200 BP	

		VANPORT	POINT		HORTICULTURE
	LATE	DEWAELE, GLEN MEYER, NAN- TICOKE	PICKERING	1,200-700 BP	VILLAGES & AGRICULTURE, VILLAGE WARFARE
			UREN	700-650 BP	
			MIDDLEPORT	650-550 BP	
			HURON	600-350 BP	
HISTORIC	EARLY		ODAWA	300-125 BP	SOCIAL DISPLACEMENT
			OJIBWAY	300-125 BP	
	LATE		EURO- CANADIAN	225 BP-PRESENT	EUROPEAN FUR TRADE, SETTLEMENT

Table 1 Shows the time periods and cultural affiliations, commonly found tool types, date range and settlement or cultural advancements in settlement in southern Ontario.

### 1.4 Environmental Context

The following briefly summarizes the physical and environmental conditions of the Study Area, located within Part Lot 10, Concession 9, Douro Township, Peterborough County, Ontario (Figures 5-7).

#### 1.4.1 Geology

Originally a mountainous landscape, millions of years of glacial advances and retreats have eroded the rocks to bare bedrock or deposited glacial drift in the form of drumlins and/or till. After the near 460 million years of erosion, the land became submerged under sea waters. During the Middle Ordovician Period, limestone was deposited. Under this type of pressure, some rocks were metamorphosed: changing sandstone to quartzite, limestones to marble, and conglomerates into paragneiss. Marich 2016 places the Study Area on the Verulam formation (Figure 5), at the northern extent of the Peterborough Drumlin field (Figure 6).

The end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, 12,000 years ago, marks the last advance of the Wisconsin glaciation. When the ice sheet began to retreat, the melt water drained mainly into the Ohio-Mississippi system. By the time the ice lobes retreated into the Great Lakes basins, pro-glacial lakes were dammed between the ice margin and uplifted the land (with the weight of the ice removed) to the south. The pro-glacial lake levels depended upon their outlets: the highest ones were mainly toward the Mississippi drainage; the next lowest toward the Hudson River; and the lowest toward the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean (Dreimanis 1977:70).

Two ice lobes were advancing upon the Peterborough area: one advancing to the southwest from the northeast, the Lake Simcoe lobe; and the other advancing northwestward from the east, known as the Lake Ontario lobe. Material moved by these two lobes accumulated where the two ice fronts came together forming the Oak Ridges Moraine. Tremendous amounts of melt water at this time spilled off the ice fronts, pouring through tunnels and

passed under the ice forming erosional and depositional features. As the lobes retreated, lakes formed between the ice margins and the moraine. The final ice re-advance was relatively short in duration, yet it must have been hundreds if not thousands of meters thick. As it overrode the Oak Ridges Moraine, it destroyed many of its features leaving a cap of till and drumlins, located along a southwest-northeast axis (Figure 6) (Ecclestone 1985:14-15).

About 10,400 years before present, the ice dam at Kirkfield broke allowing melt water from the Georgian Bay – Lake Simcoe basin to drain to the east-southeast through the Trent system and into Lake Ontario at Trenton (Karrow et al. 1975).

### **1.4.2 Topography**

The Study Area is a level lot adjacent to an elevated terrace to the east that curves around the neighboring homes in a gentle northeasterly S-bend. The Study Area has an elevation of 221masl to 222masl (Figure 6, 7). Figure 7 shows the slopes leading from the road down to the shoreline of the Otonabee River. In the absence of a contour map Google Earth Pro has the shoreline at 221masl and the area of the new construction at 222masl. Figure 10 Plates 1-14 show the topography on site and along the road overlooking the Study Area. Areas of level or near level topography are considered optimal locations for archaeological resources. The Google elevation in the area of the existing houses is at 224masl. The road that circles the existing houses has an elevation in the 225masl range. Google elevations shed light on the lowered potential for archaeological resources, demonstrating the current Study Area would not have been a favorable location for a settlement as it would have been impacted by drainage issues from the surrounding areas of high elevation. Figure 6 shows the Drumlins east, west, north and south of the current Study Area.

The currently Study Area has been impacted by extensive soil disturbance: first by the former owners in 2014 who had Drain Brothers a local excavation company come in and remove fill, grub trees and stumps, lay in a road along the northern edge of the property and lay down new fill in preparation for construction. The former owners were unable to proceed with construction because of ill health. The current owners in preparation for construction brought in large boulders and moved a large back dirt pile from the east edge of the property to the southern edge of the property. Heavy machinery was brought in to move this soil. The past soil movement likely altered the topography of the Study Area.

### **1.4.3 Drainage**

The soil type for this Study Area, is Otonabee Loam, described as well-draining soils (Figure 8). Standing water was observed on site in the vicinity of the culverts along both north and west edges of the property and along the southern edge of the property (Figures 7, 10; Plates 2, 5, 9, 14). A culvert that runs in between the property and Centre Road, has flowing water (Figure 10; Plate 9). The previous landowners had extensive grading done and three feet of sand and gravel fill added to this land in order to build on (Figure 7). The proponent is now required to bring in more fill and sizable boulders in order to develop. The township has informed them that they must also have a raised septic system. The Study

Area is poorly drained with water draining downslope toward the Otonabee River (Figure 7).

#### **1.4.4 Soil**

The soils for this parcel are labeled Otonabee Loam (Figure 8)(OGS Report #45). In Figure 7, this area is described as a spillway to the Otonabee River. In the Peterborough Atlas (Cole 1975), the soils in the Douro area are described as being calcareous with swamps throughout. It was also mentioned that more favorable farming land is found in the central and southern areas of Douro, away from the river's edge. The soil conditions encountered during the site visit were sand and gravel fill. In communications with the previous landowners' family (Mr. Bolton) and the Planning firm of M. J. Davenport & Associates Limited, it was concluded that a significant amount of fill had been brought in – 3 feet across much of the Study Area. Figure 7 shows the level of soil disturbance done by the former and now present owners. The soils at the time of the site visit were poorly drained.

#### **1.4.5 Vegetation**

The Study Area is located within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forests and the northern coniferous boreal forests (Rowe, 1972). The forests in this region are made up of a mix of conifers as well as deciduous species and include red and white pine, white cedar, hemlock, maple, ash, oak, elm, poplar, beech, yellow birch, aspen and basswood. According to Natural Resources Canada the vegetation region is on the borderline between the south-eastern mixed forest, which consists of broadleaf trees with needle leaf trees and the Southern broadleaf forest of sugar maple, beech, hickory and oaks.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **2.1 Archaeological Potential Analysis**

In preparing an assessment of the archaeological potential of a property, the MHSTCI requires that consultant archaeologists account for all features of a property that indicate archaeological potential, making use of background research, an inspection of the property and professional judgment. More specifically, archaeologists are required to assess the potential for the types of activities that may have resulted in the deposition of lasting cultural traces in the archaeological record. The rationale used to arrive at these determinations is provided below and are based on the *MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### **2.2 Evaluating Archaeological Potential**

Section 1.3 of the *MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* outlines several criteria to be followed when evaluating the archaeological potential of proposed development properties (MHSTCI 2011: 17 – 18).

