THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 1644 NASH ROAD,
PART OF LOT 31, CONCESSION 3,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DARLINGTON,
MUNICIPALITY OF CLARINGTON,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

(original)
THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 1644 NASH ROAD, PART OF LOT 31, CONCESSION 3, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DARLINGTON, MUNICIPALITY OF CLARINGTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM (original)

Prepared by

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P.I.F. Number P361-0110-2017
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT 1
   1.1 Introduction And Development Context 1
   1.2 Archaeological Context And Property Location 1
   1.3 Historical Context 3

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT 3
   2.1 Field Methods 3
   2.2 Record of Finds 4
   2.3 Analysis and Conclusions 4

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE 4
   3.1 Recommendations 4
   3.2 Compliance Advice 4

4.0 MAPS
   Figure 1 Location of the Subject Property 5
   Figure 2 Subject Property Survey Plan 6
   Figure 3 1878 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of Darlington Township 7
   Figure 4 Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques 8

5.0 IMAGES
   Plate 1 1644 Nash Road, Front 9
   Plate 2 1644 Nash Road, West Side 9
   Plate 3 1644 Nash Road, Front 9
   Plate 4 1644 Nash Road, Rear 9
   Plate 5 1644 Nash Road, Rear 9
   Plate 6 1644 Nash Road, Garage and Carport 9

6.0 REFERENCES 10

PROJECT PERSONNEL
Project & Field Director Chris Brown (License P361)
Report Preparation Richard Sutton (License P013)
Field Assistants Chris Bell, Andrew Holmes
SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1644 Nash Road, Part Of Lot 31, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Darlington, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1 background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey. The archaeological assessment was required in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of these lands.

The 0.14 hectare subject property consists of a small residential lot. The potentially undisturbed sections of this small parcel of land were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals in June, 2017.

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this 0.14 hectare parcel of land is required.
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1644 Nash Road, Part Of Lot 31, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Darlington, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1 background research: and Stage 2, archaeological survey. The archaeological assessment was required in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of these lands.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P361, issued to Chris Brown. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The 0.14 hectare subject property is located in Courtice, on the north side of Nash Road 35 metres west of Trulls Road (Figure 1 and 2). The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P261), on June 20, 2017.

The subject property consists of a small residential lot. The property contains a one and a half story frame house with a detached garage and paved driveway. The house is partially surrounded by lawn areas and a garden.

This property is situated within the till plain of the South Slopes physiographic region (Putnam and Chapman 1984: 172). This region is the south slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and gently slopes southward to Lake Ontario. In this area, the South Slopes is faintly drumlinized and has a gently undulating topography with well drained loam and sandy loam soils.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands situated within a 1km metre radius of the subject property. Data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s online digital data base. The on line search indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. The background research indicated that there are 3 previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The closest registered site is the McCelland site (AIGq-40), which is located 600 metres west of the subject property.
Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borden Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Affinity</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Current Development Review Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algq-40</td>
<td>Mccelland</td>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algq-38</td>
<td>Balson</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algq-175</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-Contact</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Further CHVI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>TIME RANGE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALEO-INIAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Fluted</td>
<td>9000 - 8500 B.C.</td>
<td>Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Non-fluted</td>
<td>8500 - 7500 B.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHAIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Nettling</td>
<td>8000 - 7000 B.C.</td>
<td>Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifurcate Based</td>
<td>7000 - 6000 B.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton</td>
<td>6000 - 2500 B.C.</td>
<td>Transition to Territorial Settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Narrow Point</td>
<td>2500 - 1800 B.C.</td>
<td>More Diverse Resource Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad Point</td>
<td>1800 - 1500 B.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small Point</td>
<td>1500 - 800 B.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Meadowood and Middlesex</td>
<td>1000 - 300 B.C.</td>
<td>Introduction of Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Point Peninsula</td>
<td>300 B.C.- 700 A.D.</td>
<td>Long Distance Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Princess Point</td>
<td>500 - 900 A.D.</td>
<td>Early Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Iroquoian</td>
<td>900 - 1275 A.D.</td>
<td>Transition to Village Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Iroquoian</td>
<td>1275 - 1400 A.D.</td>
<td>Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Late Iroquoian</td>
<td>1400 - 1650 A.D.</td>
<td>Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga</td>
<td>1700 - 1875 A.D.</td>
<td>Social Displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
<td>1800 A.D.- present</td>
<td>European Settlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties, Ontario* (Beldon & Company 1878). The subject property is located on Part of Lot 31, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Darlington. This lot was owned at that time by Jason Reynolds who lived in a homestead situated north of the subject property (Figure 3). A schoolhouse was located west of the subject property.

Durham County was created in 1792. It was composed of the townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Cavan, Darlington, Clarke and Hope, and portions of what is now Peterborough County, created in 1838. Darlington Township was surveyed for settlement in the early 1790’s and the first settlers arrived soon after (Beldon 1878). The earliest pioneers settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario and gradually moved northward into the rest of the township. The area now known as Courtice near the subject property was settled in the 1830’s. The nearby Town of Bowmanville was established after the War of 1812 and was incorporated as a village in 1853 (Beldon 1878).

Durham County was united administratively with Northumberland County as the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham from 1850 until Durham County was dissolved in 1974. In 1974 half of Durham County was merged with Ontario County to create the Regional Municipality of Durham. The townships of Darlington and Clarke were amalgamated with the Town of Bowmanville. Clarington is a lower-tier municipality in the Regional Municipality of Durham and was incorporated in 1973.

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on June 20, 2017 under sunny skies and warm temperatures.

All of potentially undisturbed sections of the subject property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 4). The shovel test pits were excavated to within one metre of any built structures or hard scaped areas. The area that was shovel test pitted represents approximately 65% of the total property area. Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. The intact topsoil levels in the test pits consisted of a dark brown sandy loam, with depths of 15-25cm.

Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the house, garage and paved driveway no longer have any archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted (35% of property).
2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The documentary record for this project includes 6 digital photographs, one field map and one page of field notes.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the subject property determined that there are no significant archaeological resources present on these lands. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on the subject property. No further archaeological assessment of this 0.14 hectare parcel of land is required.

3.2 Compliance Advice

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 regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.


### 4.0 MAPS

![Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property](Image)

*Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property*  
(Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1988 Oshawa 30 M/15)
The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Of 1644 Nash Road, Part Of Lot 31, Concession 3, Geographic Township Of Darlington, Municipality Of Clarington, Regional Municipality Of Durham

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

Figure 2. Subject Property Survey Plan
Figure 3. 1878 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of Darlington Township
Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques
5.0 IMAGES

Plate 1. 1644 Nash Road (front) (view northeast)

Plate 2. 1644 Nash Road (west side) (view north)

Plate 3. 1644 Nash Road (front) (view northeast)

Plate 4. 1644 Nash Road (rear) (view east)

Plate 5. 1644 Nash Road (rear) (view southwest)

Plate 6. 1644 Nash Road (Garage & Carport) (view southeast)
6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Beldon, J. and Company
1878  Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties, Ontario.
      Toronto, Ontario.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam
      Special Volume 2.  Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Government of Ontario

Ministry of Tourism and Culture
2011  Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists.  Ministry of Tourism and
      Culture, Toronto.