



June 13, 2012

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 5783 Bloomington Road, Town of Whitchurch- Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario

Submitted to:

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of Fabian Papa and Partners conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for an approximately 11.5 hectare development property located at 5783 Bloomington Road, part of Lot 10 Concession 8, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, in the Regional Municipality of York. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of a filling permit application to the Municipality of York. The project location is divided into three distinct phases based on the timing of filling permit submission and on future potential development.

Based on the Stage 1 archaeological assessment previously conducted by Golder (2010), the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high on these properties. Phase 1 and 2 of the project location were found to have been extensively disturbed by gravel extraction and were determined to have no archaeological potential. Phase 3 of the project location was also found to be partially disturbed by gravel extraction. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended in the Phase 3 section of the project location for all remaining areas determined not previously disturbed that may be impacted by future potential development.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to conduct a field survey of the study area and identify and document any archaeological resources. The Stage 2 survey was conducted on May 10, 2012 under the supervision of Dr. Carla Parslow (P243) of Golder. The Stage 2 field survey did not result in the recovery of any archaeological material or the identification of any archaeological sites. **No further assessment is recommended for this 11.5 acre study area.**

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter of concurrence with the results presented in this report to the proponent.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.



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Acknowledgments

Proponent Contact	Paolo F. Albanese, P.Eng., Fabian Papa and Partners
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Robert Von Bitter, B.A.



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder, on behalf of Fabian Papa and Partners, conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for an approximately 11.5 hectare site located at 5783 Bloomington Road, part of Lot 10 Concession 8, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, in the Regional Municipality of York (Figure 1). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of a filling permit application to the Municipality of York. The project location is divided into three distinct phases based on the timing of filling permit submission and on future potential development. A grading plan is provided in Appendix A for the parcel of land subject to this Stage 2 assessment.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to conduct a field survey of the study area and identify and document any archaeological resources. The Stage 2 survey was conducted on May 10, 2012. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken under archaeological consulting license P218 issued to Dr. Scott Martin of Golder by the MTCS. Permission to enter the property for the purposes of the field survey was granted by Mr. Paolo F. Albanese of Fabian Papa and Partners.

1.2 Historical Context

Whitchurch Township was established in 1792 as part of one of the original 19 counties of the province – the County of York – by John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Whitchurch Township was initially surveyed from 1800 to 1802 by John Stegman and this survey also established the network of concession roads (north-south) and sideroads (east-west) that still exist to this day. Settlers arrived in the late 18th to early 19th century and included homesteaders, squatters given legal rights, Quaker and Mennonite families and Hessian (German) soldiers granted land by the British for services rendered during the American War of Independence (Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville 2012).

Abraham Stouffer purchased 600 acres of land in the southeast corner of the township in 1805 and established saw and grist mills. Soon a hamlet grew up around Stouffer's mills, which was then known as Stoufferville. Within a decade of Stouffer establishing his mills, 55 families are recorded as settling in the community (Barkey 1977: 4). In 1832, when the post office was established, the name was shortened to Stouffville. Whitchurch and Stouffville were amalgamated in 1971.

The study area is located immediately west of the historic community of Bloomington. Evidence of Euro-Canadian settlement in Bloomington extends back to the early 19th century. The first land grantee of the area was Ebenezer Jones, who received 200 acres in 1804 (Lot 11, Concession 8). The early settlers of the area included Quakers, Mennonites and United Empire Loyalists (Barkey 1993). The hamlet of Bloomington developed fully in the mid 19th century. S. Patterson served as the first postmaster of Bloomington from 1863 to 1870 and in its prime the community was home to woodworking shops, blacksmiths, weavers, a watch repair shop, a photographic studio, a post office and a general store. Barkey (1993) notes that in 1893 the population of Bloomington was 75, with a miniscule increase to 84 persons when her book was published in 1993.



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The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* indicates that the entirety of the study area was intensively occupied and farmed. The original Stage 1 study area included three late 19th century occupied historic lots with residences and farmed fields indicated. The study area also includes remnants of a historic rail bed that crossed through the southwestern portion. This rail line was a part of the Midland Railway Company of Canada's line (later Grand Trunk Railway, CN Rail). This section was a part of the line between Stouffville and Jackson's Point. Opened in 1877, this section of line operated until 1928 (Andreae 1996). The tracks were lifted after that and today very little indication of the rail bed exists in the area.