The following are features of characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the Study Area.
- Water sources whether primary (lakes, rivers, creeks), secondary (intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps).
- Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or streams or channels indicated by a clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines or drainage lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau).
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- 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, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trading, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including:
  - Places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
  - Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
  - Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
  - Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

### **2.3 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Within the Study Area**

The following are features or characteristics that speak to or remove archaeological potential within the Study Area (Figures 7, 9, 10; Plates 1-14). When indicating that a feature is “within or adjacent to the Study Area”, the distances outlined in *Section 1.4.1* of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011) were employed when evaluating potential for the development area. See below for a full description of all features of archaeological potential as they apply to the Study Area. As per the Standards and Guidelines in Section 1.4.1, f) “Areas documented as disturbed following background study and inspection can be recommended to not require survey, despite the proximity of features of archaeological potential”.



***Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within 1km of the Study Area:***

There are no known archaeological sites located within a 1km radius of the Study Area at the time of writing this report (2021) according to the *MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database*. Potential is low for archaeological resources when there are few or no sites within a 1km distance. This is not to suggest there are no sites but rather no one has gone looking for them.

***Water Sources:***

The Study Area is adjacent to the Otonabee River's east shore between the Village of Lakefield and Trent University (Figures 2 - 10: Plates 3, 6, 14). The Otonabee River provides potable water. It is navigable to some degree today (post dam construction), however the current, presents some difficulty as mentioned by Catharine Parr Strickland Trail in her book *The Backwoods of Canada (1836)*. This area of the Trent-Severn Waterway was also bypassed by the Indigenous Communities by way of a portage route extending from Little Lake (southern end of Peterborough) to Chemong Lake. It was necessary to bypass this "treacherous stretch of the Otonabee River where the water falls more than 120 feet in the less than ten miles from Lakefield." (AOC Cole 1975:14). Due to the proximity of the river, there is a high potential for archaeological resources. The speed of the water would argue otherwise given the treacherous nature of the rapids. It is unlikely that First Nation communities in prehistoric times would have canoed down the Otonabee River. Hunter Gathers would not have risked their small children and elders and their possessions in a journey down the rapids of the Otonabee River.

***Features Indicating Past Water Sources:***

Although the Trent-Severn Waterway has undergone significant changes during the construction of dams and locks, all sources agree that this was a well-used water system for thousands of years and the shoreline is considered to have a high potential for archaeological resources. The rapid, pre-dam construction would have been hazardous for small water craft.

***Accessible or Inaccessible Shorelines:***

The Study Area is within a Lot that has inaccessible shorelines (Figures 7, 10; Plate 6). It lies at the edge of the east shore of the Otonabee River between Lakefield and Trent University. The current and flow of the Otonabee River coupled with the approximate 2m height from the shore to the upper high-water line makes this an unlikely location to put in a canoe. An inaccessible shoreline indicates a low potential for archaeological resources.

***Elevated Topography:***

The Study Area has an elevation of 221masl to 222masl. Google Earth Pro has the shoreline at 221masl and the area of the new construction at 222masl. Areas of level or near level topography are considered optimal locations for archaeological resources. The Google elevation in the area of the existing houses is at 224masl. The road that circles the existing houses has an elevation in the 225masl range. Google elevations shed light on the lowered potential for archaeological resources, demonstrating the current Study Area would not have been a favorable location for a settlement as it would have been impacted by drainage issues from the surrounding areas of higher elevation.

***Pockets of Well Drained Soil:***

The Study Area is recorded as having Otonabee Loam soils which are considered well-drained. Well drained soils indicate potential for archaeological resources. Considerable soil disturbance has gone on in the form of grubbing, stripping, tree removal, road construction and the introduction of a significant quantity of fill having been added to the Study Area, since the water table is very close to the surface (as witnessed during the site inspection and personal communication with MJ Davenport & Associates Ltd. and Drain Brothers Excavating Ltd., see Supplementary Documents). The soil type map would suggest a higher potential for archaeological resources, however the wet conditions, low lying area and extensive soil disturbance remove this potential.

***Distinctive Land Formations:***

There are no distinctive land formations within the vicinity of the subject property. The Study Area does lie within the Peterborough Drumlin Field.

***Areas of Early Euro-Canadian Settlement, Designated Properties & Histories:***

The Trent Severn Water is a designated Cultural Landmark adjacent to the Study Area. This waterway was used for many years by the Indigenous populations, was visited by Samuel de Champlain in the 1600s, and was the means by which many settlers transported their goods from their interior logging interests. A check of the Peterborough Heritage Registry does not identify any properties designated on or near the current Study Area. In 2013 The Peterborough Examiner ran an article on the naming of Bolton Corners on River Road it newest community. Spurred on by the Bolton Family who have farmed in this area since the 1800s, and supported by the residents of this small community, the official recognition was made declaring it Bolton Corners. Alan and Pam Bolton proposed recognizing their family heritage, and approached Douro-Dummer Township for the designation. The township sought permission from the County of Peterborough to install the new signage, supported by the Mayor of Douro-Dummer and County Warden J. Murray Jones (Peterborough Examiner)

<https://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/news/peterborough-region/2013/08/01/bolton-corners-unveiled-on-river-rd-as-peterborough-county-s-newest-community.html>

***Resource Areas:***

The Otonabee River is an aquatic resource for fishing and small and large mammals. The Otonabee River was a route used by early Euro-Canadians who were logging extensively, and the waterways were the means by which this commodity was transported. First Nations in prehistoric times would have made use of native plants and faunal resources both marine and aquatic that are found throughout the Trent Severn system.

***Early Historical Transportation Routes:***

On the historic map (Figure 4) there is a road that runs where Nassau Mills Rd./River Road runs now. It follows the edge of the Otonabee River and is just West of the historic railway (also depicted in the same historic map, (Figure 4). In 1852 the Cobourg & Peterborough Railway Company was incorporated, and a railway was constructed from Cobourg to

Peterborough that ran along a trestle bridge over Rice Lake. Due to the swampy grounds and the ice buildup during the winters, the bridge did not hold. It lasted only a year. This line extended toward Nassau Mills in 1854. Attempts were made to recreate the bridge, but completely abandoned in the winter of 1860-61 (Cole 1975; Cooper 2014).

Cobourg and Port Hope were in a construction race with their railroads, and the Port Hope line finally took over the project from Ashburnham (Nassau Mills) to Lakefield with the Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway (Cooper, 2014). They completed this stretch of the line in 1868. It was first the Midland Railway Company, then Grand Trunk Railway, then Canadian National Railway (Delledonne, 1999). The Rotary Greenway Trail now takes the place of this rail route. Though relatively short-lived, there was a historic railway nearby and this adds potential in finding archaeological resources in the vicinity.