The area subject to Stage 2 survey is located on Lot 10, Concession 8, owned in 1878 by Joseph Lemon (Figure 2). One structure is illustrated on this lot on the 1878 map, in an area determined during the Stage 1 assessment to be previously disturbed by aggregate extraction activities (Golder Associates Ltd. 2010).

1.3 Archaeological Context

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys in the Regional Municipality of York have demonstrated that the area was intensively utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. Table 1 summarizes the culture history of Regional Municipality of York, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). According to the Ontario Archaeological Site Database (ASDB), of the total 10 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (Table 2) including eight classified as pre-contact Aboriginal in nature, one Euro-Canadian historic and one multi-component (personal communication, R. von Bitter January 27th, 2010). Given the proximity of tributaries of the Little Rouge Creek and the registered Aboriginal sites, the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate to high.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Regional Municipality of York

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Palaeo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Palaeo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages



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Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AlGt-157	Radcliffe	midden	Late Woodland
AlGt-291	5b-1	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal
AlGt-292	5b-2	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal
AlGt-293	5c-1	campsite	Late Archaic
AlGt-294	5c-2	findspot/homestead	pre-Contact Aboriginal/Euro Canadian
AlGt-295	5c-3	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal
AlGt-296	5c-4	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal
AlGt-297	5c-5	findspot	Euro Canadian
AlGt-298	5c-6	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal
AlGt-300	-	findspot	pre-Contact Aboriginal

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted by Golder in 2010. Golder applied archaeological potential criteria used by the MTCS to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high on these properties. For pre-contact Aboriginal sites this determination is made due to the presence of nearby water sources and suitable soils for pre-contact Aboriginal agricultural practices. The historic Euro-Canadian potential was deemed to be moderate to high due to documentation indicating early 19th century occupation. However, background research on the study area resulted in the determination that the proposed area has been previously disturbed by 20th century development impacts. Phase 1 and 2 of the project location have been extensively disturbed by gravel extraction and were determined to have no archaeological potential and do not require archaeological field assessment. Phase 3 of the project location has also been partially disturbed by gravel extraction and also exhibits areas characterized as wetlands. These identified areas were determined to have no archaeological potential and will not require archaeological field assessment. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended in the Phase 3 section of the project location for all remaining areas determined not previously disturbed that may be impacted by future development (Golder Associates Ltd. 2010).



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field survey was conducted on April 20 and May 10, 2012. On April 20, 2012 a field crew arrived on site to find the ploughed areas requiring pedestrian survey to be not weathered. Additionally, some areas were in need of further ploughing. A crew returned to the study area on May 10, 2012, after all areas were ploughed to MTCS standards and all ploughed areas were well weathered. The Stage 2 survey commenced on May 10, 2012. The weather during the survey was partially cloudy and cool and visibility was excellent; at no times were conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. The Stage 2 survey was conducted using a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit survey. The pedestrian survey method was used to survey the ploughed agricultural fields. The pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals. In the event an artifact was identified the survey interval was reduced to one metre within 20 metres of the identified artifact. The areas of manicured and overgrown lawn were assessed using the shovel test pit survey method at five metre intervals. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and dug approximately five centimetres into the sterile subsoil. In the event an artifact was identified the survey interval was reduced to one metre around the positive test pit and a one metre test unit excavated if deemed necessary.

Areas deemed to be poorly drained or previously disturbed were encountered and will be discussed in further detail below.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the Stage 2 field survey no archaeological artifacts or sites were identified. Data generated from the Stage 2 survey will be stored digitally and on hard copies at Golder's Whitby, Ontario office (Table 3).

Table 3: Fabian Papa Stage 2 Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder offices in Whitby	In original field book and photocopied in project file
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder offices in Whitby	In original field book and photocopied in project file
Maps Provided by Client	Golder offices in Whitby	Stored in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder offices in Whitby	Stored digitally in project file

Two large poorly drained areas were documented on the study area; these areas are illustrated in Figure 3 and Plates 1, 2 and 8. It is likely these areas relate to previous extraction activities

During the course of the test pit survey areas of previous disturbance were identified. The nature of this disturbance was documented as the previous removal of topsoil (Plate 6). Further areas of disturbance were noted related to agricultural activities (Plate 7) and unnatural terracing due to previous land modification (Plate 8).