Based on the above there are mitigating factors in assessing potential for archaeological resources within the property. The property has the potential for finding archaeological resources due to the proximity to the Otonabee River, level topography, Otonabee Loam Soils, abundant resources such as plants, fish or wildlife and the nearby historic transportation routes. The Otonabee River offers potable water and is navigable, albeit treacherous. The Otonabee Loam Soils are well draining but the Study Area being lower than the surrounding lands is poorly drained. The historic routes are nearby but not used long term and are beyond 100m of the current Study Area.

Though the potential may have existed in this study area based on the Standards and Guidelines 2011, it will be shown in the following section that this potential has been removed.

## **2.4 Determining If Archaeological Potential Has Been Removed**

Section 1.3.2 of the *MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* outlines several features to be considered when determining if the archaeological potential of a property has been removed, or “disturbed” (MHSTCI, 2011: 18-19). Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resource (MHSTCI, 2011: 18).

The following are features that indicate archaeological potential has been removed:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructure development

Archaeological potential is not considered to have been removed when:

- Minor grading or landscaping (i.e. agriculture cultivation, gardening) have occurred
- There is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through

background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area.

In Section 2.1 “Property Survey” of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, paragraph 2 states that:

Survey is not required where:

- a. Lands are evaluated as having no or low potential based on the Stage 2 identification of physical features of no or low archaeological potential, including but not limited to:
  - i. Permanently wet areas
  - ii. Exposed bedrock
  - iii. Steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.
- b. Lands are evaluated as having no or low potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources.
- c. Lands have been recommended to not require Stage 2 assessment by a Stage 1 report, where the ministry has accepted the Stage 1 report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.
- d. Land are designated for forest management activity without potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through the Stage 1 forest management plans process.
- e. Lands are formally prohibited from alteration such as areas in an environment easement, restrictive setback, or prohibitive zoning, where the constraint prohibits any form of soil disturbance.
- f. It has been confirmed that the lands are being transferred to a public land-holding body, e.g. municipality, conservation authority, provincial agency.

## **2.5 Features that Indicate Archaeological Potential has been Removed Within the Study Area:**

The property had potential for archaeological resources based on shoreline, level terrain, rich resources both faunal and floral, well drained soils, historic transportation routes and a history of First Nation occupation, while not known within 1km radius of the Study Area, certainly throughout the Trent Severn System. There are mitigating factors that take away potential despite all of the above.

It was determined upon a site inspection that the property is both heavily disturbed and is excessively wet.

### ***Heavily Disturbed:***

There was major landscaping across the entirety of the property involving grading below topsoil. YNAS was in communication with the Bolton Family who have been long-time family owners and the namesake of the Bolton Corners, where the subject property is found. Ruth and Terry Hunter (daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Bolton) were originally

planning to build a home on this lot in 2011 – 2012 but fell ill and recently sold the property to David and Kathryn Paterson (present-day proponents).

YNAS was also in communication with M.J. Davenport, who is planning and organizing the development of this property. Information was shared about the topsoil stripping. YNAS was informed that the Drain Bros. Excavating company were in charge of the topsoil stripping for Ruth and Terry Hunter (Figure 10, Plates 1, 2). The back-dirt pile that the current owners inherited was moved by them from the east edge of the property to the south edge. The Drain Brothers brought in 3 feet of sand gravel fill and spread it on the property. Plates 5. 9 Figure 10 show the culvert between the subject property and the newly constructed Centre Road (2014). Gravel fill was also brought in for this purpose to raise the roadbed.

In Communication with the Drain Bros. Excavating Company, it was confirmed that extensive topsoil stripping occurred in 2014, 3 feet of fill was added to extend Centre Road down toward the Otonabee River and onto the property (Figure 7). Trees were removed by both the former owners (2014) and the current owners (2020)

In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*, these conditions fall under the category of ‘disturbed’ as described in section 1.3.2 and result in all archaeological potential being removed from the property.

***Excessively Wet Conditions:***

Upon a Site Inspection, it was obvious that the Study Area was excessively wet. The culvert in between Centre Road and the property had a steady flow of water (Figure 10 Plates 9). The western edge of the property, toward the Otonabee River, has standing water (Plates 13, and 14). The water table is so high on this property such that the proponent must have a raised septic bed, and house. Plates 1, 2, 7, 8, 10-13 show the boulders brought in by the current owners and fill brought in by the former owners in order to build a raised foundation for the septic and house.

Under the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*, Section 2.1. Standard 2a,i subsection (i), this property would not need an assessment due to the severity of the wet conditions encountered here. The location relative to the slope and alterations to the property have caused or worsened drainage issues.

### **3.0 STAGE 1 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Stage 1 Methodology**

The Stage 1 background research for the Study Area included an extensive literature review, Land Registry Office land title searches, background history from Curve Lake Mississauga Anishinaabeg Knowledge Keeper – Gitiga Migizi, and a check of the *MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database*. Various maps were generated that present geological, physiographic, soil and topographic data (Figures 6 -8). The Historical atlas map shows past settlement in or near the Study Area (Figure 4). The Stage 1 site visit was done on July

19, 2021, and encompassed the entire property, and photographs were taken at the shore to show the shallow nature of the overlaying soils relative to the Otonabee River water levels. The property was photo-documented see (Figure 10; Plates 1 -14). The weather throughout the site visit was partly cloudy and hot.

When the project was awarded to York North Archaeological Services Inc., notification was sent out to all Seven Williams Treaty First Nations. Three responded: Curve Lake First Nation, Rama First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation. Curve Lake provided a Liaison, Dixie Shilling. The report will be sent to all Seven First Nations for review and comment. Subsequent documents that came to light were shared with the Curve Lake First Nation Liaison.

#### **4.0 STAGE 1 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

The Stage 1 background research has confirmed the potential of finding archaeological resources within the subject areas based on the Standards and Guidelines released in 2011. Namely, the proximity to partly navigable and potable water (Otonabee River), presence of resources (plants, fish, wildlife), well-drained soils, historic transportation routes and long-time Indigenous presence in this area. All Stage 1 procedures were monitored and actively engaged by the Curve Lake First Nation Representative.

The road construction, grubbing by the Drain Brothers, stripping and infilling of a portion of the parcel by the former owners and the subsequent removal of the trees in the southwest corner by the current owners and the movement of the back dirt pile from the east to the south locations represent significant intensive disturbance over the entirety of the property. In discussions on site with the Curve Lake First Nation Liaison, YNAS staff archaeologists and the property owners and in light of background information on soil disturbance potential has been downgraded.

The potential of finding archaeological resources has been completely removed due to major landscaping involving grading below topsoil. The land alterations were conducted in order to mitigate against the excessively wet conditions encountered on this property. Fill was added to the Study Area in the amount of 3 feet of sand and gravel. Given the high water levels the township has stipulated that both the septic bed and house have to be above grade. The proponent will have to bring in boulders and more fill to create a foundation that will house the raised septic system and even more fill to raise the house above the septic bed.

#### **5.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the Stage 1 background research and the onsite visit and in light of significant past soil disturbance by both the former owners and the current owners the archaeological integrity of the Study Area is such that the archaeological integrity has been impacted to remove potential for intact archaeological resources to exist within the confines of the Studied Areas. No further archaeological assessment is warranted or required for the current Study Area.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the *Standards and Guidelines* issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
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 alterations 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. C4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2001, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Register of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Angus, James T.

1998 *A Respectable Ditch: A History of the Trent Severn Waterway, 1833 – 1920*.  
McGill-Queens University Press.

Bolton Family, Personal Communication dated July 19, 2021

Brock University (2021) Source for Figure 1

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

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. University of Toronto Press.  
Toronto. Map 2715

Cole, A.O.C.

1975 Historical Sketch of The County of Peterborough. In *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County 1825-1875*, edited by A.O.C. Cole. The Peterborough Historical Atlas Foundation Inc., Peterborough, Canada.

Cooper, Charles

2014 <https://railwaypages.com/peterborough-county>, accessed July 21, 2021.

Delledonne, Bob

1999 *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield: A History of the Village*. Published by the Lakefield Historical Society. Lakefield, Ontario.

Drain Brothers Excavating Company, shared their Invoice on the job done for the former owners in 2014

Dreimanis, Aleksis.

1977 Late Wisconsin Glacial Retreat in the Great Lakes Region, North America. In *Amerinds and Their Paleo-environments in Northeastern North America*. Edited by Walter S. Newman and Bert Salwin. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* Volume, 288:70-89. Engage Engineering, Figure 3

Ecclestone, Miles.

1985 The Physical Landscape. In *Peterborough and the Kawarthas*. (edited by: Peter Adams and Colin Taylor) Heritage Publications (A Division of Gould Graphic Services Ltd.). Peterborough, Ontario.

Gillespie, J. and C. J. Acton

1981 *Soils of Peterborough County. Report No. 45*. Ontario Institute of Pedology. Agriculture Canada Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Department of Land Resources Science. University of Guelph.

Google Earth Pro

2021 Source for elevation readings for Study Area

ITAS Indian Treaties and Surrenders.

1818 *Treaty No: 20:48-49. Volume 1*. Printed by Brown Chamberlain, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. Ottawa. (Coles Reprint 1971).

Johnson, Leo A.

1973 *History of the County of Ontario: 1615-1875*. Corporation of the County of Ontario.



Karrow, P.F., T.W. Anderson, A.H. Clarke, L.D. Delorme and M.R. Sreenivasa  
1975 Stratigraphy, Palaeontology and the Age of Lake Algonquin in Southern Ontario.  
*Quaternary Research 5(1): 56-87.*

Marich, A. S. 2016. Quaternary Geology of Lindsay and Peterborough areas, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File 6321, 59P.)

McCormick, Rob.

2013 'Bolton Corners unveiled on River Road as Peterborough County's Newest Community'. In *Peterborough Examiner*. Thursday, August 1, 2013.  
<https://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/news/peterborough-region/2013/08/01/bolton-corners-unveiled-on-river-rd-as-peterborough-county-s-newest-community.html>

Ministry of Mines and Resources NTS 31D8 1:50,000 Topographic Map Produced by the Canada Centre for Mapping Department of Energy Mines and Resources

MHSTCI - Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries  
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

2021 Archaeological Sites Database Search, accessed on July 9, 2021.

Migizi, G., and Kapyrka, J.

2015 Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In *Peterborough Archaeology*, Dirk Verhulst, editor, pp.127-136. Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

M. J. Davenport & Associates Limited Source of Figure 3, 9, 10)

Onland.ca.

Abstract/Parcel Register Book: Peterborough Region (45), Douro, Book 119, Concession 9 to 13. Pages 100 – 110. 2021. [www.onland.ca](http://www.onland.ca).

Paterson, David & Kathryn

2021 Letter explaining their activities on site in 2020

The Peterborough Heritage Property list

Rowe, J. S.

1972 *Forest Regions of Canada*. Department of the Environment, Canadian Forestry Service Publication No. 1300, Ottawa.

Theberge, Clifford, and Elaine Theberge.

1982 *At the Edge of the Shield. A History of Smith Township 1818 – 1980*. Smith Township Historical Committee.

Trail, Catharine Parr Strickland

1836 *Backwoods of Canada: Being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer, Illustrative of the Domestic Economy of British America.* Clowes and Sons. (just check book for referencing)