Figure 3 illustrates the study area including areas of pedestrian and test pit survey, areas of previous disturbance and poorly drained areas. It is estimated that approximately 75% of the study area subject to the Stage 2 assessment was found to be previously disturbed due to aggregate extraction (Golder Associates Ltd. 2010). During the Stage 2 assessment approximately 14% of the area was subject to pedestrian survey, approximately 5% was found to be poorly drained, approximately 5% found to be previously disturbed and approximately 1% was subject to the test pit survey. Photographs of survey activities, areas of previous disturbance and poorly drained areas are illustrated in Plates 1-7.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment previously conducted by Golder determined that archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic sites was deemed to be moderate to high on this study area (Golder Associates Ltd. 2010). For pre-contact Aboriginal sites this determination is made due to the presence of nearby water sources and suitable soils for pre-contact Aboriginal agricultural practices. The historic Euro-Canadian potential was deemed to be moderate to high due to documentation indicating early 19th century occupation.

Despite the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic archaeological material, during the Stage 2 field survey no archaeological artifacts or sites were identified.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 field assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites and as a result no further assessment is recommended. This recommendation is supported by criteria set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter of concurrence with the results presented in this report to the proponent.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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*.

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.



7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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2010 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Camrock Development Corporation, 5783 Bloomington Road, Part of Lot 10, Concession 8, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York*. Report on file at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario

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1988 *Topographic Map Sheet 31 D/3: Newmarket* (Edition 5). Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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Miles and Company

1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury and Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario*. 1996 reprint. Wilson's Publishing Company and APMIST Enterprises Ltd., Canada.

Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

2010 *A Brief History of Whitchurch-Stouffville*. <http://www.townofws.com/history2.asp>. Accessed May 31, 2012.



8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Poorly drained area, facing north



Plate 2: Poorly drained area, facing west



Plate 3: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing west



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5783 BLOOMINGTON ROAD



Plate 4: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing east



Plate 5: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing north



Plate 6: Test pit showing shallow subsoil due to topsoil being previously removed, facing down



Plate 7: Unnatural terracing due to previous disturbance, facing northwest



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5783 BLOOMINGTON ROAD

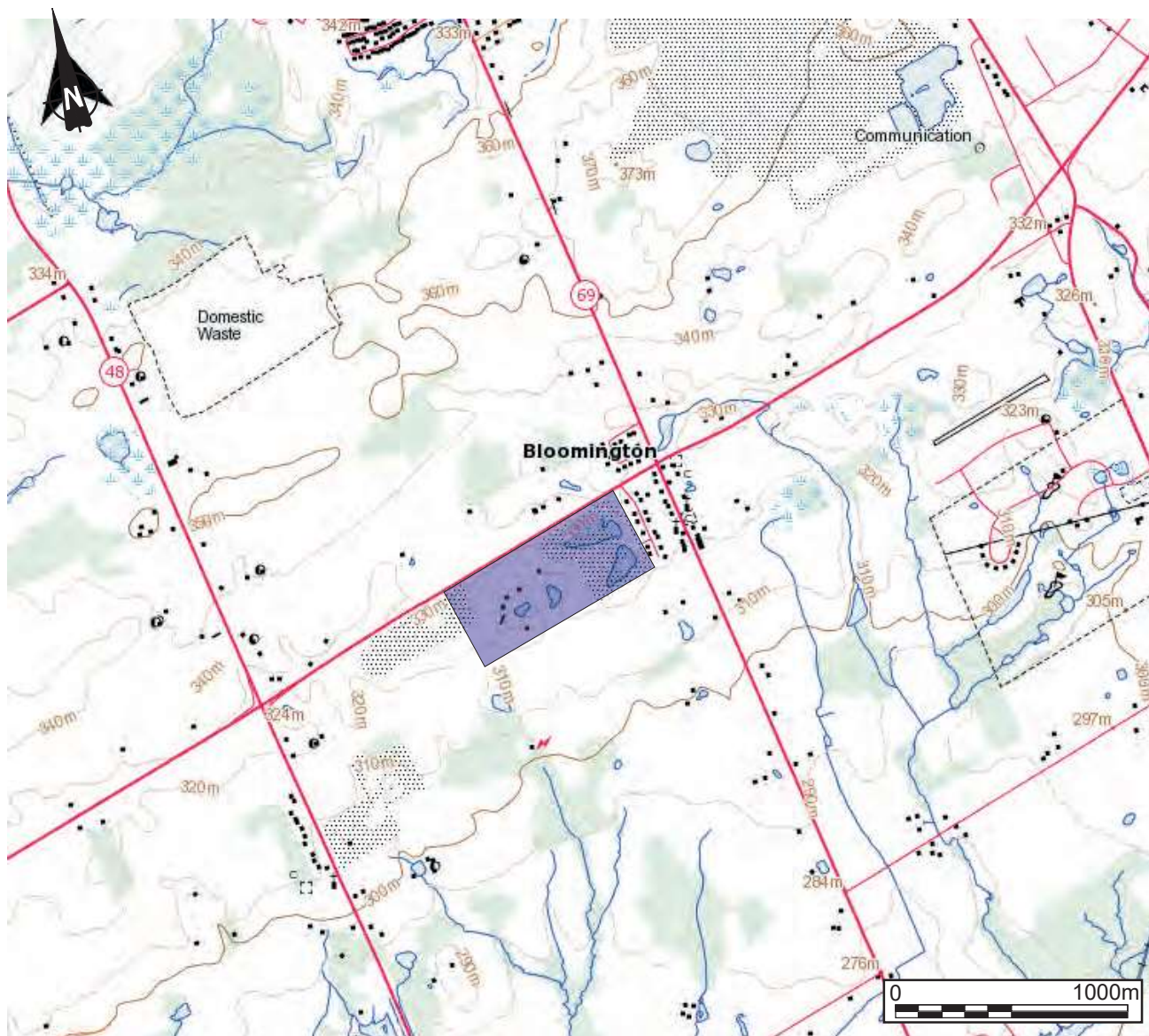


Plate 8: View of study area with area of previous disturbance noted at top left, facing northwest