## 8.0 FIGURES

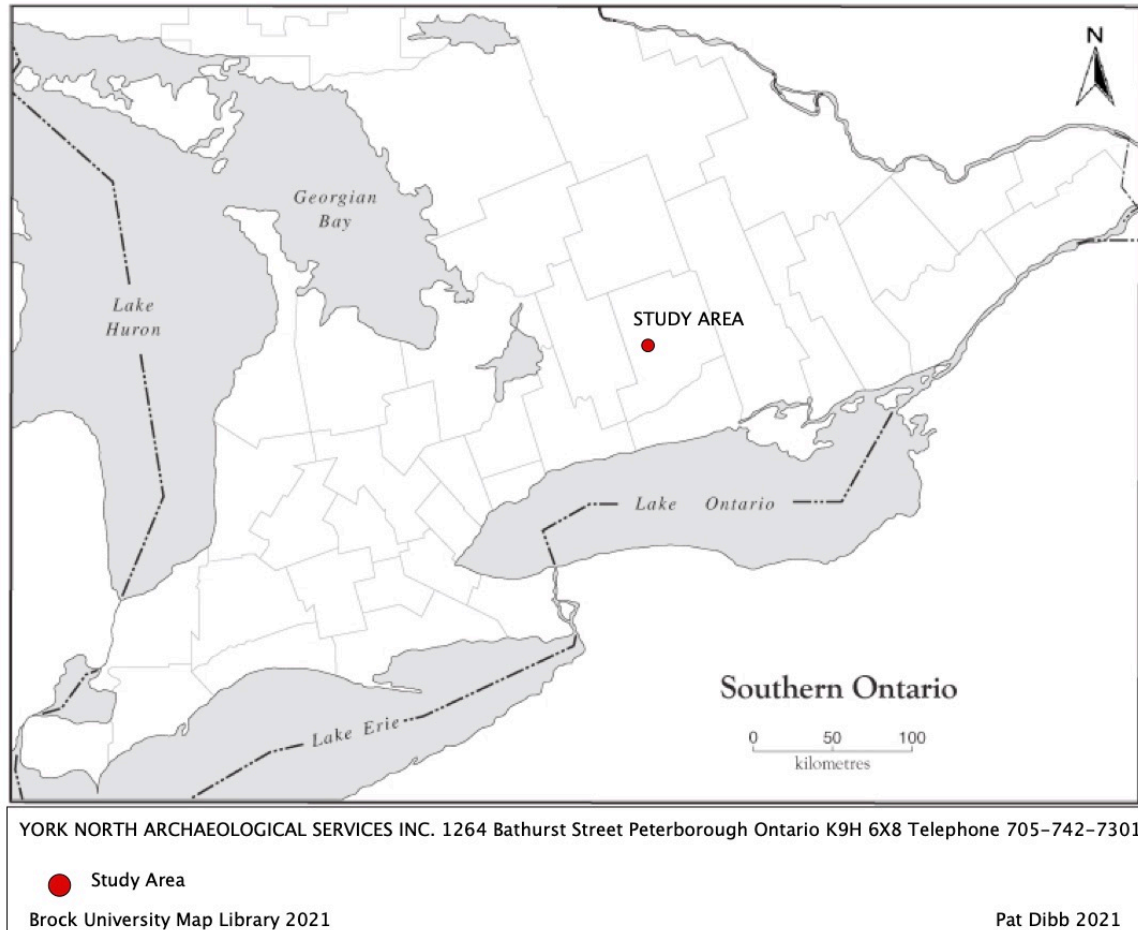


Figure 1: Location of the Study Area in Relation to Southern Ontario (Brock University 2021).

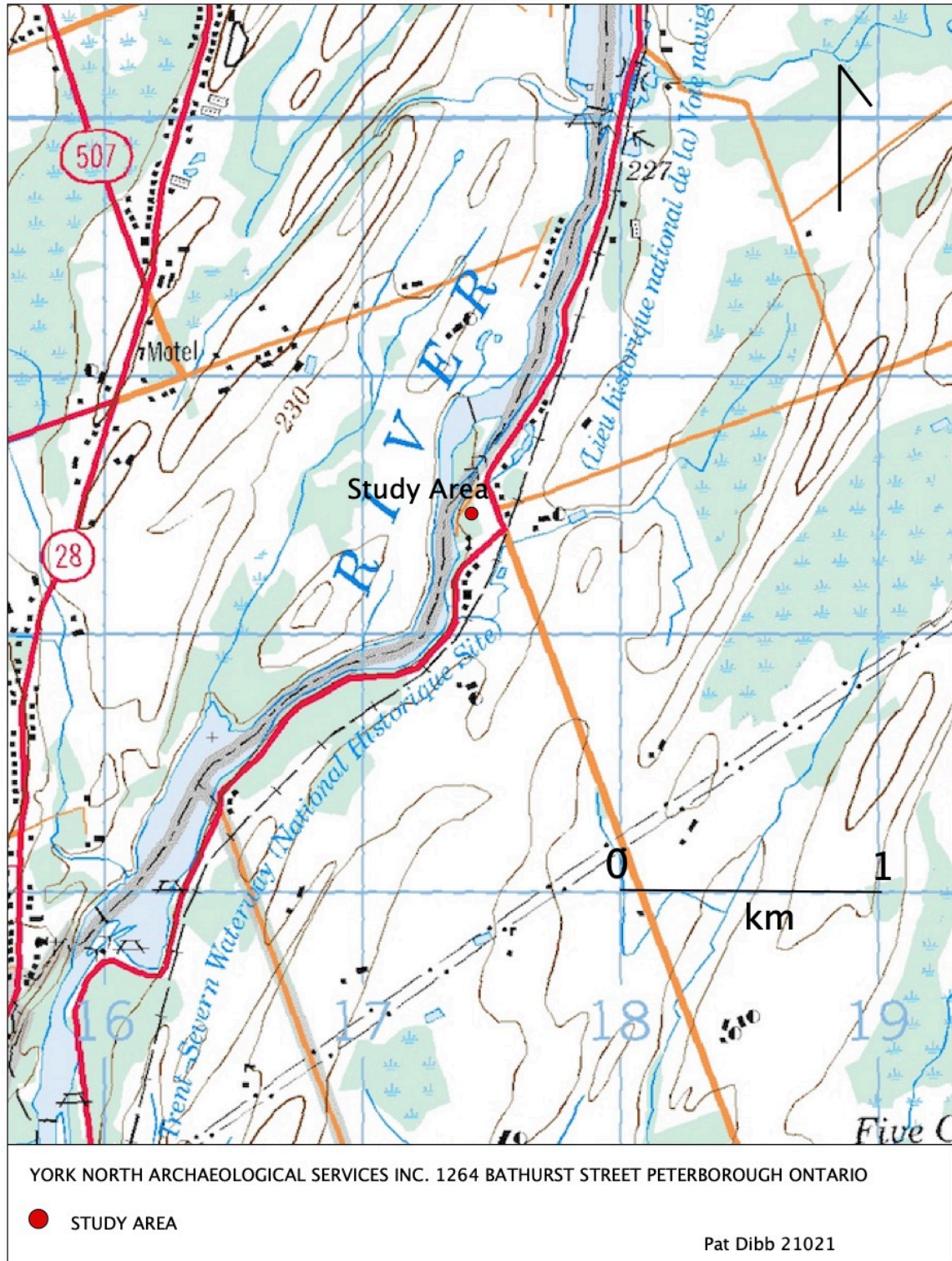


Figure 2: Location of the Study Area in Relation to the Otonabee River, south of Lakefield (NTS map 31D8) 1:50,000 Produced by the Canada Centre for Mapping Department of Energy, Mines and Resource.)