9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



LEGEND

 -Study Area

REFERENCE

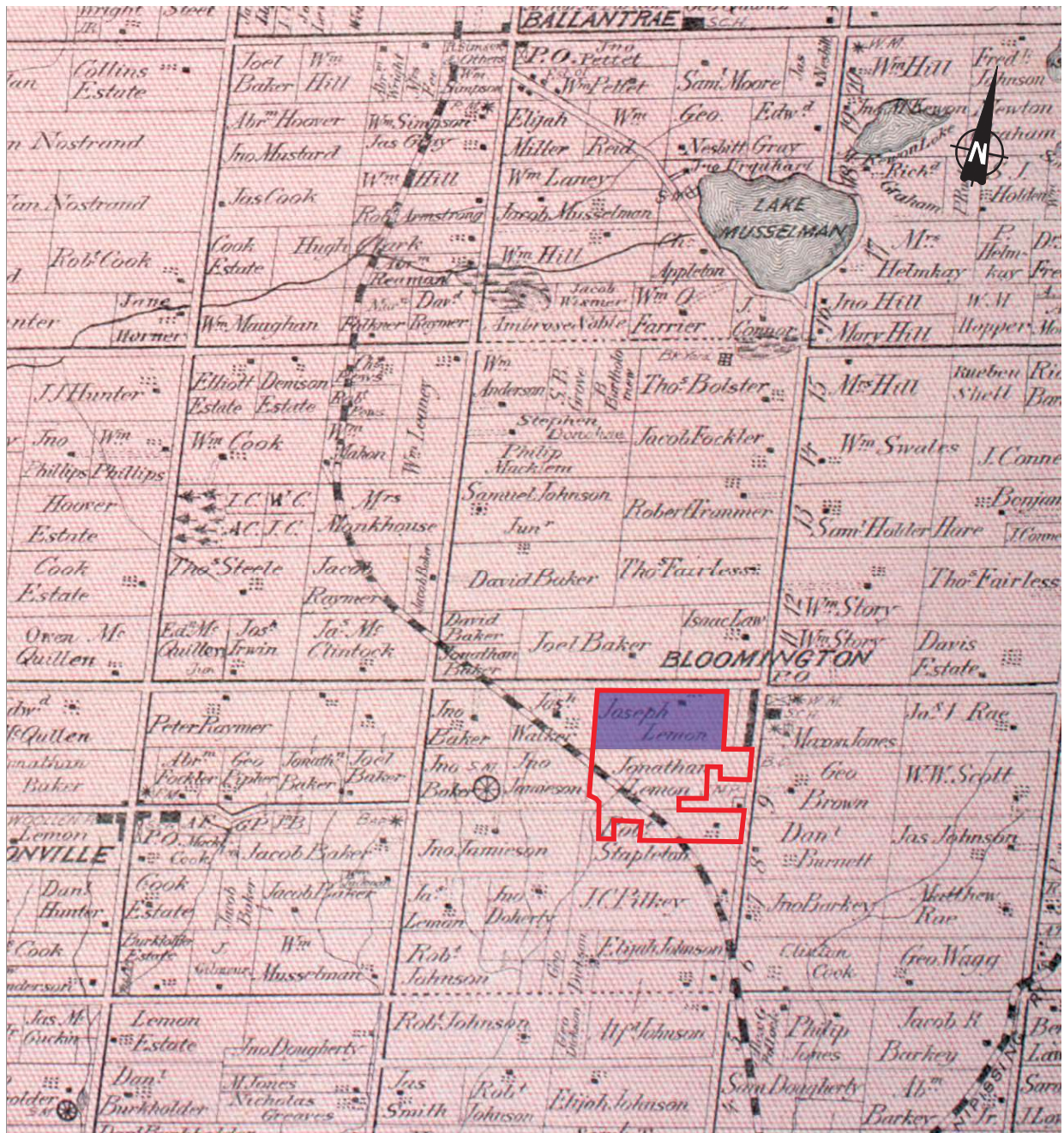
DRAWING BASED ON
Government of Canada
1988 *Topographic Map Sheet 31D/3: Newmarket (Edition 5)*.
Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources
Canada, Ottawa.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ
IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 5783 Bloomington Road Regional Municipality of York, Ontario	
TITLE		Location of Study Area	
		PROJECT No.	12-1154-0003
		FILE No.	1211540003-R01001
		SCALE	As shown REV.
CADD	JLD	Apr. 19/12	Figure 1
CHECK			



LEGEND



Area previously subject to Stage 1 assessment



Area of Stage 2 field survey

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

Miles and Company

1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury and Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario.* 1996 reprint. Wilson's Publishing Company and APMIST Enterprises Ltd., Canada.

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PROJECT

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
5783 Bloomington Road
Regional Municipality of York, Ontario**