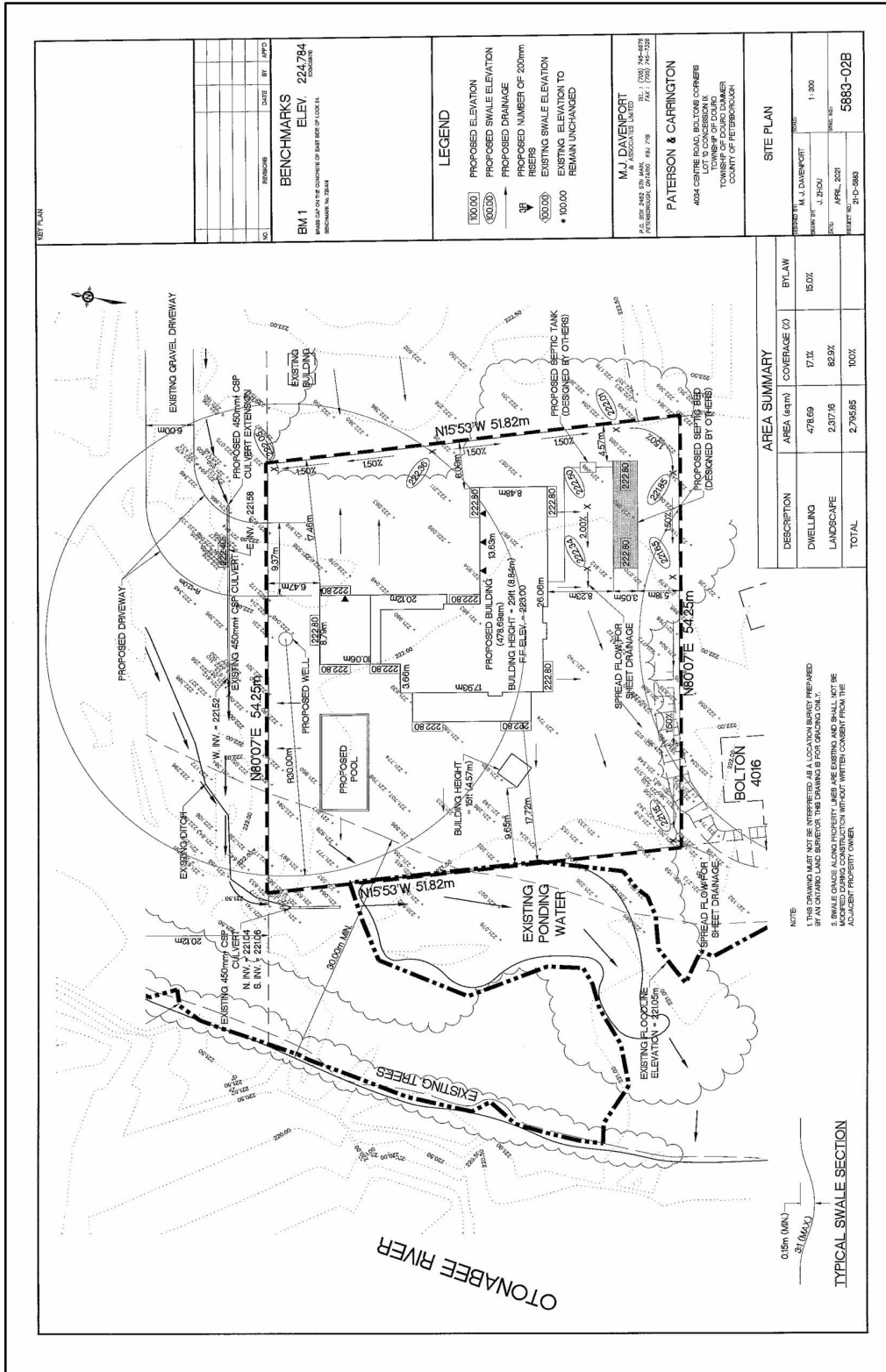


Figure 3: Survey Plan Map for 4034 Centre Road (M. J. Davenport & Ass. Limited)





Figure 4: Location of Study Area on a Historic Map of Douro Township (Peterborough Historical Atlas 1825 – 1875, Douro Township).

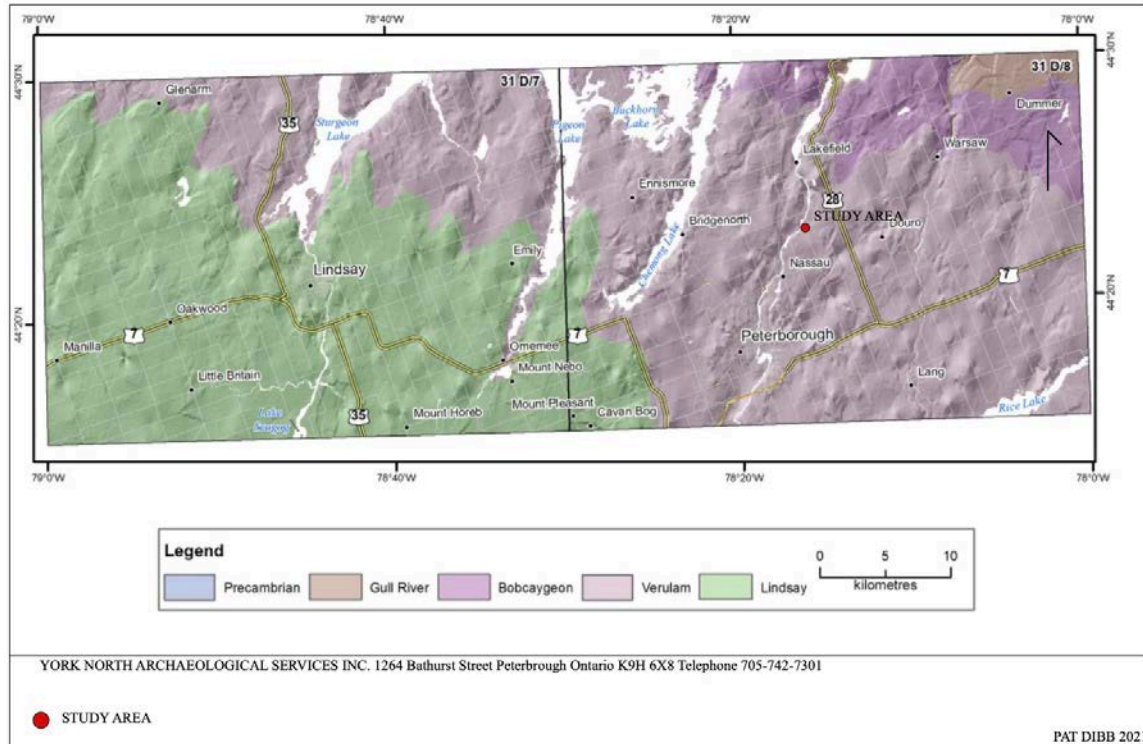


Figure 5: Physiography Map of the Study Area and Surrounding Area (Marich, A. S. 2016. Quaternary Geology of Lindsay and Peterborough areas, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File 6321, 59P.)