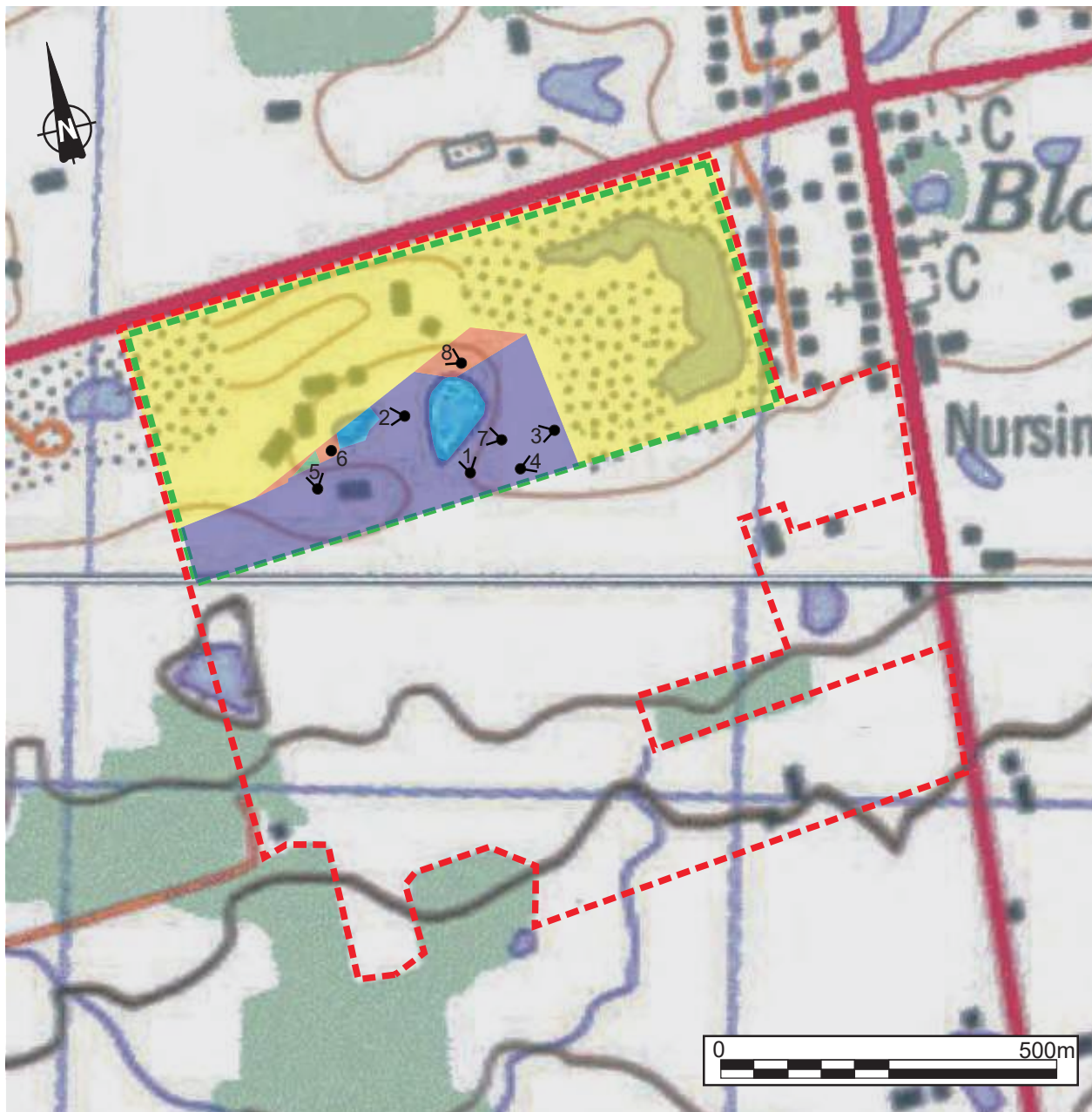
TITLE

**Portion of the 1878 Historic Map of the
Township of Whitchurch**



PROJECT No.	12-1154-0003	FILE No.	1211540003-R01002
CADD	JLD	May 31/12	SCALE N/A REV.
CHECK			

Figure 2



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Area previously subject to Stage 1 assessment | | Area determined in Stage 1 to have no archaeological potential |
| | Current Stage 2 study area | | Area of Stage 2 pedestrian survey |
| | Photo location and direction | | Area of Stage 2 test pit survey |
| | | | Area of previous disturbance |
| | | | Poorly drained area |

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Field Director's notes

Government of Canada
1988 *Topographic Map Sheet 31D/3: Newmarket (Edition 5)*.
Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources
Canada, Ottawa.

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 5783 Bloomington Road Regional Municipality of York, Ontario			
TITLE		Stage 2 Assessment Methods			
		PROJECT No.	12-1154-0003	FILE No.	1211540003-R01003
		SCALE		As shown	REV.
		CADD	JLD	June 6/12	
		CHECK			
		Figure 3			





10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder, by Fabian Papa and Partners. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).



Report Signature Page

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JLD/JW/gf/gr

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APPENDIX A

Site Grading Plan

At Golder Associates we strive to be the most respected global company providing consulting, design, and construction services in earth, environment, and related areas of energy. Employee owned since our formation in 1960, our focus, unique culture and operating environment offer opportunities and the freedom to excel, which attracts the leading specialists in our fields. Golder professionals take the time to build an understanding of client needs and of the specific environments in which they operate. We continue to expand our technical capabilities and have experienced steady growth with employees who operate from offices located throughout Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, and South America.

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