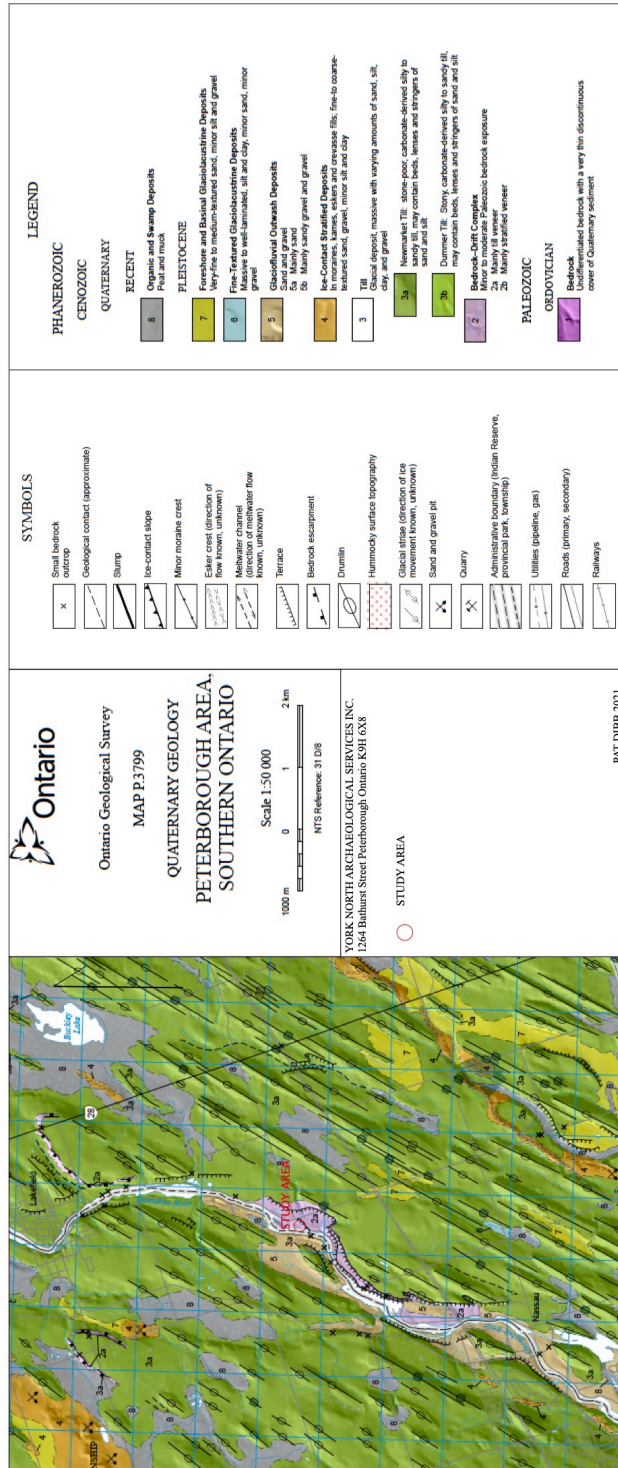


Figure 6 Topographic Map, Area (Marich, A. S. 2016. Quaternary Geology of Lindsay and Peterborough areas, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File 6321, 59P.)



Figure 7 Air Photograph showing disturbed areas in 2021 relative to current property conditions in 2020



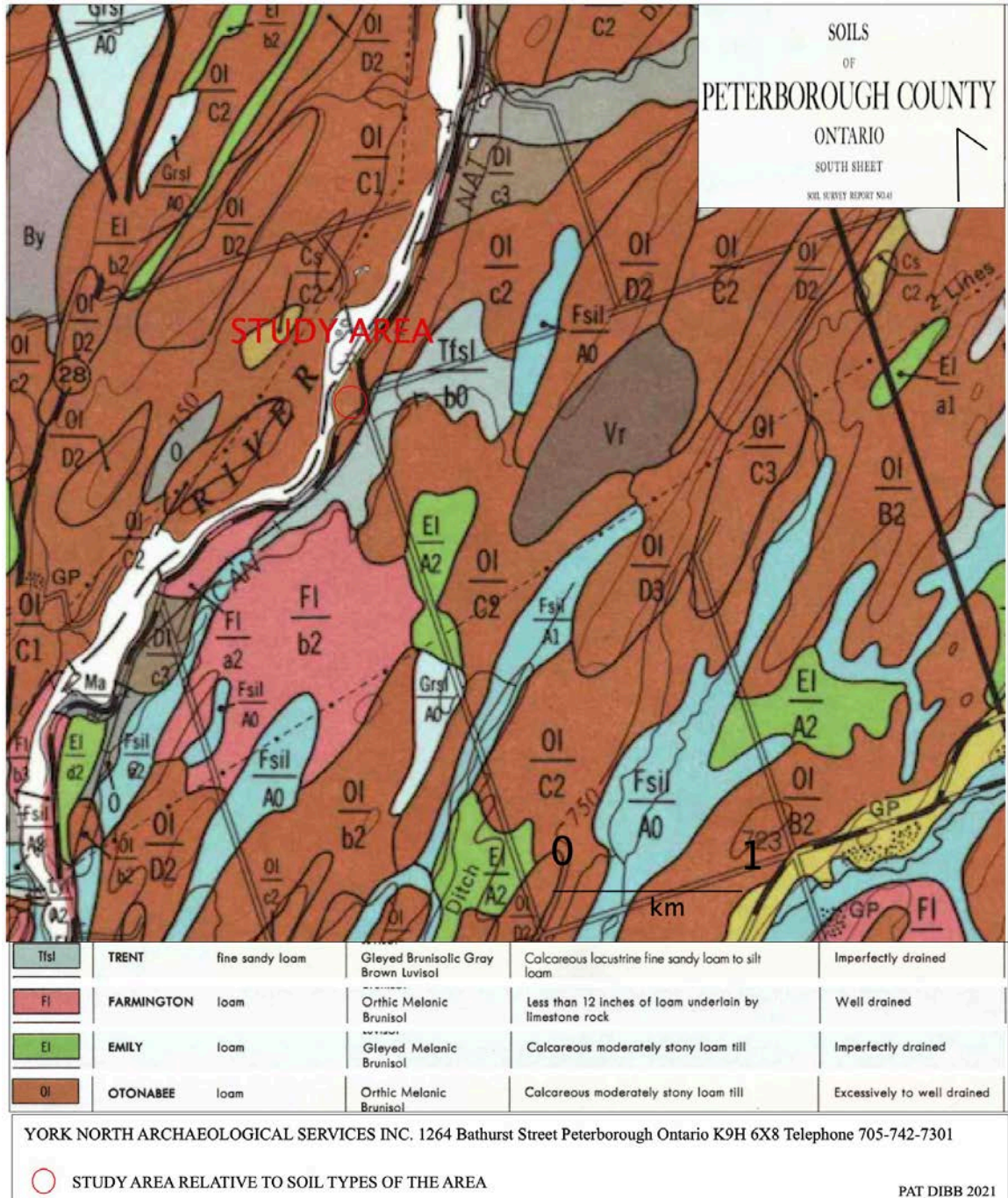


Figure 8: Soils Map of the Study Area (Soils of Peterborough County, South Sheet Report #45).

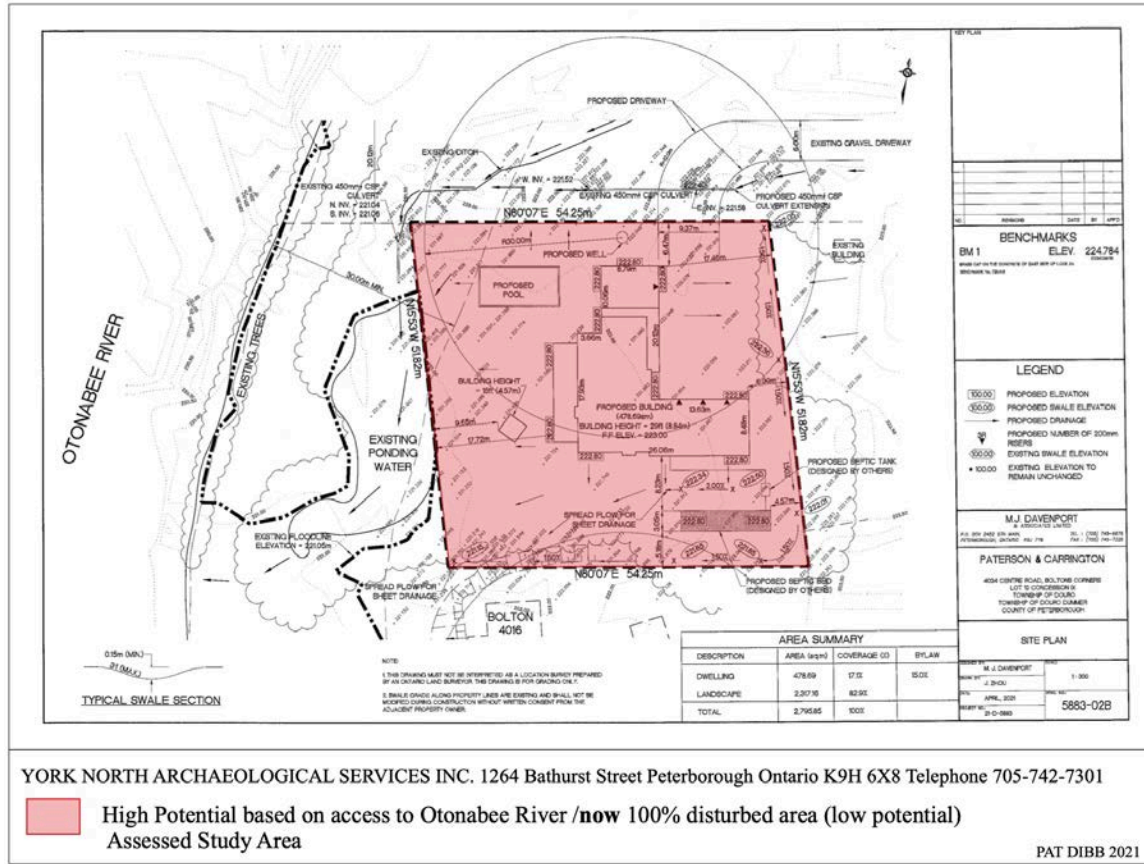


Figure 9: Potential Map showing area assessed (M. J. Davenport & Ass. Limited)



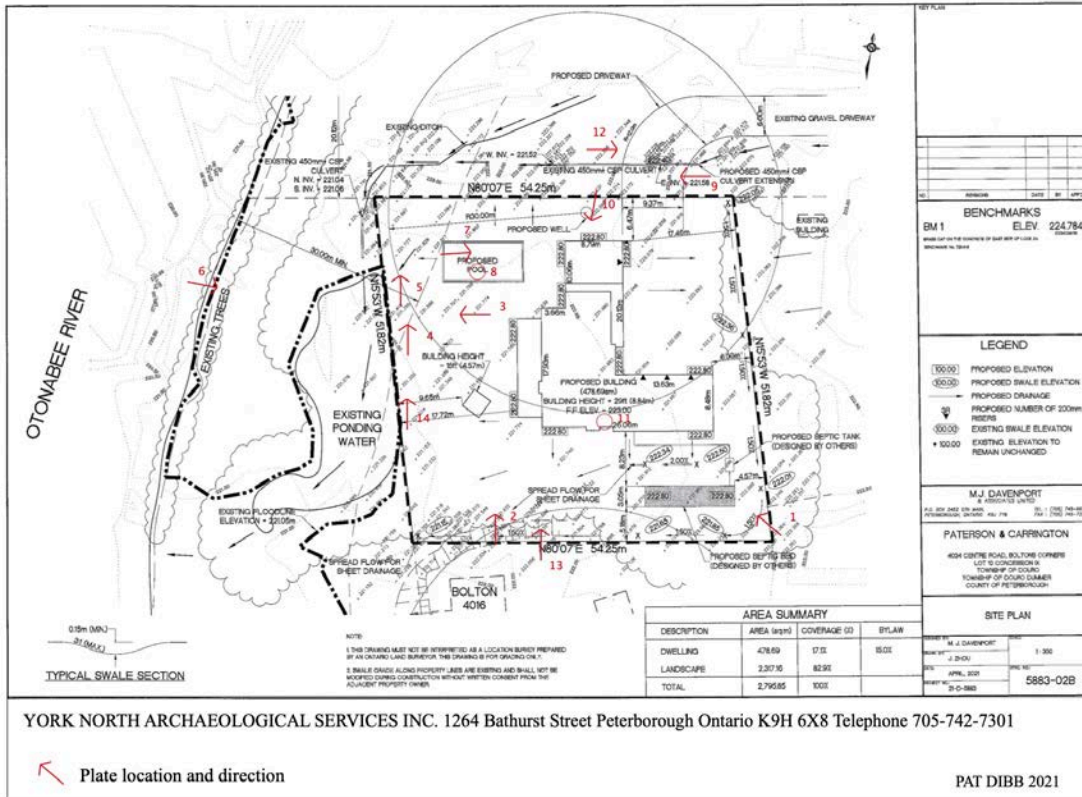


Figure 10: Plate map showing the location and directions of plates found within this report (M. J. Davenport & Ass. Limited)

## 9.0 PLATES



Plate 1 View toward the west from the southeast corner of the property, (note the playhouse does not form part of the property)



Plate 2 View toward the northeast take from the southwest corner, note the back dirt pile which has been moved from the east edge to the southern portion of the property.



Plate 3 View toward the Otonabee River taken from the south side of the pile of boulders found on site





Plate 4 View along the western edge of the property looking northwest



Plate 5 View along the western edge of the property looking to the northwest corner





Plate 6 View from the lowest step of the dock looking east toward the shipping Container, note that the shoreline is more than 2m from the water level



Plate 7 View toward the houses in the distance and the road, taken from the northwest corner





Plate 8 View close up of the fill in front of the shipping container



Plate 9 View along the northern edge of the property along the ditch to the right of the YNAS crewmember, the road to the right of the ditch has been infilled to raise it above the poorly drained soil in that area of the property





Plate 10 View from the north side of the boulder pile toward the road and the Southern buildings



Plate 11 Typical soil make-up, note the heavy gravel content





Plate 12 View up the road toward County Road 32 facing east



Plate 13 View from the south side of the back dirt pile, note the standing water





Plate 14 View west along the western edge of the Study Area, note the standing water

#### 10.0 Record of Finds

There were no archaeological resources found during the Stage 1 assessment

#### 11.0 Documents Generated

Field notes,  
Plates  
Maps listed in the Table of contents

#### 12.0 First Nation Engagement (See Supplementary Document)